

The Oliver R. Barrett  
**LINCOLN**  
**COLLECTION**



*Public Auction Sale*

FEBRUARY 19 AND 20

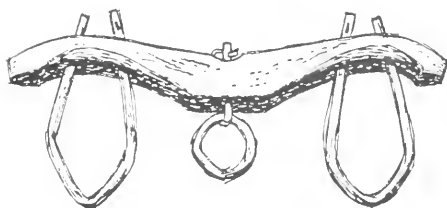
at 1:45 and 8 p. m. at the

**PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC**

980 MADISON AVENUE · *New York* · 1952

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SALE NUMBER 1315

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From 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. ↗ Tuesday 10 to 8  
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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

*Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons and Evenings  
February 19 and 20, at 1:45 and 8 p. m.*

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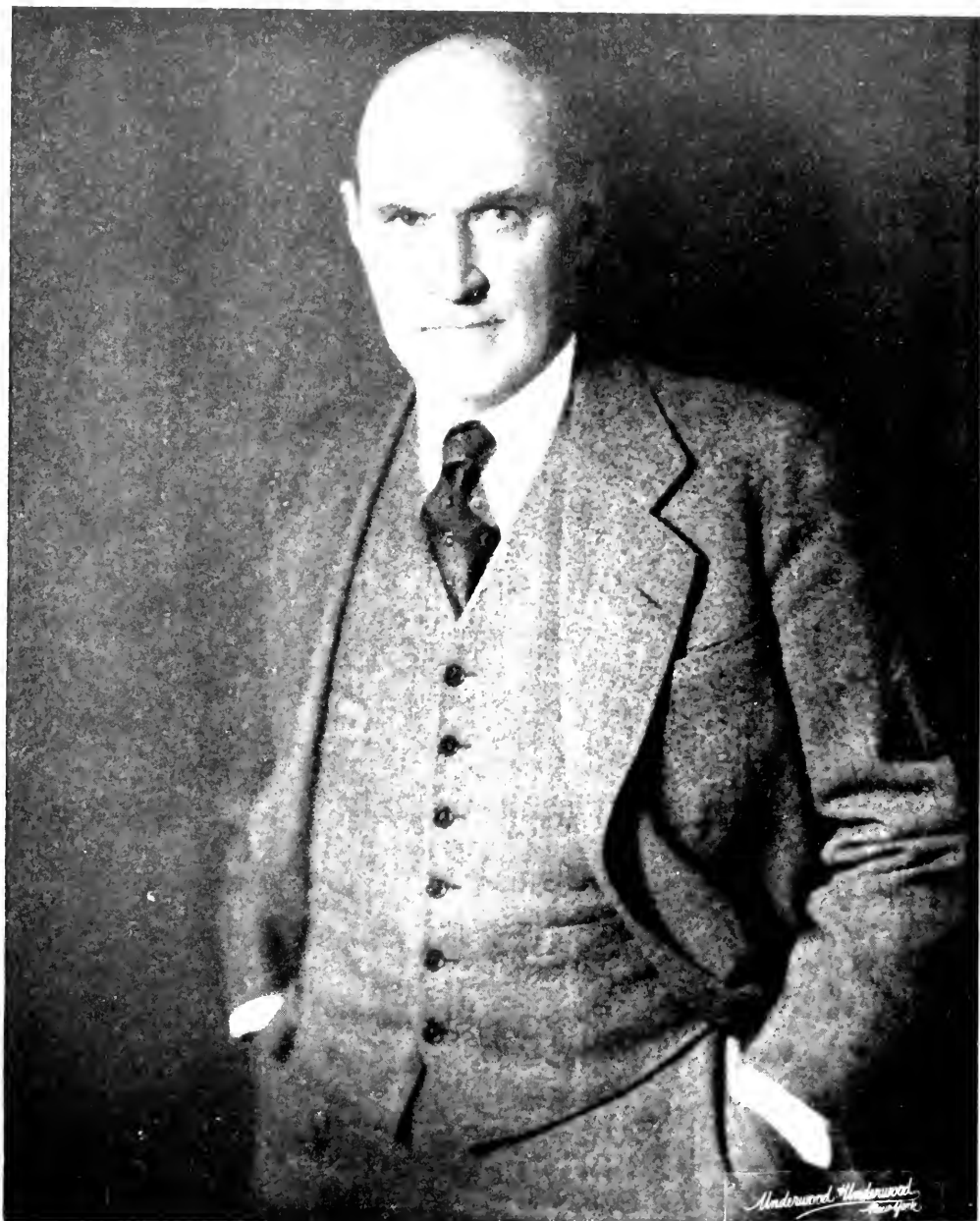
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1952



THE LATE OLIVER R. BARRETT

*The Immortal*  
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS ✓ DOCUMENTS  
MANUSCRIPTS ✓ PORTRAITS  
PERSONAL RELICS AND OTHER  
**LINCOLNIANA**

*Collected by the Late*  
**OLIVER R. BARRETT**

CHICAGO

*Sold by Order of*  
*The Executors of His Estate*  
*and of*  
*Roger W. Barrett ✓ Chicago*



Public Auction Sale  
Tuesday and Wednesday  
February 19 and 20 at 1:45 and 8 p. m.

**PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES • INC**  
*New York • 1952*

*The Parke-Bernet Galleries*  
Will Execute Your Bids  
Without Charge  
If You Are Unable to Attend  
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## PRICED CATALOGUES

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A priced copy of this catalogue may be  
obtained for one dollar for each  
session of the sale plus  
the cost of the  
catalogue

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

## FOREWORD

*THE following appreciation has been compiled from Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years; Abraham Lincoln, The War Years; and Lincoln Collector, The Story of the Oliver R. Barrett Lincoln Collection, by Carl Sandburg, by permission of the author and his publishers, Harcourt, Brace & Co. It conveys the essence of his thoughts and feelings in regard to Mr Barrett's lifelong work.*

/ / /

"The collector's flair leading Barrett since he was a boy has resulted in a mass of source materials wherein are many items that would have probably been lost for historical purposes but for the sagacity and method by which they were sought. This is a story by itself, a man-sized narrative of many findings related to a passion for the genuine, and to the personal attachment that may go with tokens, belongings, keepsakes, records touching great occasions of the past.

"Keen in the scrutiny of evidence and shrewd in his analysis of documents; a man droll, inventive, quizzical and lovable in the company of children; a long distance walker, a fisherman, story-teller, bookman; a man who took a ten or fifteen mile hike at midnight or dawn when the impulse moved him; a man who enjoyed being ungrammatical when with ungrammatical people; with the restless urge of the pony express rider modulated by the peaceful preoccupations of the antiquarian.

"And the Lincoln Collection of Oliver R. Barrett, which represents toil, pursuit, and sagacity of more than half a century — you tell what is in it, if you can, and there is no need to say more. Many kinds of paper here — heavy parchment and vellum engrossed — legal cap — letter and note paper — scrap — newsprint of the later era now beginning to disintegrate — rag paper of the previous generation, tough and fibrous and good for centuries to come with its register of handwriting or printing — quiet paper that whispers its tender message, or groaning, roaring paper that for those of imagination carries its own grief or elation of a vanished hour and day. Paper, if you please, sir or madam, as soundless as hushed footfalls on silent snow.

“In the course of preparing this book [*The Story of the Oliver R. Barrett Lincoln Collection*] for the printer, the manuscript was submitted for suggestions and criticism to Benjamin P. Thomas, the author of *Portrait for Posterity*. . . . Among his notes Thomas wrote: ‘The Barrett Collection is so full and basic that a pretty good life of Lincoln could be written from it alone, whereas no present-day life could be written without it. Barrett’s generosity has enriched the Lincoln story.’ This feeling or viewpoint is to be found in the forewords, acknowledgments, or footnotes in more than twoscore biographies or special works on Lincoln.” CARL SANDBURG

# CONDITIONS OF SALE

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The property listed in this catalogue will be offered and sold subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. The word "Galleries", wherever used in these Conditions of Sale, means the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.
2. The Galleries has endeavored to catalogue and describe correctly the property to be sold but it does not warrant or represent and it shall not be responsible for the correctness of description, genuineness, authenticity, authorship, provenience or condition of said property and no statement contained in the catalogue or made orally at the sale or elsewhere shall be deemed to be such warranty, representation or assumption of liability.
3. All bids are to be PER LOT as numbered in the catalogue, unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.
4. The highest bidder accepted by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. In the event of any dispute between bidders, the auctioneer may, in his discretion, determine who is the successful bidder, and his decision shall be final; or the auctioneer may reoffer and resell the article in dispute.
5. Any bid which is not commensurate with the value of the article offered, or which is merely a nominal or fractional advance over the previous bid, may be rejected by the auctioneer, in his discretion, if in his judgment such bid would be likely to affect the sale injuriously.
6. The name and address of the buyer of each article, or lot, shall be given to the Galleries immediately following the sale thereof, and payment of the whole purchase price, or such part thereof as the Galleries may require, shall be immediately made by the purchaser thereof. If the foregoing condition, or any other applicable condition herein, is not complied with, the sale may, at the option of the Galleries, be cancelled, and the article, or lot, reoffered for sale.
7. Unless the sale is advertised and announced as an unrestricted sale, or a sale without reserve, consignors reserve the right to bid. Full commissions are payable as to all articles sold, and, if the consignor or his agent is the successful bidder, full commissions are payable to the Galleries to the same extent as if sold to other bidders, without distinction or preference shown to such consignors or agents.
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9. Articles sold and not paid for in full and not taken by noon of the day following the sale may be turned over by the Galleries to a carrier to be delivered to a storehouse for the account and risk of the purchaser, and at his cost. If the purchase price has not been so paid in full, the Galleries may either cancel the sale, and any partial payment already made shall thereupon be forfeited as liquidated damages, or it may resell the same without notice to the buyer and for his account and risk, and hold him responsible for any deficiency.
10. If for any cause whatsoever any article sold cannot be delivered, or cannot be delivered in as good condition as the same may have been at the time of sale, the sale will be cancelled, and any amount that may have been paid on account of the sale will be returned to the purchaser.

11. Unless purchased for resale, the buyer will be required to pay the Federal Excise Tax equivalent to 20 per centum of the price for which sold on jewelry, clocks, silver, gold, furs, etc. Items or categories in this catalogue subject to the Federal Excise Tax are designated by an asterisk (\*).
12. Unless exempt from the payment thereof, the buyer will also be required to pay the New York City sales tax of 3 per centum of the price for which all articles are sold.
13. The Galleries, subject to these Conditions of Sale and to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, but without charge for its services, will undertake to make bids for responsible parties approved by it. Requests for such bidding must be given with such clearness as to leave no room for misunderstanding as to the amount to be bid and must state the catalogue number of the item and the name or title of the article to be bid on. If bids are to be made on several articles listed as one item in the catalogue, the request should state the amount to be bid on each article, unless the item contains the notation "Lot", in which case the request should state the amount to be bid "For the Lot". The Galleries reserves the right to decline to undertake to make such bids.
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15. These Conditions of Sale cannot be altered except in writing by the Galleries or by public announcement by the auctioneer at the time of sale. Neither the auctioneer nor any other representative of the Galleries, however, shall have any authority to waive or alter, in whole or part, any of the provisions of condition of sale No. 2 hereinabove set forth.

*Sales Conducted by*

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# THE BARRETT LINCOLN COLLECTION

## CATALOGUE

### *Order of Sale*

The present collection has been arranged in chronological order, commencing with the earliest dated document, *Slave Sale in Mass. 1667*, catalogue number 1, to an autograph manuscript poem "*Illinois*", by Frederick M. Steele, catalogue number 808. At the end of each session, certain of the relics, photographs, autographs and books have been grouped. These comprise:

- Session I    Numbers 170 to 197 Inclusive
  - Session II   Numbers 380 to 392 Inclusive
  - Session III   Numbers 571 to 627 Inclusive
  - Session IV   Numbers 809 to 842 Inclusive
- 

### *References and Quotations*

Frequent references have been made to, and in some instances excerpts quoted from, Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years; Abraham Lincoln, The War Years*; and *Lincoln Collector, The Story of the Oliver R. Barrett Lincoln Collection*. These references and quotations are made with the gracious permission of the author, Mr Sandburg, and his publishers, Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc., of New York.



# FIRST SESSION

Tuesday, February 19, 1952 at 1:45 p. m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 1 TO 197 INCLUSIVE

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1. SLAVE SALE IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1667. D.s. by "*Job. Laine*". 1 p., 4to, June 12, 1667. Also signed, as witnesses, by "*William Sedgwick*" and "*Isaac Goose*".

A bond executed by Jobe Lane, a carpenter of Malden, Massachusetts, in favor of John Leverett of Boston (undoubtedly the Governor), for the purchase of "a negro boy called Mercury".

2. LINCOLN. MORDECAI. Great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln. A.L.s. "*Lincoln*". 1 p., 16mo, "*Tuesday, March 25*" circa 1729. Addressed on integral leaf "*To Mrs. Anna Nutt*". Other writing not by Mordecai Lincoln, appears on two inner pages.

On the last page, in pencil, is the following note in the handwriting of Mr Barrett: "*Mordecai Lincoln, great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln. This letter was in Samuel Nutt's ledger B, 1726 at the page of the account with Lincoln. Circa 1729. Mrs. Anna Nutt died 1759. From the Pennypacker sale at Saml. Freeman's, Phila., 1920*".

The letter reads in part: "*There is no call for the paggs [sic] and so we stored them and I wil dispose of them as soon as I can. . . . I have sent hooks 0-0-6. I have sent the [word has ink blot on it] tobacco. . . .*"

Accompanying the above are four notes and bills of sale found in the ledger of Samuel Nutt.

3. SLAVERY. A collection of Slave Deeds, Bills of Sale, etc. V.p., 1747 to 1865. 15 pieces, various sizes.

4. SLAVERY. A collection of Slave Deeds, Bills of Sale, etc. Various places, 1759 to 1863. 24 pieces, various sizes.

A scarce and interesting collection of slavery items.

5. [LINCOLN, THOMAS.] D.s. by "*Thomas Lincoln*" and twenty others. 5 pp., folio, July 8, 1768. Some defects in folds.

The signers of this document were the creditors of "John Sawyer of the City of New York, carpenter". They grant the term of three years to Mr Sawyer to settle his indebtedness to the extent of one half the money due each creditor.

6. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*" and "*Michael Bright*". 1 p., small oblong 4to. Berks County, Nov. 2, 1774. To the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Referring to the present document, Carl Sandburg in his work *Lincoln Collector* (p. 130), states: "Another Abraham Lincoln, one of a line of Quakers in Berks County, Pennsylvania, signed a certificate of appraisement, *November 2, 1774*".

7. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Sub-Lieutenant in a Revolutionary War unit of 1777, and Member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1790. D.s. 1 p., 4to, January 23, 1778.

Leaf from a ledger with heading "*Col. Abraham Lincoln's Account*" with first entry dated "1777 July 31st" and below the listing of expenditures is a receipt signed "*Abraham Lincoln*" reading "*Jany. 23, 1778. Receiv'd of Jacob Morgan the full contents of the above account as pr. two receipts in Entry Book, Page 36*".

"A catalogue of the Barrett Lincoln Collection could begin with the forebears, ancestors, and early kinfolk of Abraham Lincoln. . . Six of the documents are from the coastal area east of the mountains or in Berks County, Pennsylvania. These include an earlier Abraham Lincoln signing a receipt for service pay as a Sub-Lieutenant in a Revolutionary War unit of 1778. . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 130.

8. BOONE, DANIEL. A.d. with his name "*Daniel Boone*" appearing in the body of the document, 1 p., oblong 8vo. *Circa 1780*

MENTIONS LANDS OF HANANIAH LINCOLN. Comprises about seventy words in the autograph of Daniel Boone. A "Land-Office Treasury Warrant, no. 10243" dated December 22, 1781, docketed by Daniel Boone, was sold in these galleries last year, and the present manuscript mentions warrants "9071 and 9072" so the year 1780 can safely be ascribed to the present document.

Reads in Part: "*Isaac Winston and Daniel Boone entered 11875 acres of land on two treasury warrants No. 9071 and 9072 on the water of Cantuckey [sic] adjoining Hananighah [sic] Lincoln's entry . . .*".

"In the year 1776 . . . there was a captain of Virginia militia living in Rockingham County, named Abraham Lincoln . . . There was a Hananiah Lincoln who fought at Brandywine under Washington and became a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment; and Hananiah was a first cousin of Abraham. Jacob Lincoln, a brother of Abraham, was at Yorktown, a captain under Washington at the finish of the Revolutionary War. These Lincoln's in Virginia came from Berks County in Pennsylvania. . ." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years*.

"From lower Pennsylvania and down the Shenandoah Valley and through Cumberland Gap move the Lincoln kin as land-seekers, the registration for a land entry of 11,875 acres in 'Cantuckey adjoining Hananighah Lincoln's entry' being in the handwriting of none other than Daniel Boone". Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 130.

9. ELLSWORTH, OLIVER. Chief Justice of the United States. A.D. with Ellsworth's name appearing in the body. Signed by Ebenezer Chaplin. 1 p., narrow small 4to. N.p., Jan. 7, 1784.

10. [PUTNAM, ISRAEL.] Embossed leather wallet with tongue. About 8 inches wide, opens to approximately 9 inches, folds to 3 inches. *Circa 1790*

Accompanied by the following authentication: "This Pocket Book was the property of Israel Putnam. Has been in my family for over 80 years. My Father having received it from my grandmother as Gen. Putnam's. Eliza Parker."

11. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, Sub-Lieutenant in a Revolutionary War unit of 1777 and Member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1790. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*". Broadside. Philadelphia, February 26, 1790.

Signed on the verso of a printed receipt "for his pay as a Member of Convention". The broadside is headed "In Convention" and is an authorization signed by "Tho. Mifflin, P. of Convention" to Christian Febiger, Treasurer of Pennsylvania, to pay Abraham Lincoln for his services in attending the Convention. The Convention was for the purpose of reviewing, altering, and amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

"A catalogue of the Barrett Lincoln Collection could begin with the forebears, ancestors, and early kinfolk of Abraham Lincoln... Six of the documents are from the coastal area east of the mountains or in Berks County, Pennsylvania. These include an earlier Abraham Lincoln signing a receipt for service pay as a Sub-Lieutenant in a Revolutionary War unit of 1778, and another receipt for pay as a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1790". Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 130.

12. LINCOLN, AMOS, kinsman of President Lincoln. D.s., "*Amos Lincoln*". 1 p., 8vo, Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, August 3, 1798. 15 -

Amos Lincoln served as a Captain of Artillery in the American Revolution. He was a member of the Boston Tea Party; married Deborah Revere, daughter of Paul Revere; and was closely connected with Revere in many of his Revolutionary acts.

This document acknowledges receipt from Henry Jackson, Naval agent at Boston, of "One hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents in full for one hundred & ninety seven ammunition boxes &c. for the U.S. Frigate Constitution, per bill".

13. SLAVE BILL. JOHN MOORE. A.D.S., 1 p., small oblong 4to. N. p., Nov. 30, 1799. A slave bill. Framed.

14. SLAVERY. [BROADSIDES, etc.] Two bills of sale of Slaves, n.p., Dec. 14, 1799 and Aug. 15, 1864 ✧ Manifest of Slaves, n.p., n.d. ✧ Printed and written document regarding the freeing of a Slave, n.p., May 30, 1800. Printed and written pieces. Together 4 pieces, various sizes. 1799-1800

15. CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM C. C., Governor of Louisiana. D.s. 1 p., 4to. New Orleans, November 27, 1805. 7 5 -

Military commission in the 9th Regiment of Militia, of the Territory of Orleans.

16. LINCOLN'S COPY. Manuscript of twenty lectures, each signed at end "*W. B. Thomson*", dated from "*September 27, 1806*" to "*July 4, 1807*". Comprises 157 pp. 4to, full contemporary calf; cover defects. With leather label on front cover reading "*T. Brintnall*". 1806-7

INSCRIBED BY LINCOLN ON THE INSIDE OF THE FRONT COVER: "*A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ills., Nov. 30, 1860*". This is written below an inscription reading: "*To Mr. A. Lincoln, with my compliments. Wm. Springer, 1860*".

#### A COPY OF A WORK LINCOLN IS KNOWN TO HAVE STUDIED

17. MURRAY, LINDLEY. Introduction to the English Reader: or, A Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry; calculated to improve the Younger Classes of Learners. in Reading; and to imbue their Minds with the Love of Virtue. With Rules and Observations for Assisting Children to read with Propriety. From the Fourth Philadelphia Edition. 12mo. binding lacking and worm holes in inner margin of some leaves at front; leaves backed, worm holes in text.

Chambersburg, 1810

A copy of one of the text-books Lincoln "is known to have studied at various times". M. L. House in *Abraham Lincoln, Student. His Books*", p. 10, writes "Mr. Lincoln once said that he believed the Murray work to be the best school-book ever placed in the hands of a child".

#### A BOOK BORROWED AND USED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

18. KENTUCKY PRECEPTOR, THE. Containing a Number of Useful Lessons for Reading and Speaking. Compiled for the Use of Schools. By a Teacher. Third Edition, Revised, with Considerable Additions. 12mo. with only the back cardboard cover and cloth backstrip present. In a full green morocco solander case. Lexington, Ky., Published by Maccoun, Tilford & Co.. 1812

"ONE OF THE EARLIEST TEXTBOOKS BORROWED AND USED BY LINCOLN AS A BOY is here, *The Kentucky Preceptor* . . . Farmer Josiah Crawford near Gentryville, Indiana, a neighbor of the Lincoln family, wrote his name in the book as its owner. Many years later, when William H. Herndon visited the farmhouse, [Mrs] Crawford presented him with the book. Herndon writing in it a statement to that effect." Sandburg. *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 132-3. On the front fly-leaf is a five-line inscription, in an unknown hand, regarding Lincoln. Below this inscription is one in the autograph of W. H. Herndon, reading: "*To Mr. Jno. E. Remsburg. This book was given to me by Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford of the State of Indiana, who lived near Mr. Lincoln's old home in Indiana . . . This book is the one out of which Mr. Lincoln learned his speeches, as I was told by Mrs. Crawford & which I have good reason to believe to be true. W. H. Herndon*".

Laid in the volume is an A.L.s. by Jesse W. Weik, 1 p., 8vo, Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 24, 1887, pertaining to this volume; accompanied by envelope. Also laid in is an A.N.s. by Jesse W. Weik, reading "*The Kentucky Preceptor. This book is the volume referred to by Mr.*

[Continued

THE  
**KENTUCKY PRECEPTOR,**

CONTAINING  
A NUMBER OF USEFUL LESSONS  
FOR READING AND SPEAKING.

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

---

BY A TEACHER.

---

Delightful task ! to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,  
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix  
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.

THOMSON

---

THIRD EDITION, REVISED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

---

COPY-RIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.

---

LEXINGTON, (KY.)

PUBLISHED BY MACCOUN, TILFORD & CO.

1812.

## Number 18—Concluded]

*Herndon and me in the Life of Lincoln recently published. It was furnished by Mrs. Crawford and was borrowed of her and used by Abraham Lincoln. Jesse W. Weik.*

Dr. M. L. Houser in "Some Books that Lincoln Loved. An Address before the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee... February 12, 1937", states on p. 10 of the printed copy of the address: "Of the boy's four school readers, 'The Kentucky Preceptor' was probably the one he loved best; because it was from that book he memorized many of the speeches he recited at the village store, at school entertainments, and wherever he could secure an audience.... Soon after the year 1800, someone at Lexington, Kentucky... compiled a collection of 'pieces' under the title of 'The Kentucky Preceptor'. Young Lincoln found a copy of this book in the home of Josiah Crawford, a neighbor for whom he often worked, read it with absorbing interest, and committed many of its selections to memory. This particular volume was later given to Herndon, and it is now in the collection of Oliver R. Barrett, of Chicago..."

The title-page of this volume is reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector* and in Houser, *Abraham Lincoln, Student. His Books.*

Douglas C. Murtrie's *American Imprints Inventory... Check List of Kentucky Imprints 1811-1820*, records this copy as the only perfect one known; he records one with the title-page in photostat as belonging to Dr. M. L. Houser.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

19. CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM C. C., Governor of Louisiana. Printed D.s.. 1 p., oblong folio, New Orleans, September 10, 1812. With seal of the United States printed at the top of the sheet. Appointing David B. Morgan as Colonel in the Militia.

## THE LINCOLN KITH AND KIN

20. HALL, JOHNSTON, AND RELATED FAMILIES. A collection of 87 letters, about 200 pages, written by members of the Hall, Johnston, and related families, including an AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT note by Abraham Lincoln, several deeds to land owned by one of the families, two ledgers recording some genealogical information, and six photographs of Clarence Hall and Susan D. Baker, with autograph inscriptions. As below. V.P. [1813-1933]

"On Barrett's first visit to the farm of Lincoln's father... he learned... that Herndon had secured all of the letters that had been written by Lincoln to the home folks. There was, however, an old trunk which it seemed that previous visitors had paid slight attention to. In this trunk the family papers had been kept and there were carefully preserved documents and letters dated from December 1813..." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 90. Some of the letters are:



HENRY HALL. A.N.s. September A.D. 1813. recording the birth of David Hall and the death of Elizabeth Hazel.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A.Ms. "*Elizabeth Jane Hall was born August 14th, 1829. Alfred L. Hall was born August 12th, 1839. Sarah Louisa Hall was born August 12th, 1841.*"

JOHN D. and NANCY JOHNSTON. A.L.s. 3 pp., 4to. Taney County, August 3, 1852. Describing his life in Arkansas.

R. Y. BUSH. 2 A.L.s. 4 pp., 4to. Hawesville, Dec. 3, 1864. and Apl. 5, 1865, stating in part: "*I made a visit to Washington the latter part of Winter & saw Father Abraham. I found him very busy, but very kind and agreeable . . . they are working very hard. . .*"

JOHNSTON FAMILY. A series of eleven letters, 27 pp., by Squire, R. M., T. G. D., and Belle Johnston.

HALL FAMILY. Twenty-nine letters from A. G., John J., John L., Mary Ellen, William S., and John F. Hall, including seven letters from Alfred L. Hall, written from the front in 1863, bringing the war home to his parents and sister.

Eleven tax receipts issued to Squire Hall from 1834 to 1880, and an autograph check signed, John J. Hall.

Three letters to Dennis Hanks from Theophilus V. Hanks, John T. Hanks, and Sophia Leegrand, and the autograph signatures of William Hanks and William Hall, signed with their "mark".

Deed to John D. Johnston, signed by Ritchard (*sic*) and Amanda Williams, conveying a tract of land in Cumberland County, Illinois, witnessed by William B. Dunn, who drew up the instrument, March 3, 1851.

Document signed by James P. Jones, September 29, 1831, appointing Squire Hall guardian of Joseph, Mahala and Letitia Hall.

Ledger containing records of whiskey sales by John D. Johnston and John Hall, March 8 to July 2, 1851, as well as the records of the birth and marriage to Thomas Lincoln, birth of Sarah Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln, birth and marriage of Sarah Bush, and birth of John D. Johnston, *circa* 1851.

Nancy A. Hall. A series of thirteen letters, 51 pp., to Oliver R. Barrett, dealing entirely with Lincoln material and relics and containing genealogical and other information concerning the family.

Clarence Hall. Three letters, 12 pp., and three photographs with autograph inscriptions by the "Sec. Abraham Lincoln".

Also included are three photographs with autograph inscription by Sarah D. Baker, Amanda and Lillie D. Hall, and five miscellaneous letters to members of the family.

The Johnston, R. Y. Bush, and several of the Alfred L. Hall and T. G. D. Johnston letters are either reprinted, or reproduced, in Carl Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, pp., 99-103.

## EXAMPLES IN ARITHMETIC AND SOME YOUTHFUL DOGGEREL

21. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Fragment of a leaf from his "Sum Book", written when a boy, containing mathematical problems (on both sides), and FIVE LINES IN HIS AUTOGRAPH in which is incorporated his name "*Abraham Lincoln*". 2 pp., circa 1824. The leaf is defective at the margins, deleting some words.

A MOST INTERESTING LINCOLN ITEM. This specimen is reproduced on p. 131 of Carl Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, entitled "Page from Sum Book of the boy Abraham Lincoln—earliest specimen of his handwriting known to exist".

Herndon in *The True Story of a Great Life*, 1921, vol. 1, pp. 40-1, mentions having visited with Lincoln's stepmother, and that she gave him "a few leaves from a book made and bound by Abe, in which he had entered, in a large, bold hand, the tables of weights and measures, and the 'sums' to be worked out in illustration of each table. . . . On one of the pages which the old lady gave me, and just underneath the table which tells how many pints there are in a bushel, the facetious young student had scrawled these four lines of schoolboy doggerel. [He then quotes four lines.] On another page were found, in his own hand, a few lines, which it is also said he composed. Nothing indicates that they were borrowed, and I have always, therefore, believed that they were original with him. Although a little irregular in metre, the sentiment would, I think, do credit to an older head." [He then quotes eight lines.]

Mr. R. R. Wilson in his work *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, 1947, vol. 1, p. 24, lists this as number 3 of the leaves from Lincoln's sum book, and writes "A half-page fragment, now owned by Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago, contains the familiar phrasing 'Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen', to which is added a few lines beginning, 'Time what an Empty Vapor 'Tis,'"

The "schoolboy doggerel" and the "few lines which it is also said he composed", each on separate leaves which Mr. Herndon had in his possession, are written on the present leaf IN LINCOLN'S HAND ON ONE PAGE, and comprise running lines, viz.: "*Abraham Lincoln his hand and pen he will be good, but God knows when. Time, what an empty vapor 'tis, and days how swift they are. Swift as an indian arr[ow]. Fly on like a shooting star. The present moment just [is here], Then slides away in [haste], That we [can] never say they['re] ours, But [only say they're] past*".

[See illustration]

...

1-1-3

216

[illegible]

11-0177

235

17

1

11-577

1. *Chlorophyll a*

11

46494. *A. trachym.*

2

See you later

210

6.00 days

10

20

1

From 1880 to 1885

10

126  
Abraham Lincoln his  
Chad. from he will be gone.

but (you) ~~will~~ <sup>be</sup> here  
3/13 4/24  
at an independent  
to have it all

2.11.6  
for 6.00 days how swift they are now, as an indication.

My dear Mr. Pickens, I have a strong desire to be present at your

When sliding away on the  
ice, they



[NUMBER 21]

## LEAF FROM LINCOLN'S SUM BOOK—CIRCA 1824

22. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Leaf, written on both sides, from his Sum-Book when a boy, containing manuscript examples in "*Multiplication*", "*Compound Division*", and "*Compound Multiplication*". With the following hand-lettering by him at the bottom of the first page "*Abraham Lincoln His Book*". Upper right fore-corner missing deleting a few letters: restored. Circa 1824

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING LINCOLN ITEMS IN EXISTENCE. Herndon in *The True Story of a Great Life*, 1921, vol. 1, pp. 40-1, mentions having received from Lincoln's stepmother a number of leaves from Lincoln's sum book, and he presented these leaves to some of his friends.

Mr R. R. Wilson in his work *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, 1947, vol 1, p. 24, lists this as number 4 of the leaves from Lincoln's sum book, and writes "A page also owned by Mr Barrett, formerly in the possession of James W. Keyes and sold at the auction in 1894 of the Lincoln Memorial Collection, has on one side the caption 'Compound Multiplication', and on the reverse side 'To Exercise Multiplication' with the printed form 'Abraham Lincoln, his book' at the bottom of the page. A written example of this page suggests young Lincoln's use of Daboll's *Arithmetic*, page 52".

On one side of the leaf is: (1) "To Exercise Multiplication", then three lines (about 20 words) comprising a question, followed by the worked-out problem; then a two-line (about fifteen words) question, followed by the worked-out problem; (2) "Of Compound Division", with a one-line question followed by a three-line answer (about seventeen words), and below are two worked-out problems.

On the other side of the leaf: "[Co]mpound Multiplication", with a one-line question followed by a three-line (about twenty words) answer, and below are several worked-out problems; and below is a four-line question (about twenty-five words) with a worked-out problem.

23. SHORT FAMILY OF PRENTICE. ILL. Photographs of Stephen Short ✧ Mrs Sarah (Long) Short ✧ Mrs Martha Marsh ✧ Matthew Marsh. Together 4 pieces. 32mo and smaller. [1826]

Stephen Short came from Long Lick, Washington County, Kentucky to Prentice, Illinois. There is a land grant dated 1826 referring to lands granted in 1820 to Short. See Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*.

24. LINCOLN, MORDECAI. Uncle of Abraham Lincoln. Printed form of Marriage License, issued at Greenville, Greene County, Tennessee, to Andrew Johnson and Eliza McCardall, May 17, 1827. On the verso is an eight-line certificate in the handwriting of Mordecai Lincoln, signed "*M. Lincoln, Justice of the Peace*" announcing that he performed the ceremony on May 17, 1827 ✧

A printed form of a Bond, signed by Andrew Johnson and Robert Maloney stating there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage. Dated May 17, 1827. Together 2 pieces.

"...There is an autograph document, signed, about the year 1730, wherein appears Mordecai Lincoln, one of the great-great-grandfathers of the sixteenth President of the United States. ... A later Mordecai Lincoln, before whom appeared Andrew Johnson and Eliza McCardall with a marriage license, married them, and we may read his signed certificate that '*on the evening of the 17th of May, 1827, I sollomonised the bonds of matrimony between the within named persons*.'" Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 130.

25. BAXTER, REV. RICHARD. The Saints' Everlasting Rest. 16mo. contemporary sheep. New York [1829]

COPY OF A BOOK FROM WHICH LINCOLN STUDIED. M. L. Houser in his work *Abraham Lincoln, Student. His Books* lists this as one of the "books Lincoln studied", and gives his reference as "Barton (c), p. 289." Tipped in at the front of the volume is a typewritten note by H. E. Barker of Los Angeles, California, regarding "The Saint's Everlasting Rest", in which he states "the late Dr. Wm. E. Barton claimed ownership to 'half a page of note-paper containing in Lincoln's own handwriting, and with his signature' a paragraph from the work, and this is quoted in full on page 289 of *The Soul of Abraham Lincoln*."

26. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. A collection of about 170 pieces, atlas folio and smaller; some defects. V.p., v.d. [1829-65]

A number of the newspapers relate to Lincoln's assassination and funeral. Includes the following papers: Illinois Gazette, Shawneeton, Ill., Oct. 31, 1829; Sangamon Journal, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11, 1842, with notice of Lincoln's wedding; Miner's Journal, Galena, Fever River [Ill.] March 21, 1829; Ruchville Phoenix, Ruchville, Ill., Dec. 20, 1838. Report of election for Speaker of the House of Representatives in which Lincoln was the unsuccessful candidate; The Upper Mississippian, Rockland County, Ill., March 25, 1841; Weekly Centralia Press, Centralia, Ill., Jan. 15, 1850; Kaskaskia Democrat, Kaskaskia, June 2, 1830. Contains news letters from Salem; and others.

27. [LINCOLN, THOMAS:] Survey made for Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, by Joseph Fowler, and signed by him "*Joseph Fowler, C. S.*". 1 p., folio, July 10, 1832. Docketed on back "*Thomas Lincoln's Survey 121 acres*".

The plat of the land surveyed is in the upper left corner of the sheet. The document begins "*Estate of Illinois, Coles County. Surveyed for Thomas Lincoln . . .*"

ONE OF THE EARLIEST LEGAL DOCUMENTS DRAWN BY LINCOLN



28. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, A.D.s., 1 p., folio [New Salem], January 31, 1833.


BOND OF RUTLEDGE, GREEN AND LINCOLN, DRAWN UP BY THE LATTER, JANUARY 31, 1833. THE EARLIEST LEGAL DOCUMENT LINCOLN EVER WROTE, MADE BEFORE HE WAS LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW. His signature "*A. Lincoln*" appears in the body, and at the end, of the document. This item is reproduced, in part, in Carl Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, p. 147.

It is printed in R. Wilson's work *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 53-4, in which Wilson states: "This bond was one of the earliest legal documents drawn by Lincoln and the lot therein mentioned adjoined on the east the Rutledge Tavern at New Salem. B. P. Thomas in his *Lincoln's New Salem* observes that David Rutledge was at that time a minor and had no title to the lot, but adds that 'on the frontier circumstances such as these were often of little consequence'. It is probable that Rutledge, who was about to become a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, desired to sell this lot in order to raise funds for his tuition and other expenses, and that Lincoln, a possible suitor for his sister Ann, gladly did what he could to help him..."

[See illustration]




14 Know all men by these presents, that we  
David Rutledge, William Green Jr. and A. Lincoln  
are held and firmly bound unto Alexander  
Trent and Martin S. Trent in the penal sum of  
one hundred and fifty dollars, well and truly  
to be paid unto them — as witness our hands  
and seals, this 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1833 —

David Rutledge   
William Green 

A. Lincoln 

The condition of the above obligation is such  
If the above bounden David Rutledge shall  
make a good and lawful deed of conveyance  
to the said Alexander Trent and Martin S. Trent  
for the East Reef of Lot Number five  
South of Main Street in the first survey in the  
town of New Island — on or before the first  
day of July next the above obligation is to  
be null void and of no effect — otherwise  
to remain in full force and virtue at law

In testimony whereof the said David  
Rutledge, Alexander Trent and Martin S. Trent  
have hereunto set their hands and seals, this  
31<sup>st</sup> day of January 1833

David Rutledge   
A. Trent   
M. S. Trent 

29. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and ANN RUTLEDGE. Stone recording betrothal, with legend: "A. Lincoln Ann Rutledge were betrothed here July 4, 1833".

Accompanying the above is an affidavit signed by William L. Greene, dated January 30, 1901, "*that in the latter part of July A.D. 1900, I found on the old town site of Old Salem in the county of Menard, and State of Ill., a stone with the following inscription cut in the stone: A. Lincoln Ann Rutledge were betrothed here*"; subscribed to before John J. Baker, a Notary Public. There is also an A.L.s. by Miss Nannie Greene, 1 p., 8vo, Tallulla, Ill., Jan. 30, 1901, addressed to C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill., stating she is enclosing the affidavit regarding the stone. There is also an A.L. (incomplete) by Mrs D. L. Hitchcock (née Nannie Greene), comprising 4 pp., 8vo, written in pencil, dated Oct. 18, 1922, replying to a letter from Mr Barrett (carbon copy of Mr Barrett's letter accompanies the letter), pertaining to this stone.

In the "Bulletin" of the Lincoln Centennial Association (Bullet. 12, Sept. 1, 1928, Springfield, Illinois) is an article "More Light on Lincoln and Ann Rutledge", relating to this stone and to the handle of an ax with Lincoln's name inscribed upon it and which is described in the present catalogue. A copy of the "Bulletin" accompanies the stone. Sandburg, in *Lincoln Collector* reproduces the stone on p. 134.

[See illustration]

30. TODD, JOHN. A.L.s., 11½ pp., 4to "Springfield, Oct. 12, 1833". To "David Prickett, Post Master, Edwardsville, Ill.", who was also an attorney. Pertains to a law matter and mentions Stuart ☆ A.L.s. by John Siddall, ¼ p. "Shawnee-town, May 9, 1843". To James Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill., and to which he annexes "a draft of a letter for Col. Prickett" to send to Gov. Ford of Illinois. Together, 2 pieces.





[NUMBER 29]

## LINCOLN'S AX HANDLE

31. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Handle from an ax once owned by Abraham Lincoln. With his name "Abraham Lincoln" on one side, and on the other "New Salem 1834", carved with a jack-knife.

Accompanying the above is a manuscript affidavit by George W. Richardson, 1 p., 4to. Chicago, October 23, 1892, reading: "*This ax handle was dug up by a carpenter on or near the place where [sic] Lincoln and Berry grocery store was situated in New Salem, Ill., by a man that was a carpenter, by the name of James McNeal in 1878 and when he left there he came to the Oil Country to a place caled [sic] Bradford in Pensylvania [sic] and I was thire [sic] and I got acquainted [sic] with him and he showed me the handle and I bought it of him and I came to Chicago in 1892 to work at the World's Fair and I got acquainted [sic] with Dennis B. Gunn and I sold it to him and this is the discription [sic] of this handle as far as I know and there is no doubt [sic] but what it is jenuine. George W. Richardson*".

Also accompanying the ax handle is a bill of sale signed by Dennis Gunn, dated Chicago, August 30, 1915, and subscribed to before a notary public, acknowledging the receipt of payment for the ax handle which he sold to C. F. Gunther.

Also accompanying the above is "Bulletin no. 12, Sept. 1, 1928" of the "Lincoln Centennial Association," in which is given an account regarding this ax handle.

This ax handle is illustrated on a plate between pp. 80-1 of Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*.

[See illustrations]

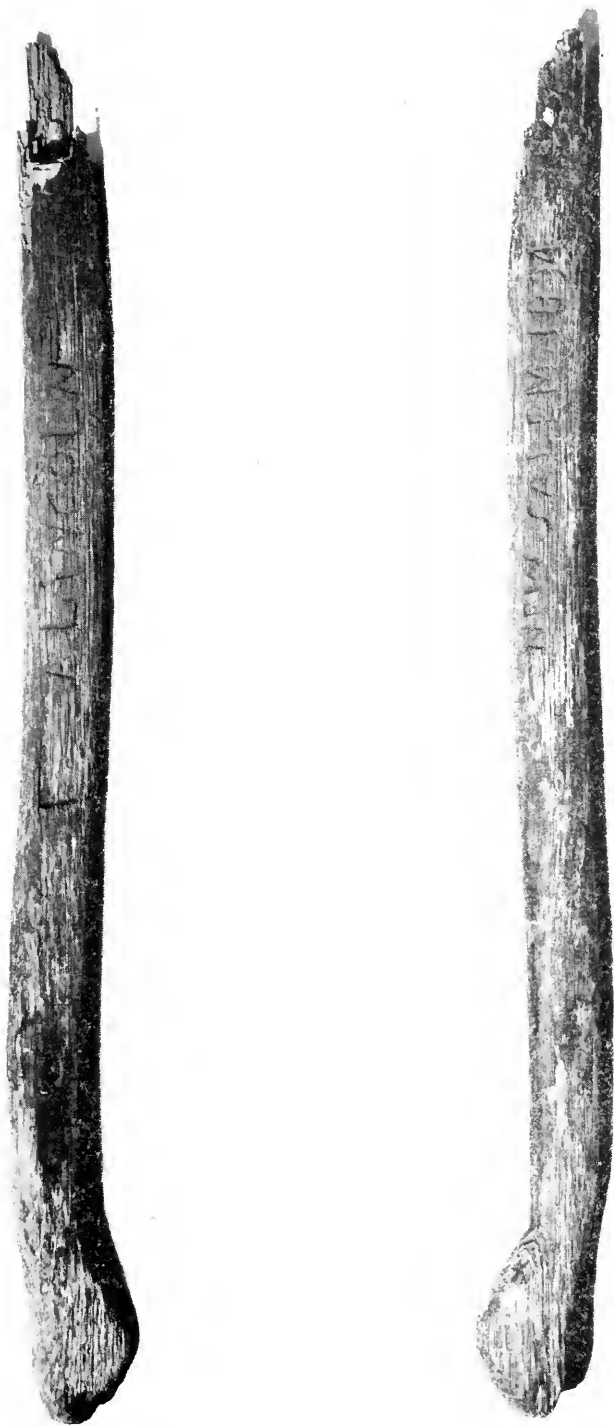
## A LOVE LETTER WRITTEN BY JEFFERSON DAVIS

32. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s. "Jeff". 3 pp., small 4to, *Fort Gibson, December 16, 1834*. Addressed on last page "*For Miss Sarah K. Taylor, Prairie du Chien, M. T.*"

A LETTER TO HIS FIANCEE, SARAH KNOX TAYLOR, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. General Taylor objected to his daughter marrying an army man, but they eloped and were married on June 17, 1835; the following September Mrs Davis died.

"*Tis strange how superstitious intense feeling renders us but stranger still what aids chance sometimes brings to support our superstition. Dreams my dear Sarah we will agree are our weakest thoughts, and yet by dreams have I been lately almost crazed for they were of you and the sleeping imagination [sic] painted you not such as I left you. . . . When I wrote to you I supposed you did not intend soon to return to Kentucky. I approve entirely of your preference to a meeting elsewhere than at Prairie-du-Chien. . .*

"*Pray what manner of message could la belle Elvin have sent you concerning me? I suppose an attempt to destroy harmony. I laughed at her demonstrations against the attachment existing between myself a subaltern of Dragoons, but that between you and I is not fair game it is robbing to make another poor. . . . My lines like the beggars days are dwindling to the shortest span. Write to me immediately my dear Sarah, my betrothed. No formality is proposed between us. . .*"



[TWO VIEWS OF NUMBER 31]

### FRANKED AND ADDRESSED BY LINCOLN

33. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A.L.s. by Matthew S. Marsh. 4 pp., 4to, "*New Salem, Sept. 17, 1835*". To his brother. Mended in folds.

ADDRESSED AND FRANKED IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF LINCOLN WHEN POSTMASTER, as follows: "*Free, A. Lincoln, P. M. New Salem, Ill. Sept. 22, Mr. Geo. M. Marsh, Portsmouth, N. H.*". "Matthew S. Marsh, letter-writer extraordinary, chatty, pleasant, informative, telling his folks back East how affairs were coming along in New Salem in 1835: '... the Post Master Mr. Lincoln is very careless about leaving his office open & unlocked during the day—half the time I go in & get my papers, etc. without any one being there as was the case yesterday. The letter was only marked 25 & even if he had been there & known it was double he would not [have] charged me any more—luckily he is a very clever fellow & a particular friend of mine'. Back East they had heard that Marsh was attentive to a 'sucker girl'. This has some truth in it, he admits. 'Yes! her name is Martha Short & lives in Mongan County on Indian Creek'...". Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 134; and the last page is reproduced on page 135 of that work.

R. R. Wilson in *Uncollected Work of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 80, states "Postmaster Lincoln franked this letter completely in his own hand.... An interesting note in this franked cover is the frequent use of the double period after abbreviations of words, a thing that would lead to the conclusion that the 'A' in 'A. . Lincoln' was not the only letter to receive a double dot from the future President".

Accompanying this letter is a printed transcript.

[See illustration]

### A SURVEY BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

34. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT survey by Abraham Lincoln, entitled "*Timber land surveyed by A. Lincoln, from Wm. Green to M. S. Marsh, 24 Sept. 1835*", written within the plat. With three lines below the plat in explanation of the survey. 1 p., 4to.

SURVEYS BY LINCOLN ARE OF THE GREATEST RARITY.

Free. A. Lincoln Feb  
New Salem 1837  
Sept 22

Mr Geo. M. Marsh  
Portsmouth  
N. H.

W. L. G.

[NUMBER 33]

WRITTEN WHEN POSTMASTER

35. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*A. Lincoln, P. M.*" 1 p., small 4to, New Salem, Ills., Nov. 3, 1835. To "*Blair & Rives*".

WRITTEN WHEN POSTMASTER, COUNTY DEPUTY SURVEYOR AND REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS. THIS AND THE FOLLOWING ARE BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY KNOWN LETTERS SIGNED BY LINCOLN AS POSTMASTER.

Inform Messrs. Blair and Rives: "*Your subscriber at this place, John C. Vance, is dead, and no person takes the paper from the office*".

This letter is reproduced in vol. 1, p. 173 of Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years*.

R. R. Wilson in *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 80, states "In 1835 Francis P. Blair, Sr. and John C. Rives were publishers of the Washington Globe, stout champion of Jackson and his policies. Twenty-five years later Blair and his two sons took an effective part in the nomination and election of Lincoln to the Presidency".

[See illustration]

36. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s., 1 p., small 4to, "New Salem, Nov. 10th 1835". To "*His Excellency Governor [sic] Duncan*". With integral address leaf reading: "*His Excellency Gov. Duncan, Jacksonville, Ills.*", with stamped frank "Free", and postmarked "Vandalia, Ills., Nov. 10".

WRITTEN WHEN POSTMASTER, COUNTY DEPUTY SURVEYOR AND REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS.

R. R. Wilson in *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 80, introduces this letter with the note: "No doubt Lincoln and Davis began an enduring friendship while the former was serving his first time in the Legislature. Davis was state auditor from 1835 to 1846, and later was for many years a prominent and successful lawyer in Alton, Illinois. He was appointed auditor six days after Lincoln wrote Governor Duncan in his behalf". He reprints the text of the letter.

The letter is also reproduced in facsimile in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*.

Lincoln writes: "*Understanding that Mr. Levi Davis of Vandalia is an applicant for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, I take the liberty to say to you, that his appointment to that office would be entirely satisfactory to me...*"

37. ILLINOIS. FARMING IN. Printed letters from Henry Leavitt Ellsworth. Washington, January 1, 1837; E. A. Ellsworth. Lafayette, Nov. 1836; and James Newell, Danville, Nov. 12, 1836. 3 pp., folio. [Washington, 1837]

Aid and advice on the best method of improving prairie land by Henry L. Ellsworth; prices for improving 320 and 640 acres by E. A. Ellsworth, and the excellence of prairie land by James Newell. H. L. Ellsworth's interest in agricultural research resulted in the founding of the Department of Agriculture.

New Salem Ill

Nov 3 1835.

Meers

Your subscriber at this place  
John C Fance, is dead; and no  
person takes the paper from the  
office

Respectfully,

A. Lincoln Pelt

Blair & Pines. }

232  
213  
21  
116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 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866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 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2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2

38. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Excerpt in the autograph of Abraham Lincoln from the fee book of Stuart & Lincoln, dated "1837—April". Measures 7½ by 11½ inches.

"Spear & Hornsby. To Stuart & Lincoln, Dr. 1837—April. To attendance at trial of right of J. F. Davis' property before Moffett. \$5.00."

39. LINCOLN, THOMAS and SARAH, father and stepmother of President Lincoln. D.s., 1 p., folio, May 3, 1837; and on verso of the leaf is an acknowledgement, comprising seventeen lines, in the autograph of David Dryden. Justice of the Peace.

This is a deed to Alexander Montgomery of 40 acres in Coles County, Illinois, and is signed by Thomas Lincoln in full "*Thomas Lincoln*"; Mrs Lincoln has signed with a cross-mark. Docketed: "... Filed June 5, 1843. N. Ellington, Recorder".

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 136-9, reprints this document and the attestation in full giving a facsimile of the lower portion of the deed. He states: "Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln, could write his name, and his signature appears here on one mortgage and on one deed to land. Thomas Lincoln's second wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln, like his first wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, could not write her name. She signed by mark one land deed and one receipt that are here..."

[See illustration]

40. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Stuart & Lincoln for Plffs.*" 1 p., small 4to, [June 9, 1837]. Docketed on verso in Lincoln's hand "*William Herndon vs. Thomas P. Smith. Precipe*", and on the same page is the docket by the clerk of the court "*Filed June 9th 1837. Wm. Butler, Clk.*".

LINCOLN AND HIS PARTNER JOHN T. STUART FILE A PRECIPE ON BEHALF OF WILLIAM HERNDON WHO LATER BECAME LINCOLN'S LAW PARTNER.

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. by William H. Herndon, former partner of Lincoln. 1 p., 4to, "*Springfield, Ills., Novr. 19, 1886*", addressed to Charles F. Gunther of Chicago, thanking him for the gift of candy "*in consideration of my little gift to you ... but do not offer me pay for any autograph—any Lincoln relic—I may send you*". This letter by Herndon is printed in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 112.

41. TEXAS AND SLAVERY. [BROADSIDE.] Human Rights—Extra. 4to; slightly foxed. New York, September, 1837

An anti-slavery broadside, Reads in part as follows: "Congress is now in session. From all we can ascertain we believe an effort will be made to annex to the Union, during the present sitting."



This indenture made and agreed upon this 3<sup>rd</sup> of May  
 1837 between Thomas Lincoln & Sarah Lincoln his wife  
 of the County of Cole and State of Illinois of the one  
 part & Alexander Montgomery of the County and State  
 aforesaid of the other part witnesses that the said  
 Thomas Lincoln & Sarah his wife for & in consideration  
 of the sum of one hundred and forty Dollars current  
 money of the State of Ill. to them in hand paid before  
 the execution of these presents by the said Alexan-  
 der Montgomery the receipt is hereby acknowledged  
 have granted bargained & sold and by these pre-  
 sents do grant bargain sell & confirm unto the said  
 Alexander Montgomery his heirs & forever a certain  
 tract of Land in the County and State aforesaid known  
 and designated as the North West quarter of the North  
 West quarter of Section 4<sup>th</sup> Township Eleven North  
 of the base line in range number eight East  
 of the third principal meridian containing forty  
 acres to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of  
 Land with all the appurtenances thereto belonging  
 to the only proper use benefit & behoof of him  
 the said Alexander Montgomery and his heirs from  
 and the said Thomas Lincoln & Sarah his wife for  
 their selves and heirs so further covenant and  
 agree to and with him the said Alexander Montgomery  
 his heirs & that they will warrant and defend the  
 aforesaid tract or parcel of Land with all the  
 appurtenances hereditaments and advantages thereto  
 belonging or in any wise appertaining from them  
 selves and heirs and from every other person or  
 persons whatsoever in future whereof the said  
 Thomas Lincoln & Sarah Lincoln his wife  
 hath hereunto subscribed their names and  
 affixed their seals the day first written  
 signed sealed and  
 delivered personally  
 at test  
 I, David Bryan go.

Thomas Lincoln & Sarah  
 Lincoln  
 mark

42. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Excerpt in the autograph of Abraham Lincoln, from the fee book of Stuart & Lincoln, dated "1837-8". Measures  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by 2 inches. William H. Herndon, a former law partner of Lincoln, has written in the margin "*Genuine. W. H. Herndon*".

"Joseph Klein. To Stuart & Lincoln, Dr. 1837-8..." then follows a listing of the various services rendered.

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. by William H. Herndon, to Charles F. Gunther, 1 p., 4to, "*Springfield, Ills. Oct. 27, '86*" enclosing the above "bill".

43. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s., 3 full pp., 4to, tear affecting several words. Washington, D.C. 2nd Jany, 1838. To his brother, J. E. Davis. Tear in folds. Describes his illness in New York, visitors' day in the White House and Mississippi politics: "*The Mississippi election is before the house of Rep. The committee to whom the question was referred will probably report to day. It is said that courtesy required the reference &c. but that no change can be anticipated. To-morrow Mr. Calhoun will introduce his resolution denying the right of the abolitionists to petition the Senate as they have done and Mr Morris will follow with his counter resolutions. . . .*"

#### STUART AND LINCOLN AGREE ON A CONTINGENT FEE

44. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D., with his name appearing FIVE TIMES in the body of the document, viz., "*Abraham Lincoln*", and four times as "*Stuart & Lincoln*". 1 p., folio, "*April 20, 1838*".

AGREEMENT AND PROMISSORY NOTE, ON ONE PAGE, ENTIRELY IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN; signed by James M. Crain.

"*Whereas John S. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln have engaged as attorneys in my behalf in a cause now pending in the Chancery side of the Tazewell County Circuit Court in which I am complainant and the heirs of Lewis H. Crain deceased and others are defendants, therefore if I shall succeed to the full extent of my claim in said case I promise to pay them . . . the sum of five hundred dollars; but if I should not succeed in the recovery of the property mentioned in said cause . . . then I promise to pay the said Stuart & Lincoln the sum of three hundred dollars. . . .*" The promissory note is headed "*Tremont, April 20, 1838*".

R. R. Wilson in *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 251, reprints the document and introduces it with the note "The agreement and note here reproduced were drawn by Mr. Lincoln, who spells balance with two l's; but there is no record of how he and his partner fared in their dealings with their Tazewell county client. The original of the agreement with Crain is now owned by Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago".

45. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] MANUSCRIPT PETITION, signed by Abraham Lincoln and twelve other prominent and early residents of Springfield, Illinois. 1 p., 4to, Springfield, July 25, 1838. Addressed to Governor Joseph Duncan of Illinois.

A MOST INTERESTING ITEM. The document is undoubtedly in the autograph of Dr. A. G. Henry whose name is the last on the list of petitioners.

R. R. Wilson in *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 286, reprints the petition, and introduces it with the note "On July 25, 1838. Mr. Lincoln was one of the fourteen [there are only thirteen signatures] signers of the petition here reproduced which asked Governor Joseph Duncan to appoint John Dixon to the vacancy on the important Board of Commissioners of Public Works to succeed James A. Stephenson who had resigned from that body. Dixon, a Whig, and founder of the city which bears his name, was duly appointed by Governor Duncan, and in February, 1839, the Legislature elected him for a full term. Until the end of his long life . . . Dixon remained active in politics, and as a delegate to the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, was one of those who listened to and applauded Lincoln's famous Lost Speech . . ."

The names of the petitioners besides Abraham Lincoln, are A. G. Henry, Jesse P. Thomas, Jr., J. Wright, Simon Francis, C. R. Matthews, A. G. Herndon, N. W. Edwards, James F. Speed, William Butler, G. Elkin, Gershom Jayne, and T. C. Browne.

#### LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT THE SAME PARTY

46. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Printed invitation to a "Cotillion Party . . . to be given at the 'American House' . . . December 16th, 1839"; the printed list of names of the "Managers", includes the name of "A. Lincoln". With integral address leaf reading "*Miss Barnes, Present*". 8vo, two leaves.

[Springfield, Ill., 1839]

"The young lawyer starting practice in Springfield, Illinois, was stepping out in society, more or less, if we judge by the invitation to a cotillion." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 140; with reproduction on same page. The names of the other managers, besides Lincoln, were S. A. Douglas, J. F. Speed, F. W. Todd, J. Shields, J. A. McClelland, and N. W. Edwards.

[See illustration on the following page]

47. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Stuart & Lincoln, p. q.*". 2 pp., folio, "*State of Illinois, Sangamon County and Circuit. Of the July term of the Circuit Court of said county A. D. 1839*". Docketed "*Filed June 28, 1839. William Butler, Clk.*"

COMPLAINT OF PLAINTIFF IN THE SUIT OF HENRY F. LUCKETT VS. WEBER, RUCKEL & CO., JUNE 28, 1839.

On this same day Lawyer Lincoln filed a "Complaint of plaintiff in the suit of Luckett vs. Ruckel & Ruckel", and which is reprinted in R. R. Wilson's *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. 1, p. 399-400. Mr Wilson states that "Jacob Ruckel . . . was a native of New York who settled in Springfield about the time Mr. Lincoln began the practice of law there, and for more than forty years as cabinet-maker and upholsterer was active in the business affairs of the town".

COTILLION PARTY.



The pleasure of your Company is respectfully solicited at a Cotillion Party, to be given at the "American House," on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, P. M.

December 16th, 1839.

N. H. RIDGELY,  
J. A. M'CLEERAND,  
R. ALLEN,  
M. H. WASH,  
F. W. TODD,  
S. A. DOUGLASS,  
W. S. PRENTICE,  
N. W. EDWARDS,

J. F. SPEED,  
J. SHIELDS,  
E. D. TAYLOR,  
E. H. MERRYMAN,  
M. E. WHITESIDE,  
M. EASTHAM,  
J. E. DILLER,  
A. LINCOLN,  
*Managers.*

THREE LETTERS BY MARY TODD LINCOLN "BEFORE HER  
MARRIAGE TO LINCOLN. WHICH SEEM TO BE THE  
ONLY ONES SURVIVING OUT OF THAT PERIOD"

48. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Three A.L.s. "*Mary*": (1) 6 pp., (two pages written across two pages of text), 4to, "*Columbia* [Missouri], July 23, 1840", hole in second leaf (caused by removal of wax seal) deleting some text; (2) 4 pp., 4to, "December [13-20] 1840", breaks in folds; (3) 4 pp., 1to, "*Springfield*, June [18] 1841". In all 14 pp., 4to.

A SPLENDID AND IMPORTANT GROUP OF LETTERS. THE FIRST AND SECOND LETTERS WERE WRITTEN AT THE PERIOD DURING WHICH SHE WAS ENGAGED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE THIRD LETTER WAS WRITTEN SIX MONTHS AFTER HER ENGAGEMENT WITH LINCOLN WAS BROKEN, WHICH OCCURRED ON JANUARY 1, 1841.

These letters are all addressed to Miss Mercy A. R. Levering of Baltimore, Maryland.

Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 191, writes: "In another group are some thirty letters written by Mary Todd Lincoln. THIS INCLUDING THREE LETTERS BEFORE HER MARRIAGE TO LINCOLN, WHICH SEEM TO BE THE ONLY ONES SURVIVING OUT OF THAT PERIOD. These hold many girlish passages having bloom, charm, melancholy. She wrote the three letters . . . to Mercy Levering".

In the letter of July 23, 1840 she writes: "... *Your risibles would have undergone a considerable state of excitement, were you have seen the 'poetry of motion' exercised in the dance. Had our grandfathers been present in the festive halls of mirth, they would undoubtedly have recognized the familiar airs of their youthful days, all the old Virginia reels that have been handed down to us by tradition, were played. Your cousin Sep methinks would have enjoyed the dance, no insinuations meant. save his extreme fondness for this fascinating amusement, and the rapid manner they hurried through the figures. At the end of each cotillion, I felt exhausted after such desperate exertions to keep pace with the music . . . I would such were not my nature, for mine I fancy is to be a quiet lot, and happy indeed will I be, if it is, only cast near those, I so dearly love. My feelings & hopes are all so sanguine that in this dull world of reality 'tis best to dispell our delusive dreams as soon as possible . . .*"

LETTER OF DECEMBER [13-20] 1840

Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 191, ascribes the dates "13-20" as the period in December, 1840, when this letter was written, approximately twelve days before her engagement to Lincoln was broken, which occurred January 1, 1841.

Miss Todd writes: "... *With the past your memory is intimately blended, well did you say 'time has borne changes on its wing'. Speed's 'grey suit' has gone the way of all flesh, an interesting suit of 'Harrison blues' have replaced his sober livery; Lincoln's 'Lincoln green' have gone to dust . . .*

"*I suppose, like the rest of us Whigs, though you seem to doubt my faith, you have been rejoicing in the recent election of Gen. Harrison . . . This Fall I became quite a politician, rather an unladylike profession, yet at such a crisis, whose heart could remain untouched while the energies of all men called in question? . . .*

"*The icy hand of winter has set its seal upon the waters, the winds of Heaven visit the spot but roughly, the same stars shine down, yet not with the same liquid, mellow light as in the olden time . . . We have a pleasant jaunt in contemplation, to Jacksonville, next week there*

[Continued]

## Number 48—Concluded]

*to spend a day or two, Mr. Hardin & Browning are our leaders; the van brought up by Miss E., my humble self, Webb, Lincoln & two or three others whom you know not . . .*"

LETTER OF JUNE [18] 1841

AFTER HER ENGAGEMENT WITH LINCOLN WAS BROKEN

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 193, writes: "She wrote again after the breaking of the wedding arrangements to Mercy Levering. This letter of Mary Lincoln to Mercy Levering in June 1841 indicates that Mary is no disconsolate woman at all but possessed of a curious serenity". Sandburg reprints an extensive quotation.

In this letter she relates that Joshua Speed may soon return to Springfield, and that "*His worthy friend [Lincoln] deems me unworthy of notice, as I have not met him in the gay world for months. With the usual comfort of misery, imagine that others were as seldom gladdened by his presence as my humble self, yet I would that the case were different, that he would once more resume his station in society, that 'Richard should be himself again.' Much happiness would it afford me . . .*"

49. [LINCOLN, MARY TODD.] A.L.s., "*Mary.*" 1 p., 8vo. N.p. n.d., circa 1840. To "*Miss Mary Todd, Present*".

Request for a "*pattern of the cape you were making at Dr. Wallace's. . . How are you after your last evenings dissipation, rather drowsy I should say; if you were as late getting home as the other girls. Do come soon and see us. Your cousin, Mary.*"

50. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [BROADSIDE.] To the Friends of the National Road. Folio; a small piece torn from a blank corner, and a few small stains.  
[Springfield, 1840]

AN EXTREMELY RARE AND INTERESTING BROADSIDE of the Campaign of 1840, in which Van Buren is called the enemy of the National Road, and Harrison, the Friend of the West. Lincoln was an Elector from Sangamon on the Harrison and Tyler ticket and his name appears on the broadside three times as such.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST BROADSIDES KNOWN referring to Lincoln's political life.

51. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D. 2½ pp., 4to. N.p., n.d. Last leaf remargined, affecting several words. *Circa* 1840

Decree in favor of the complainant in the case of William H. H. Scott vs. Jane C. Alexander et al.

52. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. LETTER IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, signed by John M. Neale; and with a three-line postscript in Lincoln's autograph, signed with initials "*J. M. N.*" 1 p., 4to, "*Springfield, Illinois, June 3rd 1841*". To "*Hon. Silas Reed, Surveyor General, &c.*". With an A.L.s. on the verso of the leaf by W. L. Mays, "*Springfield, June 3. 1841*"; and on the third page is an A.L.s. by John T. Stuart, Springfield. June 3, 1841. To "*Dr. Silas*

*Reed*". With a two-line endorsement in the autograph of Lincoln, and signed by him. Together 3 pp., 4to; with defects in margins of both leaves, deleting some words.

THE LETTER SIGNED BY COL. JOHN M. NEALE, ALTHOUGH WRITTEN IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is an application as a deputy surveyor of Sangamon County for a position under Dr. Silas Reed, Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri. A piece is missing from the fore-margin deleting a few words. The A.L.s. on the verso is the letter of W. L. May, recommending Colonel Neale for the position.

The A.L.s. by John T. Stuart (former law partner of Lincoln), recommends Colonel Neale for the position of surveyor under Dr. Silas Reed, stating "*Col. Neale has been for several years a Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County*". At the bottom of the letter is the following autograph endorsement by Abraham Lincoln "*I most cheerfully endorse the foregoing recommendation of Col. Neale. A. Lincoln*". The letter is addressed on the verso of the sheet and is postmarked; also docketed, probably by Dr. Reed, as follows: "*J. M. Neale, Springfield, Ill. Applies for surveying, June 1841. Is no surveyor—cannot supply him*". Defect in fore-margin deleting parts of words.

R. R. Wilson in his *Uncollected Works of Lincoln*, vol. II, pp. 113-4 gives an interesting account of these papers.

53. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Logan and Lincoln, p. q.*". 1 p., folio. 101 -  
 "*State of Illinois, Sangamon County. Of the July term of the Circuit Court of said county A. D. 1841*". Docketed on verso of sheet by Lincoln "*McComas vs. Baker. Declaration*". Attached to the document is a printed promissory note signed by E. D. Baker, "*Springfield, Illinois*" and dated June 26, 1841, to the order of "*Z. McComas*". Together 2 pieces.

54. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, Cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Hancock County, Illinois. D.s. "*Abm. Lincoln*" as a witness to the signing of a land deed, dated July 24, 1841; with a nine-line acknowledgement by him, dated August 23, 1841, signed "*Abm. Lincoln, J. P. H. C. [Justice of the Peace, Hancock County]*". 1 p., oblong folio. 20 -

55. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. 2 pp., 4to. [Springfield, circa Nov. 18, 1841.] 40 -

Manuscript, in Lincoln's holograph, beginning, "*The court instructs the jury...*" A note on the verso identifies the case as that of *Campbell vs. Abraham Smith*, which was tried by Logan and Lincoln, November 17 and 18, 1841.

56. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT, "*Memorandum for Petition to sell Batterton Land.*" On the verso of an A.L.s. of Reuben Harrison, 1 p., small 4to. N.p., n.d. [circa 1841-1844.] Addressed to "*Logan and Lincoln*". 110 -

A list of the heirs of David Batterton.

## THE LINCOLN-SPEED LETTERS

A SERIES OF INTIMATE LETTERS "WITHOUT PARALLEL IN ALL THE  
LINCOLN CORRESPONDENCE"

57. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A series of fourteen autograph letters signed. 39 pp., 4to, and folio; 10 with the address leaf. Springfield, June 19, 1841, to October 22, 1846, and Washington, December 25, 1848. To Joshua Fry Speed.

A SERIES OF PERSONAL LETTERS "WITHOUT PARALLEL IN ALL THE LINCOLN CORRESPONDENCE",  
TO THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN CALLED "MOST INTIMATE FRIEND".

"When on a March day in 1837 the twenty-eight-year-old Abraham Lincoln rode a borrowed horse from New Salem to Springfield to begin practice as a newly licensed lawyer, his earthly possessions were in two saddle-bags and he didn't know where he would stay in Springfield nor on what kind of a bed he would sleep. . . . Then at the general store of A. Y. Ellis & Company he asked the junior partner, Joshua Fry Speed, what he would have to pay for a mattress, blankets, sheets, a coverlid and a pillow for a single bed.

"Speed looked into Lincoln's face, caught in the eyes a sad look that melted him. . . . Speed made an offer . . . to share with Lincoln his large room and double bed upstairs over the store. Lincoln moved in with his saddle-bags. A friendship of these bedfellows began that ripened and deepened across Lincoln's lifetime. Lincoln had many friendships, with various and limited degrees of intimacy, but to no other man did he write so extended a series of long letters, the larger part of these having to do with love and marriage complications of the two men. . . .

"Lincoln was older than Joshua Fry Speed by four years four months. Their backgrounds had contrast. Speed's father was Judge John Speed, a planter with large landholdings. . . . The migratory log-cabin Lincolns were in another class. Yet the two men hit it off. . . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp., 114-5.

"He rarely called men, even close friends, by their first names. His letters to his intimate friend, Joshua Speed, do not begin 'Dear Joshua,' but 'Deer Speed'." M. S. Lewis, *Legends That Libel Lincoln*, p. 32.

"Only once did he put on paper any intimate personal revelations, and even in these letters to Joshua F. Speed he did not entirely repeal his characteristic reserve." F. L. Bullard, *Lincoln and Adams*, Abraham Lincoln Quarterly, March 1941, p. 255.

"The series of letters to Speed in 1841-42 reveals as fully as anything short of explicit statement can the story of his marriage." P. M. Angle, *Lincoln: Self-Biographer*, Abraham Lincoln Quarterly, September 1940, p., 145.

"One may learn much of Lincoln's thought and much of his public life from his letters, but with the exception of his correspondence with Joshua Speed . . . there is seldom a glimpse of the private man." Unsigned review of "Lincoln's Herndon" by David Donald, Abraham Lincoln Quarterly, December 1948., p. 238.

"Lincoln's letters to his friend Joshua Speed, written over a period of many months, show his anguish of mind, his self-questionings, his fears and his hopes. . . . In these letters Lincoln began to take upon himself the task of dispelling similar doubts and questionings that had arisen in the mind of his friend . . . doubts and fears that filled his own mind." M. S. Lewis, *op. cit.* p., 123.

[Continued



that Fisher would be found alive at the doctor,  
by Gilway, Mallory, and Myers, who a day before  
had been dispatched for that purpose, while being  
still, protested that no power on earth could ever  
show Fisher alive. Thus stands this curious affair  
now. When the doctor's story was first made public,  
it was amusing to scan and contemplate the circum-  
stances, and hear the remarks of those who had been  
actively engaged in the search for the dead body. Some  
looked quizzical, some melancholy, and some furiously an-  
gry. Porter, who had been very active, swore he always  
knew the man was not dead, and that he had not  
stirred an inch to hunt for him; Langford, who had taken  
the lead in cutting down Vickore's mill dam, and  
wanted to hang Vickore for objecting, looked most awfu-  
bly wise; he seemed the "writin' of honeywater ex-  
posed" as represented in the comic almanac we used  
to laugh over. And Hart, the little drayman that hauled  
Vickore's box once, said it was too damned bad, to  
solve so much trouble and no laughing after all.

I commenced this letter on yesterday, since  
which I received yours of the 13<sup>th</sup>. I stuck to my  
promise to come to Louisville. Nothing new here except  
what I have written. I have not seen Sarah since  
my long trip, and I am going out there as soon as I  
mail this letter.

Yours forever  
Lincoln

*Number 57—Continued]*

June 19, 1841.

"...in January, 1841, Lincoln, worn from his arduous campaigning of the previous year, saw the collapse of his political prospects, and his courtship of Mary Todd. His unrealistic dreams in law, politics, and love had been confronted with cold realities.

"For most of the summer, however, he was busy in Springfield, where both the Sangamon Circuit Court and the State Supreme Court held terms. At least two memorable cases occupied his attention—the Traylor murder case, a mystery still unsolved...." Logan Hay, *Lincoln in 1841 and 1842*, *Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, September 1942, pp., 117-120.

*"We have had the highest state of excitement here for a week past that our community has ever witnessed; and although the public feeling is now somewhat allayed, the curious affair which aroused it is very (sic) far from being even yet, cleared of mystery.... The chief personages in the drama, are Archibald Fisher, supposed to be murdered; and Archibald Traylor, Henry Traylor, and William Traylor, supposed to have murdered him. The three Trailors are brothers: ... On Saturday evening, being the 29th May, Fisher and William came to Henry's in a one horse dearborn, and there stayed over Sunday, and on Monday all three came to Springfield, ... That evening at supper Fisher was missing, and so next morning ... Wm. & Henry started home without him. In a day or so Henry and one or two of his Clary Grove neighbors came back and searched for him again. ... The knowledge of the matter thus far had not been general; and here it dropped entirely till about the 10th Inst., when Keys received a letter from the Post Master in Warren, stating that Wm. had arrived at home, and was telling a very mysterious and improbable story about the disappearance of Fisher. ... Wickersham was dispatched to arrest Henry Traylor at the Grove, and Jim Maxcy to Warren to arrest William. On Monday last Henry was brought in, and showed an evident inclination to insinuate that he knew Fisher to be dead, and that Arch. and Wm. had killed him. ... On thursday last Jim Maxcy brought in William Traylor from Warren. On the same day Arch. was arrested and put in jail. Yesterday (friday) William was put upon his examining trial before May and Lavelly. Archibald and Henry were both present. Lamborn prosecuted, and Logan, Baker, and your humble servant defended. A great many witnesses were introduced...."*

*"An old man from Warren, called Dr. Gilmore ... stated that on last tuesday, being the same day that Maxcy arrested William Traylor, he (the Dr.) was from home ... and on his return, about 11 o'clock, found Fisher at his house, in bed, and apparently very unwell; ... that Fisher said he had come by Peoria, which showed that he, at the time of speaking, did not know where he had been. ... Thus stands the curious affair now. When the doctor's story was first made public, it was amusing to scan and contemplate the countenances, and hear the remarks of those who had been actively engaged in the search for the dead body...."*

January 3, 1842.

"Then in the course of 1841 Speed himself began to contemplate marriage, and Speed himself had painful searchings of heart, and Lincoln's turn came to show a sense of perception in his friend's case that he wholly lacked in his own." Lord Charnwood, *Abraham Lincoln*, p., 82.

"The letters written in 1842 illuminate Lincoln's state of mind as to the question of his marriage with Mary Todd, his unhappy year of 1841, his fears of his own stability." Logan Hay, *op. cit.* p., 125.

*"Feeling, as you know I do, the deepest solicitude for the success of the enterprise you are engaged in, I adopt this as the last method I can invent to aid you, in case (which God*

forbid) you shall need my aid. . . . As I think it reasonable that you will feel very badly some time between this and the final consummation of your purpose, it is intended that you shall read this just at such a time."

"Why I say it is reasonable that you will feel very badly yet, is because of three special causes, added to the general one which I shall mention.

"The general cause is, that you are naturally of a nervous temperament; and this I say from what I have seen of you personally, . . . The first special cause is, your exposure to bad weather on your journey, . . . The second is, the absence of all business and conversation of friends, which might divert your mind, and give it occasional rest from the intensity of thought. . . . The third is the rapid and near approach of that crisis on which all your thoughts and feelings concentrate.

"I know what the painful point with you is, at all times when you are unhappy. It is an apprehension that you do not love her as you should. What nonsense!—How came you to court her? Was it because you thought she desired it, and that you had given her reason to expect it? . . . Was it not, that you found yourself unable to reason your self out of it? Did you not think, and partly form the purpose, of courting her the first time you ever saw or heard of her? . . ."

February 3, 1842.

.. "A few days before Speed's wedding, Lincoln wrote a letter to the bridegroom." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln the Prairie Years*, vol. 1, p. 267.

"... You well know that I do not feel my own sorrows much more keenly than I do yours, when I know of them; and yet I assure you I was not much hurt by what you wrote me of your excessively bad feeling at the time you wrote. Not that I am less capable of sympathising with you now than ever; not that I am less your friend than ever, but because I hope and believe, that your present anxiety and distress about her health and her life, must and will forever banish those horrid doubts, which I know you sometimes felt, as to the truth of your affection for her. If they can be once and forever removed, (and I almost feel a presentiment that the Almighty has sent your present affliction expressly for that object) surely, nothing can come in their stead, to fill their immeasurable measure of misery. . . .

"... It really appears to me that you yourself ought to rejoice, and not sorrow, at this indubitable evidence of your undying affection for her. Why, Speed, if you did not love her, although you might not wish her death, you would most calmly be resigned to it. . . . You know the Hell I have suffered on that point, and how tender I am upon it. You know I do not mean wrong. . . ."

February 13, 1842.

"... When this shall reach you, you will have been Fanny's husband several days. You know my desire to befriend you is everlasting. . . .

"But you will always hereafter, be on ground that I have never occupied, and consequently, if advice were needed, I might advise wrong. I do fondly hope, however, that you will never again need comfort from abroad. But should I be mistaken in this—should excessive pleasure still be accompanied with a painful counterpart at times, still let me urge you, as I have ever done, to remember in the depth and even the agony of despondency, that very shortly you are to feel well again. I am now fully convinced that you love her as ardently as you are capable of loving.

"I hope with tolerable confidence, that this letter is a plaster for a place that is no longer sore. . . .

"P. S. I have been quite a man ever since you left."

[Continued

*Number 57—Continued]*

February 25, 1842.

On February 22, 1842, Lincoln delivered an address before the Washingtonian Society. "Three days after he made the speech he wrote to Speed in quick answer to a letter from his friend." A. J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln*, vol. II, p. 33.

*"Yours of the 16th Inst. announcing that Miss Fanny and you 'are no more twain but one flesh', reached me this morning. I have no way of telling how much happiness I wish you both; tho, I believe you both can conceive it. I feel somewhat jealous of both of you now; you will be so exclusively concerned for one another, that I shall be forgotten entirely. My acquaintance with Miss Fanny... was too short for me to reasonably hope to long be remembered by her, and still, I am sure, I shall not forget her soon. Try if you can not (sic) remind her of that debt she owes me; and be sure you do not interfere to prevent her paying it.*

*"I regret to learn that you have resolved to not return to Illinois. I shall be very lonesome without you. How miserably things seem to be arranged in this world. If we have no friends, we have no pleasure; and if we have them, we are sure to lose them, and be doubly pained by the loss..."*

February 25, 1842.

The same day he wrote again. "The letters... to Speed in 1842 have been widely quoted. Yet, no one at least as far as I have noted, has taken a sentence from one of those letters and used it when discussing Thomas Lincoln." M. S. Lewis, *op. cit.* p. 64.

*"I tell you, Speed, our forebodings, for which you and I are rather peculiar, are all the worst sort of nonsense. I fancied, from the time I received your letter of saturday, that the one of wednesday was never to come, and what is more, it is perfectly clear, both from its tone and handwriting, that you were much happier, or, if you think the term preferable, less miserable, when you wrote it, than when you wrote the last one before. You had so obviously improved, at this very time I so much feared, you would have grown worse..."*

*"I have no doubt that it is the peculiar misfortune of both you and me, to dream dreams of Elysium far exceeding all that anything earthly can realize. Far short of your dreams as you may be, no woman could do more to realize them, than that black-eyed Fanny... My old Father used to have a saying that 'If you make a bad bargain, hug it the tighter,' and it occurs to me, that if the bargain you have just closed can possibly be called a bad one, it is certainly the most pleasant one for applying that maxim to..."*

March 27, 1842.

Mary Todd and the "fatal first of Jany '41".

*"... your last letter, gave me more pleasure, than the total sum of all I have enjoyed since that fatal first of Jany '41. Since then, it seems to me, I should have been entirely happy, but for the never-absent idea, that there is one still unhappy whom I have contributed to make so. That still kills my soul. I cannot but reproach myself, for ever wishing to be happy while she is otherwise. She accompanied a large party on the Rail Road cars, to Jacksonville last monday; and on her return, spoke, so that I heard of it, of having enjoyed the trip exceedingly. God be praised for that.*

*"You will see by the last Sangamon Journal that I made a Temperance speech on the 22nd of Feb. which I claim that Fanny and you shall read as an act of charity to me; for I cannot learn that anybody else has read it, or is likely to..."*

July 4, 1842.

In June 1842 Van Buren visited Illinois; Lincoln joined the party. "As usual, Lincoln's anecdotes and quaint remarks were better than those of anybody else and 'he kept the company convulsed with laughter till the small hours of the night.' After this burst of humour out of sadness, Lincoln laid bare his heart to Speed." A. J. Beveridge, *op cit.* vol. II, p. 36.

"As to my having been displeased with your advice, surely you know better than that. I know you do; and therefore I will not labour to convince you. True, that subject is painful to me; but it is not your silence, or the silence of all the world that can make me forget it. I acknowledge the correctness of your advice too; but before I resolve to do one thing or the other, I must regain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made. In that ability, you know, I once prided myself as the only, or at least the chief, gem of my character; that gem I lost—how and when, you too well know. I have not yet regained it; and until I do, I can not trust myself in any matter of much importance. I believe now that, had you understood my case at the time, as well as I understood yours afterwards, by the aid you would have given me, I should have sailed through clear; but that does not now afford me sufficient confidence, to begin that, or the like of that again. . . .

"I always was superstitious; and as part of my superstition, I believe God made me one of the instruments of bringing your Fanny and you together, which union I have no doubt He had fore-ordained. Whatever he designs, he will do for me yet. 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord' is my text just now. . . ."

October 5, 1842.

"The meetings of Lincoln and Miss Todd . . . were resumed. Again Lincoln was the victim of doubt, desire, duty, and remorse blended into a state of mind so hard to analyze." A. J. Beveridge, *op. cit.* vol. II, p. 57.

The week after his affair with Shields "Lincoln addresses to Speed a question at once so shrewd and so daringly intimate as perhaps no other man ever asked of his friend." Lord Charnwood, *op. cit.* p., 84.

"You have heard of my duel with Shields, and I have now to inform you that the duelling business still reigns in this city. . . .

"But I began this letter not for what I have been writing; but to say something on that subject which you know to be of such infinite solicitude to me. The immense suffering you endured from the first days of September till the middle of February you never tried to conceal from me, and I well understood. You have now been the husband of a lovely woman nearly eight months. That you are happier than you were the day you married her I well know; for without her, you would not be living. But I have your word for it too; and the returning elasticity of spirits which is manifested in your letters. But I want to ask you a closer question. 'Are you now, in feeling as well as judgment, glad you are married as you are?' From anybody but me, this would be an imprudent question not to be tolerated; but I know you will pardon it in me. Please answer it quickly, as I feel impatient to know."

January 18, 1843.

On November 4, 1842, Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married. At the end of a long business letter he writes:

"Mary is very well and continues her old sentiments of friendship for you. How the marriage life goes with us I will tell you when I see you here, which I hope will be very soon."

May 18, 1843.

"Lincoln seems to have settled down at once in the Globe Tavern as a family man. A 'coming event' soon contributed to his stability." I. M. Tarbell, *In the Footsteps of the Lincolns*, p. 252.

"We are not keeping house; but boarding at the Globe Tavern, which is very well kept now by a widow lady of the name of Beck. Our room (the same Dr. Wallace occupied there) and boarding only costs four dollars a week. . . . I reckon it will scarcely be in our power

[Continued

## Number 57—Concluded]

to visit Kentucky this year. Besides poverty, and the necessity of attending to business, those 'coming events' I suspect would be somewhat in the way. . . ."

July 26, 1843.

"We shall look with impatience for your visit this fall. Your Fanny cannot be more anxious to see my Molly than the latter is to see her: nor as much so as I am. Don't fail to come. We are but two as yet."

October 22, 1846.

Election to Congress, the "suspension" of their correspondence, and the birth of Edward Baker Lincoln. "Indeed, so far as I know, there is not a line in reference to his children published between this letter (May 18, 1843) and the one written to Speed in October 1846." I. M. Tarbell, *op. cit.*, p. 253.

"You, no doubt, assign the suspension of our correspondence to the true philosophical cause, though it must be confessed, by both of us, that this is rather a cold reason for allowing a friendship, such as ours, to die by degrees. I propose now, that, on the receipt of this, you shall be considered in my debt, and under obligation to pay soon, and that neither shall remain long in arrears hereafter. Are you agreed?"

"Being elected to Congress, though I am very grateful to our friends, for having done it, has not pleased me as much as I expected."

"We have another boy, born the 10th of March last. He is very much such a child as Bob was at his age—rather of a longer order—Bob is 'short and low,' and, I expect, always will be. He talks very plainly—almost as plainly as anybody. He is quite smart enough—I some times fear he is one of the little rare-ripe sort, that are smarter at about five than ever after. He has a great deal of that sort of mischief, that is the offspring of much animal spirits. Since I began this letter a messenger came to tell me, Bob was lost; but by the time I reached the house, his mother had found him, and had him whipped—and, by now, very likely he is run away again."

December 25, 1848, from Washington.

A detailed explanation of the manner in which he, Herndon and Logan handled a legal matter for him.

"... I suppose you and we (Logan and I) feel alike about the matter; that is, neither side likes to lose the money. You think the loss comes of our fault, and that therefore we should bear it; but we do not think it comes of our fault. . . . We, like you, would rather loose it, than have any hard thoughts. . . . Nothing of consequence here, beyond what you see in the papers. . . ."

[See illustration facing page 30]

"INCIDENTS IN THE EARLY LIFE OF A. LINCOLN,  
BY JOSHUA F. SPEED"

58. SPEED, JOSHUA F. MANUSCRIPT IN THE HAND OF AN AMANUENSIS, "*Incidents in the Early Life of A. Lincoln, by Joshua F. Speed. Louisville, Kentucky.*" 6 pp., 4to. With an A.N.s. 6 lines, by Joshua F. Speed on verso of last sheet.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON HIS ARRIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD AND HIS EARLY LIFE THERE, giving a full account of the lightning rod incident, first speeches, reputation, meeting in Speed's store, and his law practice in 1839.

"... In 1835, he was a candidate for election. I had not seen him for the first six months

of my residence there, but had heard him spoken as a man of wonderful ability on the stump. He was a long, gawky, ugly, shapeless man. He had never spoken as far as I know of, at the county seat. . . . It struck me then, as it seems to me now, that I never heard a more effective speaker. . . . The large crowd seemed to be swayed by him as he pleased. . . .

"... He came into my store, . . . set his saddle-bags on the counter, and asked me 'what the furniture for a single bedstead would cost.' I took slate and pencil, and made calculations. . . . 'It is probably cheap enough; but I want to say that cheap as it is I have not the money to pay. But if you will credit me until Christmas, and my experiment here as a lawyer is a success, I will pay you. If I fail in that I will probably never be able to pay you at all.' The tone of his voice was so melancholy that I felt for him. . . ."

"We are fortunate," writes W. E. Barton in *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. I, p. 229, "in possessing an account of his arrival in Springfield. His friend, Joshua Fry Speed, thus told the story of his arrival. . . ."

59. LINCOLN, THOMAS, father of President Abraham Lincoln. D.s., 2 pp., folio, "*County of Coles, Illinois*", March 13, 1842. Mended in folds; tear in top of sheet.

A mortgage to the Coles County school trustees, conveying 40 acres of land to secure a loan of \$50.00, and for which Thomas Lincoln and John D. Johnston executed a note as security. The document is in the autograph of Justice of the Peace David Dryden who has subscribed an eight-line affidavit and signed it under date of March 14, 1842, certifying that Thomas Lincoln appeared before him and acknowledged the indenture.

60. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Logan & Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to. Springfield, April 18, 1842. To G. W. Hawley, Dixon Lee County, Illinois. With the address on the end leaf.

A meticulous statement of expenses involved in Hawley's case in bankruptcy. Lincoln had an aversion to exorbitant fees. After advising his client on procedure he reports how \$20.00 was spent:

"Of this we have expended of state Bank \$6.00 leaving on hand \$4.00. Of the Shawnee, we have expended for these papers \$3.00, for postage on your letter 37½ cents; for 70 day publication \$4.00. . . ."

## SIGNED THREE TIMES BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

### SANGAMON COUNTY ELECTION, 1832-1836

61. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, A.D., signed three times in the body of the document, "*Elections in Sangamon County, Illinois, for State Representatives, in the years, 1832, 1834 & 1836*." 11½ pp., folio. [Springfield, September 9, 1842.] With an A.N.s. ¾ p., by N. W. Matheny.

Tabulation of the vote in Sangamon County in the elections of 1832-46 in which Lincoln's name appears three times. "Possibly to gratify the curiosity of Mary Todd or perhaps to indicate to her his good political standing among the Sangamon County voters who elected him to the legislature, Lincoln painstakingly wrote on sheets of paper how the ballots had run for him. . . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p., 141. Attested by N. W. Matheny.

[See illustration on the following page]

Election in Hingham on 5th March for State Representatives,  
in the years 1832 1834 & 1836-

1832

6 D. Hyatt - Hon	1127
J. V. Short - May	771 - Elector.
Wm. H. H. - Hon	745
Robt. Huntington - Hon	815
S. G. H. - Hon	806
Wm. Carpenter - Hon	774
John H. - Hon	711
C. J. Lincoln - May	657
J. M. Hale - May	573
Robert L. - Hon	485
Rich. P. C. - May	216
Edw. Robinson - May	163
Wm. H. - Hon	44

1834-

John H. - Hon	1338
C. J. Lincoln - May	1376 - Elector.
Wm. Carpenter - Hon	1176
J. V. Short - May	1164
Robert L. - Hon	1038
Edw. Robinson - May	674
Wm. H. - Hon	613
J. M. Hale - May	514
S. G. H. - Hon	172
James Shepley - Hon	154
James B. - Hon	130
John H. - Hon	12
Wm. H. - Hon	42

1836-

(over)



62. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Piece of the tablecloth upon which Abraham Lincoln ate his wedding breakfast, November 4, 1842. Measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Tipped to a heavy sheet of paper.

With manuscript note, tipped to sheet on which the piece of cloth is fastened, reading: "*This is a piece of the tablecloth upon which Abraham Lincoln eat [sic] his wedding breakfast. It also belonged to Gov. Ninian Edwards, and was used for State dinners from which many of the early prominent men and statesmen of Illinois partook of his hospitality*". Ninian Edwards was Governor of Illinois. Mentioned by Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 208.

### "WORN BY MR LINCOLN IN HIS YOUNGER YEARS"

63. \*WATCH CHAIN. Silver chain, composed of four oblong links, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch by one inch, connected by S-shaped and oval links; overall length 10 inches. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax.

Mounted on a card bearing the following authentication:

"*Watch chain worn by Mr. Lincoln in his younger years. Bought by A. Boyd from Dennis Hanks, Charleston, Ill. 1869. Syracuse, N. Y. A. B.*"

Reproduced on a plate between pp. 208-9 of Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*.

64. LINCOLN'S COPY. Laws of the State of Illinois, passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, at their regular session, began and held at Springfield, on the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. 8vo, original boards; rebacked, original backstrip preserved. Springfield, 1843

WITH THE AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE "*A. Lincoln*" on the inside of the front cover. With the stamp "Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Ill." on end-papers and at the top and bottom edges, and front cover.

65. BAKER, EDWARD D., Major General in the Union Army, U. S. Senator. A.L.s., 3 pp., folio, Springfield, Feb. 1, 1844. To Mrs O. H. Browning, Quincy, Illinois. Addressed on last page.

Edward D. Baker practised law in Springfield, Illinois, and was a friend of Lincoln's. With Logan and Lincoln, he defended William Traylor accused of murdering Archibald Fisher. It turned out that while the case was being heard that Fisher was still alive. Lincoln relied on Baker's advice about checkmating secession movements in the Pacific states.

In this letter Baker pleads with Mrs Browning to induce her husband to enter the contest for the election as Member of Congress, against Stephen A. Douglas. The contest was won by Douglas.

66. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D. 1 full page, folio. N.p., n.d. [circa 1844-5] With an A.N.s. by W. H. Herndon, Oct. 26, [18]82.

Docketed on the verso by Herndon, "*Joshua F. Speed vs. Robert Allen et al.*" With the following notation:

"*The within bill in chancery was written by Abm Lincoln, & which I presented to my friend Ino E. Remsburg of Atchison, Kansas. It is genuine. W. H. Herndon.*"

67. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] D.S. by Albert G. Brown, Governor of Mississippi, 1 p., folio. City of Jackson. Nov. 12, 1845: torn in folds.

Commission of Jefferson Davis as elector to Congress.

68. SLAVERY. [BROADSIDES.] \$200 Reward: Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md., on the 22d of Sept., 1861, my negro man John, who calls himself John Lee . . . William P. Pumphrey, Welwood, Jan. 22, 1862; mounted and slightly torn ✧ Public Sale of 50 Slaves & 1,000 acres of Land . . . on the Natchez Road . . . Aylett Buckner, Trustee, November 7, 1845; stained ✧ 25 Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Md., Negro Boy Bill . . . Lewis Magruder, September 22, 1856. Together 3 pieces, 4to and small 4to.

69. LINCOLN AND HERNDON'S COPY. SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE. Commentaries on the Laws of England. Vol. I only. Thick 8vo. original sheep; rebounded. New York, 1845

With the name "Lincoln & Herndon" inscribed three times in the autograph of William H. Herndon. The name is inscribed on the front end-papers and the end-paper at the back of the volume.

Dr. L. M. Houser in *Some Books That Lincoln Loved. An Address before the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, Feb. 12, 1937* gives an interesting account on pp. 13-14, regarding Lincoln's study of Blackstone's *Commentaries*. A copy of Dr. Houser's pamphlet accompanies this work.

70. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] D.s. by Albert G. Brown, Governor of Mississippi. City of Jackson, June 20, 1846.

A commission for Jefferson Davis as Colonel in the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers.

71. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Three A.L.s., 4 pp., small 4to and 8vo. V.p., Aug. 16, 1846 to April 9, 1885. To various correspondents; one letter defective.

#### THE CONGRESSMAN-ELECT RENTS HIS SPRINGFIELD HOUSE

72. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*A. Lincoln*," and "*C. Ludlum*." 1 p., folio, [Springfield] October 23, 1847.

LEASE RENTING HIS SPRINGFIELD HOME written entirely, except for four lines, by Abraham Lincoln.

On his election to Congress, and three years after his purchase of the house from Dr. Charles and Louisa W. Dresser for \$1,500.00, Lincoln rented it to Cornelius Ludlum of

Jacksonville, a brick contractor. Ludlum agreed to pay Lincoln ninety dollars, in quarterly installments, and to reserve the "North-upstairs room" for the storage of the Lincoln furniture. The lease was to be in force for one year after November 1, 1847. When the house was rented again in February, 1861, to Lucian A. Tilton, President of the Great Western R.R., the annual rental had risen to \$350.00.

The lease also contains a receipt for rent from Ludlum for the quarter ending February 1, 1848, signed by John Irwin & Co.; another dated August 4th, 1848, for \$22.50 received from M. Brayman for the quarter ending April 30, 1848. These four lines are in another hand.

Below this, in Lincoln's hand, are two receipts, the first dated November 18th, 1848, for \$55.00, "including five allowed for repairing fence" from M. Brayman; the second, dated May 9, 1849, acknowledges another payment from Brayman. Three lines of the latter have been cut into, affecting some words.

The lease is reprinted in Hertz: *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, 11, pp. 553-4, and in A. L. Bowen's *A. Lincoln: His House*, in the Lincoln Centennial Association Papers, 1925.

### A FUTURE PRESIDENT, U.S.A., AND FUTURE VICE-PRESIDENT. C.S.A. ON ONE DOCUMENT

73. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. on a petition attached to an A.L.s. of Chester P. Butler, Representative from Pennsylvania, 1 p., 4to. Washington, Dec. 7, 1847. Also, A.N.s. of Alexander H. Stephens, and 48 other signatures, on the same petition. To R. E. Horner.

INTERESTING, AND, POSSIBLY, UNUSUAL DOCUMENT WITH FOUR LINES IN LINCOLN'S AUTOGRAPH. A few days after the second session of the 30th Congress convened Lincoln, together with Stephens, and others, joined in recommending that one Mr Raub be retained as a laborer. Among the forty-eight signatures are those from the following states: Pennsylvania, 14 (inc. J. R. Ingersoll); Indiana, 3 (inc. Caleb B. Smith); Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Connecticut, 4; Alabama, 1; Ohio, 8; Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, 1 each; Tennessee, 3 (inc. J. H. Grozier); New Jersey, Maryland, 1 each; North Carolina, 3; New York, South Carolina and Territory of Wisconsin, 1 each.

74. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT. 4 full pp., folio. N.p., n.d. [circa 1847-1848] "*To the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States of America,*" etc.

The case of Joshua F. Speed, James Gould, John S. Gould, and Walter R. Bush vs. Robert Allen, an abstract of the various legal steps from June 8, 1840, to June 1847, showing credits allowed. Incomplete and breaking at the folds.

75. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Washington, Jany. 19, 1848. To "Friend Diller".

A very long letter, written from Washington, indicative of his eternal concern with the problems of his friends. R. Diller, Springfield postmaster, writes and asks his intercession for an increase in his allowance for clerk hire and other expenses. Lincoln, then a member of the Committee and the Post Office and Post Roads, promises to do what he can, and

[Continued]

*Number 75—Concluded*

suggests that Logan be consulted in the drawing up of the necessary affidavit. He ends the letter with a description of his legislative activities, and importunate friends, reading, in part:

*"I am kept very busy here; and the one thing that perplexes me more than most anything else, are the cases of Whigs calling on me to get them appointments. . . ."*

Lincoln obtained the office for Diller in 1844; and Diller later worked to defeat Lincoln's plans for re-election. Printed in Emanuel Hertz: *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, pp. 562-3.

"MY OLD, WITHERED, DRY EYES ARE FULL OF TEARS YET"

76. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., small 4to, Washington, February 2, 1848. To William H. Herndon.

A VIVID LETTER DESCRIBING TO HIS LAW PARTNER HOW ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS'S SPEECH DENOUNCING THE POLK ADMINISTRATION MOVED HIM.

*"I just take up my pen to say, that Mr. Stephens of Georgia, a little slim, pale-faced, consumptive man, with a voice like Logan's, has just concluded the very best speech, of an hour's length, I ever hear[d]. My old, withered, dry eyes are full of tears yet. If he writes out anything like he delivered it, our people shall see a good many copies of it."*

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, later to become Vice-President of the Confederacy, and as such unacceptable to Lincoln as a peace envoy, was then thirty-six years of age, a man of brilliant talents and compelling eloquence. Orphaned early in life, the story of his early struggles and disadvantages appealed to Lincoln, who liked and admired him more than he did any other member of the House. "They had comradeship: scrawls of personal tragedy, pinches of hunger and of fate, were on their faces: yet they had depths of clean laughter together." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*, vol. I, p. 381. They were both ardent supporters of Zachary Taylor for president, and together with Toombs and Preston organized the first Congressional Taylor Club, known as "The Young Indians".

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 142, with the following comment: "The famous letter of Lincoln of February 2, 1848, . . . is striking and memorable because of its shining affection for the little man. . . ." Likewise reproduced in the same author's *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*, vol. I, p. 377.

LINCOLN TO "DEAR MARY"

77. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 3 pp., 4to, Washington, April 16, 1848. To Mary Lincoln, beginning "*Dear Mary*".

A REMARKABLE AND IMPORTANT LETTER ILLUSTRATING THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTED BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE WRITTEN TO MARY, THEN IN LEXINGTON, AFTER A SHORT STAY IN WASHINGTON.

This is a family letter, written by a devoted husband and father, full of solicitude, concern and affection, and with unreserved admission of loneliness. There is a flowing tenderness only momentarily diverted by observations of everyday events and mutual friends; the rest is Mary and the children:

[Continued]

Washington, April 16- 1848

Dear Mary:

In this troublesome world, we are never quite  
satisfied - When you were here, I thought you hindered me some  
in attending to the news; but now, having nothing but business -  
no variety - has grown exceedingly tiresome to me - I hate to  
sit down and direct documents, and I hate to stay in the  
city alone by myself - You know I told you in last Sunday's  
letter, I was going to make a little speech during the week;  
but the week has passed away, without my getting a chance  
to do so; and now my interest in the subject has passed  
away too - Your second and third letters have been received  
since I wrote before. Dear Eddy thinks that is "gone  
typeset" Has any further discovery been made as to the  
breaking into your grand mother's house? If I were she, I  
could not remain there alone - You mention that your  
brother John Parker is likely to be at Lexington - Don't  
forget to present him my very kindest regards -  
\* I went yesterday to hunt the little plain slippers, as  
you wished; but found that McKnight has given business  
and Allen has not a single pair of the description you  
want, and only one pair plain pair of any size that I thought  
would fit "Eddy; dear little feet" - I have a notion to

*Number 77—Concluded]*

"In this troublesome world, we are never quite satisfied. When you were here, I thought you hindered me some in attending to business; but now, having nothing but business—no vanity—it has grown exceedingly tasteless to me, I hate to sit down and direct documents, and I hate to stay in this old room by myself. You know I told you in last Sunday's letter I was going to make a little speech . . . but the week has passed away without my getting a chance to do so. . . . Dear Eddy thinks father is 'gone tapila'. . .

"I went yesterday to hunt the little plaid stockings as you wished, but found . . . only one plaid pair of any sort that I thought would fit 'Eddy's dear little feet'. I have a notion to make another trial tomorrow morning. . . .

"I wish you to enjoy yourself in every possible way. . . . All the house or rather all with whom you were on decided good terms send their love to you. . . .

"Are you entirely free from headache? That is good—good considering it is the first spring that you have been free from it since we were acquainted. I am afraid you will get so well and fat and young as to be wanting to marry again. . . .

"I did not get rid of the impression of that foolish dream about dear Bobby till I got your letter written the same day. What did he and Eddy think of the little letters father sent them? Don't let the blessed fellows forget father".

Writing about the letters exchanged between Abraham and Mary Lincoln, J. G. Randall notes: "Not written for publication, they are the unstudied messages between husband and wife who had been married for more than five years; to examine them is to let the couple themselves come back and testify as to their Marriage." *Lincoln the President*, vol. 1, p. 72.

"The letters give somewhat the tones and voices of the Lincoln marriage at its best, periods of conjugal serenity. They give support to the impression that whatever there might have been of bliss or strife in the Lincoln household, there were, at times, amicable discourse and even plain domestic happiness." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 72-3, where the letter is reprinted.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

"HOW MUCH I WISH, INSTEAD OF WRITING,  
WE WERE TOGETHER THIS EVENING"

78. LINCOLN. MARY TODD. A.L.s. 3 very full pages. 4to. "*Lexington, May [undated]. [18] 18*". To "*My Dear Husband*".

ONE OF THE FEW LETTERS THAT PASSED BETWEEN MARY AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN DURING HIS PERIOD IN CONGRESS IN 1848.

The Lincolns had arrived in Washington on December 2, 1847, and Mrs Lincoln and the children spent the winter of 1847-8 there, but returned to Lexington in the early spring. This magnificent long letter, written in response to Lincoln's letter of April 16th, reflects the depth of understanding and sympathy that existed between the husband and wife in the intimate discussion of domestic affairs and personal comment and gossip: news from her sister at Springfield; Eddie's recovery; a vignette of her mother; her desire to join him, etc. "*Our little Eddy, has recovered from his little spell of sickness—Dear boy, I must tell you a little story about him—Bobby in his wanderings to day, came across in a yard, a little kitten, your bobby, he says he asked a man for it, he brought it triumphantly to the house.*

[Continued]



## Number 78—Concluded]

as soon as Eddy, spied it—his tenderness, broke forth, he made them bring it water, fed it with bread himself, with his own dear hands . . . in the midst of his happiness Ma came in, she you must know dislikes the whole cat race, I thought in a very unfeeling manner, she ordered the servant near, to throw it out, which of course, was done. . . .

"Grandma has received a letter from Uncle James Parker of Miss. saying he and his family would be up by the twenty fifth of June. . . . I believe it would be a good chance for me to pack & accompany them. . . . How much, I wish instead of writing, we were together this evening, I feel very sad away from you. . . ."

Some words have been crossed out and changed, possibly as an afterthought. Towards the end she crossed out the words "with love" and added three lines to allay his fears that "the children have forgotten" him.

Quoted by Sandburg under the heading "The Bonfire Letters" in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 74-5; in W. H. Townsend, *Lincoln in his Wife's Home Town*, pp. 167-9; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, pp. 570-1.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

## "GO TO IT WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG!"

79. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 4to. Washington, July 11, 1848. To William H. Herndon, "*Dear William*".

GENIAL AND ANIMATED LETTER TO HIS YOUNG PARTNER. Herndon had written a confused letter to Lincoln concerning the latter's position on the Mexican War, eliciting from Lincoln a sharp reply. The following day, in response to another letter from Herndon, he wrote:

"Yours of the 3rd is this moment received; and I hardly need say, it gives unalloyed pleasure. I now almost regret writing the serious, long faced letter, I wrote yesterday; but let the past as nothing be. Go it while you're young! I write this in the confusion of the H.R. . . . I will send you about eight different speeches this evening; and as to kissing a pretty girl, I know one very pretty one, but I guess she won't let me kiss her."

Reprinted in Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, p. 142; Paul M. Angle, *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln*, pp., 46-7.

## AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL LETTER

17- 80. BATES, EDWARD. Lincoln's Attorney-general. A.L.s., 4 full pages, folio. St. Louis, Mo. Sep. 30, 1848. to the Quincey (Ill.) Whig Committee. [With an] A.L.s. by Henry Asbury,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pages, folio. Quincey, Ill., Augt. 19, 1859. To John L. Scripps, and the Editor of the Chicago Press and Tribune, Joseph Medill.

A LONG AND IMPORTANT POLITICAL LETTER in view of his later candidacy for the Presidential nomination in the Springfield Convention, and one which was used by his supporters in pressing for his nomination.

Bates expresses satisfaction with the Whig ticket headed by Taylor and Fillmore, and



the unity of the party in the coming contest. He also discusses the effects of the Mexican War on the country as a whole and launches into a careful analysis of Polk's usurpation of Congressional powers. He says, in part:

*"The President, without formally declaring war, can cause war to exist with any other nation, as easily as he caused it with Mexico. He may march his armies into any country, rich enough to excite his cupidity & weak enough to invite his attack... proclaim his edicts in his Military Orders, and enforce obedience to them with his bayonets. In all this, Congress has neither part nor lot..."*

In Lewis Cass' approval of the Democratic Baltimore platform he sees an extension of Polk's policies. *"I should not be at all surprised to find him, before the middle of his term, picking a quarrel with poor, emaciated Old Spain, with a view to the acquisition of Cuba. We see plainly enough that he adopts & approves all the principles and powers necessary to enable the President to accomplish the object without asking the consent of Congress."*

In the accompanying letter, supporting Bates for the nomination, Asbury sent the above to the editors of the Chicago Press and Tribune as an indication of Bates's position on the powers of the President. He states, in part: *"He is simply Edward Bates an honest great man, not seeking any office; but if he receives the nomination for President and accepts it he will be just what his whole life has shown him to be, single minded and true—a true Republican President..."*

81. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Closing portion of an A.L.s., comprising three-line closing salutation, and the autograph signature "*A. Lincoln*". Also signed by "*E. D. Baker*". Circa 1848

Carl Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 145, states: "Lincoln the officeseeker of appointment to Federal office is set forth. A memorandum in Lincoln's handwriting, with his signature and that of E. D. Baker, seems to be intended to reach President Zachary Taylor, who looked with disfavor on those who were termed 'ultra Whigs', in which category Lincoln and Baker put Justin Butterfield, the favored one who finally got the office. The paper reads: *'he lied in his heart when he said he was not an ultra whig and he desired Gen. Taylor to be so informed. This is our information on the subject...'*"

82. LINCOLN'S COPY. The Constitution of the United States of America, with an Alphabetical Analysis . . . With a Descriptive Account of the State Papers, Public Documents, and other Sources of Political and Statistical Information at the seat of Government, by W. Hickey. 12mo, original cloth; cover defect.

Philadelphia, 1848

With the name "Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Repc. U. S.—III." stamped in gilt on the front cover. Lincoln's name appears in the printed list of "Representatives" on p. 482.

83. LINCOLN AND HERNDON'S COPY. Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States. Vol. III. By George T. Curtis. 8vo, original sheep; rebacked. Boston, 1848

With the names "*Lincoln and Herndon*" inscribed FOUR TIMES in the autograph of William H. Herndon; on the end-papers of the volume. Mr. Herndon has also inscribed the names "*Lincoln & Herndon*" on the front cover.

## THE FIRST FILE TO APPEAR AT PUBLIC SALE

84. GEM OF THE PRAIRIE. A Weekly Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Education, Agriculture, Commerce, Statistics, Politics. News, &c. Vols. 4-9. from Jan. 8, 1848 to June 19, 1852 (irregular). Together about 130 numbers, bound in a half leather folio volume; some numbers torn, and binding in poor condition. Chicago, Ill., 1848-52

A VERY RARE NEWSPAPER, BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST FILE TO APPEAR AT PUBLIC SALE IN AMERICA. Contains California news and emigration, Oregon Travel, Mississippi Valley, Illinois news, Railroads, Slavery, Southern Conspiracy, Mexico, Death of John Quincy Adams, Western Literature, etc. Laid in the vol. is a photostat copy of nos. 37-8, vol. 4.

85. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., small 4to. Springfield, Ills., April 10, 1849. To the "*Hon. Secretary of the Home Department*".

While Lincoln was seeking personal appointment he was working on behalf of others, and recommends:

*"I have been requested to say something to the Department in relation to the Land Offices Kaskaskia. . . . They are a great distance from me, and not in my district: . . . Cols J. L. D. Morrison, and R. B. Servant are two good and true men, and I have concluded to endorse in advance, what ever they may concur in saying. . . ."*

## SEEKING A FEDERAL APPOINTMENT

86. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 4to. Springfield, Ills. May 25, 1849. To Richard W. Thompson. Marked "*Confidential*".

THE ONLY INSTANCE IN WHICH HE SOUGHT APPOINTIVE FEDERAL OFFICE. Returning to Springfield at the expiration of his first term, Lincoln set about trying to obtain an appointment as Commissioner of the Land Office in Washington. He wrote to Richard W. Thompson, Whig Congressman from Indiana, to intercede for him. He states, in part:

*"I understand the General Land Office is about to be given to Illinois; and that Mr. Ewing desires Justin Butterfield, of Chicago to be the man . . . the appointment of Mr. Butterfield will be an egregious political blunder. . . ."*

*"Now the favor I wish of you, is that you write General Taylor at once, saying that in your opinion, either I, or the man I recommend, should be appointed to that office, if anyone from Illinois shall be. . . ."*

He went to Washington to press his claim in person, but did not secure the appointment. In 1864 he made Thompson one of the three commissioners to examine the completed twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp., 145-6; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, p. 598.

[See illustration]

Confidential

Wm. R. W. Thompson.  
Springfield, Ill. May 25. 1849.

Dear Sir,

I am about to ask a favor of you—  
one which, I hope, will not cost you much. I understand  
that the General Land Office is about to be given to the  
North, and that the Survey occurs further. It is necessary  
to be the new. I will not trouble you with the  
details, but will assure you that the appointment of the  
Baltimore will be an egregious political blunder. I  
believe it will gratify no single party in the state, except  
it be the Democrats. Now, the favor I wish of you is, that  
you will write Gen. Taylor at once, saying that in your  
opinion, I, or the man I recommend, should be appointed  
to that office, if any one from Illinois please be.  
I regret to believe, indeed, I think it probable you have  
already recommended some one, probably from your own  
party, and I do not wish to interfere with that.

Yours truly, H. Lincoln

87. LINCOLN AND HERNDON. W. H. Herndon's Law Commonplace Book, containing a record of the authorities for cases, briefs, etc., in which Lincoln and Herndon appeared for clients. Written on 128 pp., folio; front cover loose. and back cover lacking. Circa 1819 etc.

A MOST INTERESTING ITEM. This book records the cases of the firm of Lincoln and Herndon, but Lincoln seems to have made none of the entries. In referring to B. F. Thomas' "*Lincoln 1847-1853. Being the day-by-day Activities of Abraham Lincoln January 1, 1847 to December 31, 1853*", reference is made to a great many of the cases mentioned in this commonplace book. Many of the cases are recorded by F. T. Hill in *Lincoln the Lawyer* pp. 320-6.

88. ROLL OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, Chicago. May 16th. 1850. Broadside. Large folio. With the list of the delegates printed in four columns.

89. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., folio. Danville, May 18, 1850. Signed by John Sherer [sic] and G. Merrill.

Affidavit written by Lincoln, and signed by John Shearer, alleging forcible detainer of a farm by James Lawrence. Frayed along one end; some words affected.

90. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., folio. [Danville, May 18, 1850.]

Complainant's bill in the case of *John Sherer vs. James Lawrence, Forcible Detainer. On appeal.*

91. LINCOLN AS AN INVENTOR. Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1849. 31st Congress, Ex. Doc. No. 20. *Plates*. 8vo, leather back and corners. Washington, 1850

In the list of patentees for the year 1849 is found the name "Lincoln, Abraham. Vessels, method of lifting over shoals" on p. 96.

In the list of patentees for the year 1849 appears the name of Lincoln on p. 96, the entry reading "6469. Lincoln, Abraham. Vessels, method of lift over shoals"; and on p. 262 is printed the letter submitted with his claim for letters patent on his invention.

92. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D. 1 p., small 4to. N.p., n.d. Circa, 1850

"*The answer of O. L. Davis, guardian ad litem of Eliza E. Alexander, James W. Alexander, Robert S. Alexander, and Sarah C. Alexander,...*" Signed by O. L. Davis.

93. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., 4to. N.p., n.d. Circa, 1850

"*The answer of Oliver L. Davis, guardian ad litem, of Eliza E. Alexander, (et al) ... to a Bill in Chancery, exhibited against them ... in the Vermillion Circuit Court, by James B. Prickett...*" Signed by O. L. Davis.

## A. LINCOLN TO HIS STEP-BROTHER

94. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1½ pp., 4to. Springfield, Jan'y 12, 1851. With the address on the integral leaf. To John D. Johnston, his step-brother, the son of Sarah Bush Lincoln. Portion missing from the right margin of the first leaf, affecting and deleting some words on both sides. Address leaf also restored.

A VERY IMPORTANT LETTER USED BY SOME OF LINCOLN'S BIOGRAPHERS AS AN INDICATION OF STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN HIM AND HIS FATHER.

The relations between Thomas and Abraham Lincoln have been the subject of much discussion and varied interpretation. This letter, and the fact that Lincoln did not visit his father in his last illness, have convinced some serious students of Lincoln as evidence of antipathy between them.

Beveridge, writing about this incident, states: "In the winter of 1850-51, Lincoln's father became very ill, grew steadily worse, and it finally appeared . . . that he would not recover. John D. Johnston wrote Lincoln of his father's condition, but Lincoln did not answer. Again Johnston wrote, and again Lincoln ignored the letter. At last Harriet Hanks wrote, and in response Lincoln sent Johnston a strange letter, which is made intelligible only by recalling the mutual dislike between father and son, displayed during Lincoln's boyhood in Indiana."

Lincoln, says Masters, had "good reason to have no love and no respect for his father. The memory of the times when he was knocked down by his father undoubtedly rankled . . . as long as he lived. . . . He sent him money from time to time; but to that father Lincoln never gave his heart. . . . Thomas Lincoln . . . dying, . . . wanted to see the son. . . . How natural to want to take the hand of such a son, to bid him farewell, . . . express contrition for the past, . . . for the regretted blows. Lincoln had imagination of a sort, but it was limited, it concerned itself with rhetoric and materialized itself with oratorical figures. . . . Lincoln did not penetrate with imagination into the heart of his father. . . ."

In an analysis of Lincoln's relations with his father made by Dr. William E. Barton, in *The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln*, the author notes that Lincoln "loved him (Thomas) as much apparently, as such a son would have been likely to love such a father. . . . Abraham does not appear to have cherished towards his father any deep resentment of personal hatred. On the contrary, what evidence we have of his feeling towards his father, indicates that he cared for him as much as could reasonably have been expected under all conditions.

"Lamon, who does his best to make his readers think that Abe cared little for his father, says that the remittances were sent to his step-mother. This probably is true . . . money sent to her should have been safer than if sent to Thomas. . . . Abraham did, however, give and send money direct to his father. . . . It is true that Abraham Lincoln did not go to see his father when the latter was dying. There was sickness in his own home, and he also said frankly that it was doubtful whether if he could go it would be more painful than pleasant. But it is also true that he wrote insisting that his father should have every attention, and that no medical or other care should be lacking . . . there is no reason to credit an otherwise unproved story . . . of lack of sympathy between Thomas and Abraham Lincoln."

Herndon, in a letter to Jesse W. Weik enclosing the above, remarks: "Here is exhibited parental love and duty, backed up by warm affection, care, . . . money. This was true and genuine comfort and material aid. It was not all gush . . . and tears on paper."

[Continued

*Number 91—Concluded*]

Lincoln writes Johnston that he has received a letter from Harriet Hanks as well as two from him. They remained unanswered "*not because I have forgotten them, . . . but because it appeared to me that I could write nothing which could do any good.*" He continues, in part:

*"You already know I desire that neither father or mother shall be in want of any comfort, either in health or sickness, while they live; and I feel sure you have not failed to use my name, if necessary, to procure a doctor or anything else for father in his present sickness. My business is such that I could hardly leave home now, if it were not, as it is, that my own wife is sick abed. It is a case of baby-sickness, and I suppose is not dangerous. I sincerely hope father may yet recover his health; but at all events, tell him to remember to call upon and confide in, our great, and good, and merciful Maker; who will not turn away from him in any extremity. . . . Say to him, that if we could meet now, it is doubtful whether it would not be more painful than pleasant; but that, if it be his lot to go now, . . ."*

Reprinted, and reproduced, in part, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 87; reprinted in full in W. E. Barton, *The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 296.

[See illustration]

95. [MISSOURI COMPROMISE.] H. J. HARRIS. A.L.s. 3½ pp., 4to. Vicksburg, April 17, 1851. To Jefferson Davis.

A long letter on the Missouri Compromise, future prospects, and political advice to Davis. He writes in part:

*"We are the defeated party, and . . . in no condition to make demands. . . . nor can the compromise measure be modified . . . as affording additional security to the institution of slavery . . . [and] from the free states we have nothing to expect but eternal war. . . . Your devotion to the South is properly appreciated; and therefore in no danger that the country will under-estimate or forget you. . . ."*

96. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. ½ p., 4to. Springfield. Ills. July 4, 1851. To Andrew McCallan.

A short, humorous letter, softening an otherwise bald request for a fee: laughing and evoking laughter.

*"I have news from Ottawa, that we win our Gallatin and Saline County case. As the Dutch Justice said, when he married folks "Now, vere ish my hundred tollars".*

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 149; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, p. 608; G. A. Tracy, *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 45.

ONLY KNOWN LETTER TO SARAH BUSH LINCOLN,  
HIS STEP-MOTHER. INCLUDED IN ONE TO JOHN D. JOHNSTON

97. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1½ pp., 4to. Shelbyville. Nov. 4, 1851. To his step-brother, John D. Johnston. At the end is his letter to his step-mother. *"A word for Mother"*, signed, *"Sincerely your Son, A. Lincoln"*. There is no signature to that portion addressed to Johnston.

THE ONLY KNOWN LETTER OF LINCOLN TO HIS STEP-MOTHER, SARAH BUSH LINCOLN, SIGNED

[Continued]

Springfield, Jan. 12. 1851.

Dear Brother,

On the day before yesterday, I received a letter from Harriet, written at Greenup - She says she has just returned to your house, and that brother Lou, and will hardly recover - She also, & you have written me two letters, and that you do not expect me to come now, yet that I do not write - I received both yours, although I have not answered them, it is not I have forgotten them, or been so interested in them but because it appeared to me I could write nothing which could do any good. You already know I desire that neither Father or Mother shall, in want of any comfort either in health or sickness, or in old age, and I feel sure you have not failed in issuing none, if necessary, to procure a doctor, or any thing else for Father in his present sickness - My business is such that I cannot hardly leave home now, yet I want it, as it is, that my own wife is sick also - (It is a case of baby sickness, and I suppose is not dangerous) - I sincerely hope Father may yet recover his health, but at all events tell him to ~~remember~~ remember to care for you, and confirm, our great, and good, and merciful Father, who will not turn away from him in any extremity - The notes, the face of a sponsor or a member, the hairs of our heads, and ~~the~~ will not forget the dying

*Number 97—Concluded]*

"SINCERELY YOUR SON". The last half dozen lines, at the end of the letter described above, "constitute a separate letter."

Thomas Lincoln died on the Goose Net Prairie farm January 17, 1851. On August 12, 1851. Lincoln, as his father's heir, conveyed his interest in the west eighty acres to Johnston, subject to Sarah Bush Lincoln's dower rights. Johnston, beset by financial difficulties, unable to work the place to advantage, and possessed of an itch to be on the move, was anxious to sell the land and move on to Missouri. Lincoln's response, on hearing the news was swift and direct. In this famous letter of advice and rebuke, Lincoln declares his intention to protect his step-mother's interest, "*and to have no hand in such a piece of foolery.*" He writes, in part:

*"When I came to Charleston day before yesterday, I learned that you are anxious to sell the land where you live and move to Missouri. I have been thinking of this ever since; and cannot but think such a notion is utterly foolish. What can you do in Missouri better than here? Is the land any richer? Can you there, any more than here, raise corn & wheat & oats: without work? Will anybody there, any more than here, do your work for you? If you intend to go to work, there is no better place then right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere. Squirming & crawling about from place to place can do no good. You have raised no crop this year, and what you really want is to sell the land, get the money, and spend it. Part with the land you have, and, my life upon it, you will never after own a spot big enough to bury you in. Half you will get for the land you spend in moving to Missouri, and the other half you will eat and drink, and wear out, & no foot of land will be bought. Now, I feel it is my duty to have no hand in such a piece of foolery. . . . The eastern forty acres I intend to keep for mother while she lives; . . . it will rent for enough to support her— . . . Her dower in the other two forties she can let you have, and no thanks to me. . . . Your thousand pretenses for not getting along better are all nonsense, . . . Go to work is the only cure for your case.*

*"A word for Mother:*

*"Chapman tells me he wants you to go and live with him. If I were you I would try it awhile. If you get tired of it (as I think you will not) you can return to your own home. Chapman feels very kindly to you; and I have no doubt he will make your situation very pleasant. Sincerely your Son A. Lincoln."*

Johnston chose to disregard this advice, and induced Sarah Lincoln to part with her rights in the west eighty acres. He then sold this tract, and the cabin, to John J. Hall, her son-in-law, for \$250. Lincoln, however, retained his forty acres, which was cultivated by Hall as part of his farm, until he acquired legal title by his undisputed possession for more than twenty years.

The Chapman referred to by Lincoln was Col. A. H. Chapman, her grandson by marriage. Chapman introduced Herndon to Sarah Lincoln when the latter came to take her statement in 1865.

Reprinted in full, with a partial reproduction, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 89-91.

[See illustration]

98. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., folio. Decatur, November 15. 1851.  
With an A.N.s. by William Prather.

Bond for the execution of a warranty deed, certified by William Prather, clerk.



now. Now do not misunderstand this letter - I do not write  
it in any bitterness - I write it in order, if possible, to  
get you to face the truth - whole truth is, you are absolutely  
because you have wasted away all your time - Your lifetime  
pretences for not getting a long letter, are all nonsense - by  
wasting nobody but yourself - Go to work, is the only  
cure for your case -

A word for Mother.

Chapman tells me he wants you to go  
and live with him - If I knew you I would try to do it.  
If you get tired of it (as I like to you a lot) you can re-  
turn to your own home - Chapman's feelings are kind to you  
and I know no doubt he will make your situation as  
pleasant -

Yours truly  
Chapman

## A MS RECORD OF THE LINCOLN FAMILY

99. LINCOLN BIBLE RECORD. Two leaves from the Lincoln Family Bible, on which is recorded IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN the births, marriages, and the deaths of members of the Lincoln family. Piece missing from top of one leaf. [1851]

A SUPERLATIVE LINCOLN ITEM. A MANUSCRIPT REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WHICH HE MADE IN HIS FATHER'S BIBLE SHORTLY AFTER THOMAS LINCOLN'S DEATH WHEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITED HIS STEP-MOTHER.

Jesse W. Weik, who collaborated with W. H. Herndon in writing a biography of Lincoln, came into possession of these leaves in 1888. On January 27, 1888 he wrote to Mr C. F. Gunther of Chicago that he had located the leaves from the Lincoln family Bible; only two pages of Mr. Weik's letter accompany the leaves. He writes: "*At last I have found the Lincoln Bible Record. It is very rare and as you will observe has been badly used. Some of the pieces are gone but all there are which are shown in the photographs I sent you. I placed the pieces in a frame between two panes of glass in the position they occupied in the Bible. Looking at it from the front side of the frame you will find in the upper left hand corner the date of Lincoln's sister's marriage and of his own. On the reverse side of that same corner will be found the date of the death of Lincoln's mother and father. The only thing of importance lacking is the mention of the date of the marriage of Lincoln's parents which belongs in the piece missing from the upper right hand corner. Just under the missing corner will be found the words 'Nancy Lincoln born Feb. 10, 1807' &c. This belongs to the record of the birth of Lincoln's older sister Sarah and the words which preceded were 'Sarah daughter of Thomas and' which belonged to the missing corner. From this have [sic] arisen the erroneous statements mentioned in the Century Magazine and elsewhere that Lincoln's sister was called 'Nancy' sometimes. . . . This, in my opinion is the rarest thing in your entire Lincoln collection. I had to use a great deal of diplomacy to get it. . . .*" Weik's again wrote to Mr Gunther on Feb. 1, 1888 regarding these leaves, and the letter accompanies the item.

Herndon and Weik in their work *Herndon's Lincoln, The True Story of a Great Life*, refer to these MANUSCRIPT LEAVES on pp. 4-5, stating: "In only two instances did Mr Lincoln over his own hand leave any record of his history or family descent. One of these was the modest bit of autobiography furnished to Jesse W. Fell in 1859 . . . The other record was the register of marriages, births, and deaths which he made in his father's Bible. The latter now lies before me . . ."

President Lincoln has inscribed his name in full in two places in these leaves. The first entry on one leaf (verso of which is blank) is incomplete as stated by Mr Weik in his letter, quoted above, to Mr Gunther. The leaf has a small piece missing at the top deleting the words (as given by Mr Weik's) "Sarah daughter of Thomas and" then follows the balance in Lincoln's hand "*Nancy Lincoln was born Feb. 10th 1807*"; he then records his own birth: "*Abraham Lincoln, son of Thos. & Nancy Lincoln, was born Feb. 12th 1809*"; next is the entry of the birth of his step-mother: "*Sarah Bush first married to Daniel Johnston, and afterwards second wife of Thos. Lincoln, was born Decr. 13th 1788*"; then he records information about his foster-brother John D. Johnston "*John D. Johnston, son of Daniel & Sarah Johnston was born May [not legible] 1810; married to Mary Bar October 13th, 1834, who was born July 22nd 1816*"; then follows the list of their children and their date of birth.

The other leaf has entries on both sides. On one side appears: "*Thomas Lincoln married*" [Continued]

Thomas Lincoln, son of Samuel  
Lincoln, Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1843.  
Sarah Lincoln daughter of the  
Lincolns, was married to Aaron  
Lincoln Aug. 1842.

Abraham Lincoln son of the  
Lincolns was married to Mary  
Todd, Jan 4<sup>th</sup> 1842.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns was married to Mary  
Todd, Dec. 1841.

John W. Johnson son of  
John D. Johnson and Mary  
Todd, Jan 11 1843.  
Jane 24<sup>th</sup> 1844.

1846  
1846  
46  
1844  
16

Mary Lincoln, was born Feb  
10<sup>th</sup> 1807.

Abraham Lincoln son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb  
12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

Sarah Lincoln first married to  
Nathaniel Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John W. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John W. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John W. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John W. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John D. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

John W. Johnson son of the  
Lincolns, was born Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1809.

*Number 99—Concluded]*

to Sarah Johnston Decr, 2, 1819"; the next entries being "Sarah Lincoln daughter of Thos. Lincoln, was married to Aaron Grigsby Aug. [space] 1826", "Abraham Lincoln, son of Thos. Lincoln was married to Mary Todd, Nov. 4, 1842", "John D. Johnston was married to his second wife, Nancy Jane Williams, March 5, 1851". On the other side appears "Nancy Lincoln wife of Thos. Lincoln died October 5th 1818"; "Sarah, daughter of Thos. Lincoln wife of Aaron Grigsby died [Jan]uary 20th 1828"; and "Thomas Lincoln died January 7 [1851—the year being deleted] aged 73 years & 11 days". There are other entries on this leaf (on both sides), but not in Lincoln's hand.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

## THE FOUNDATION VOLUME ON MID-WESTERN RAILROADIANA

100. ILLINOIS. United States of America. Documents Relating to the Organization of the Illinois Rail-Road Company. *Large folding* map, partly in color. 148 pp. Small 4to, cloth, morocco back and corners. New York, 1851

EXTREMELY RARE. The documents include the Act granting right of way, the grants of land in Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama to aid in the proposed construction from Chicago to Mobile; the Incorporation Act, Schuyler's letter, etc. The map is dated 1852 and on it is tipped a piece of paper, with the printed notation: "All Government Lands within the Red lines, colored Green, is reserved from sale, until the Illinois Central Rail Road Company selects 2,684,160 Acres, donated by Congress. Length of Road, 699 miles." The map is slightly torn at the inner margin.

101. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 13¼ pp., folio. [Decatur, June 5, 1852.]

"Lincoln wins a chancery case, King et al. v. Lee et al. when a jury finds for the complainant." B. P. Thomas, *Lincoln: 1847-1853*, p. 284.

102. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Springfield, Augt. 2, 1852. To Messrs Adams & Bovey.

Lincoln is pessimistic over the outcome of a case he is handling for the firm but, believes the law is on his side, although he is not so sure of the judge. He asks his clients to be patient, writing in part:

"It appears to me, however, that the signs are against us. What I mean by this is, that I have entire confidence that the law is with us on the Statute of Limitations; and yet it seems, I cannot get the judge to remember that. . . . Be patient. They have not got your land yet."

Printed in Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, A New Portrait*, vol. II, p. 610.

103. MRS LINCOLN'S COPY. T. B. READ. The Female Poets of America. 8vo, full stamped leather; some cover blemishes. Philadelphia. 1852

Mrs Lincoln has inscribed her name "*Mary Lincoln*" on a leaf preceding the half-title.

104. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, "*Peabody vs Roney. Evidence.*" 3 pp., folio; frayed at the edges affecting some words. N.p., n.d., circa 1852.

Apparently Lincoln's own notes of the evidence in the case of Peabody vs. Roney, newspaper owners. Contains the depositions of: Smith, Haxton, Swisher, Chesley, S. T. Palmer, J. B. Lemon, Leslie, Frazer, James Pasmer, Wm. Bondy, and Clapp. Depositions of Graham and Mayfield, though noted, are not recorded.

"Smith, sworn by plff.

"After they had conducted the paper awhile, I went into the office for paper. Roney said he was out of the d—ned scrape—had sold out to Peabody & was to conduct the paper to the end of the volume. About that time Roney's name went out of the paper. This was not far from the middle of the volume.

"Cross. by Deft.

"He said he had sold out to the D. & would be then a foreman of (the?) office. He was not as much about the office after."

105. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 1½ pp., folio. [1852-3.] With an A.N.s. by David Davis. Frayed along one edge affecting some words.

"Robert B. Courtney vs. Isaac Crabb, Appeal from a Justice of the Peace."

B. P. Thomas, Lincoln: 1847-1853, lists Lincoln as attorney for Crabbe in several cases tried in Pekin, Illinois.

106. NICOLAY, JOHN G. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM, signed. Entitled "*Friendship*". 8 lines, 1 p., 8vo, Pittsfield, January 25th, 1853.

107. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 2 pp., folio. N.p., n.d. With a note, in pencil, "*June 3/53. Cir Ct, Rec E-81.*" Frayed.

Concerning lands involved in the case of James B. Prickett vs. Jane C. Alexander et al. Portion missing affecting terminations of twelve lines.

108. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Portion of AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his speech delivered at Newark, N. J., July, 1853. 2 pp., oblong 4to. Written in pencil.

Jefferson Davis, as Secretary of War, was accompanying Pres. Franklin Pierce on a journey to New York, stopping at Wilmington, Trenton, Philadelphia, Princeton, and Newark.

109. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Lincoln & Lamon.*" ¾ p., folio. [Danville, October 31, 1853.] Frayed along one edge; text not affected.

Denial that Eliza Jane Helmick committed adultery, with John Rice, as charged by her husband in an attempt to secure a divorce.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY"  
PORTION OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL

110. DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A. ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT DRAFT of the controversial section of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. 1 p., 8vo; with several corrections.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT, A PORTION OF THAT PART OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL DEALING WITH "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY" and with the words that "tore the country in two":

"... the people of all the states and territories are to be left free to legislate their own domestic institutions in their own way, without any interference by Congress, and subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The people of the North were almost unanimously aroused against the measure and its author. Aside from the loss of political prestige he was maligned all over the country, burned and hanged in effigy, called a traitor, and received letters of rejoicing at his domestic bereavement.

A note on the verso states: '*Hon Stephen A. Douglas's original draft of the provision in his Nebraska Bill that has raised the furor. Given to me by Senator Gwin 24th Mch 1854. John S. Cunningham.*'

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 152.

111. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Four promissory notes in the autograph of Abraham Lincoln, each comprising five lines. Each note is dated "*Danville, Ills., May 26, 1854*", and each signed by "*Peter R. Leonard*". Written on one folio sheet.

These four notes were drafted by Lincoln in favor of John Villas.

SIGNED FIVE TIMES

112. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s., "*Allen, Lincoln, & Lamon.*" 2 pp., folio. [Danville, May 29, 1854.]

Notice and pleas in the case of Moses B. Layton *vs.* John McFarland, in debt. "Allen, Lincoln & Lamon" appears five times in the body of the document. Margin mended.

Docketed by Lincoln "*Layton vs. McFarland, Pleas & notice*".

113. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., folio. [Danville, May 31, 1854.] Signed by E. R. Knight and Samuel Craig.

Concluding portion of the petition of E. R. Knight, in the case of Mattoon *v* Knight; 9 lines. Attested by Samuel E. Craig.

114. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 2 full pp., 4to; with corrections and additions. [Danville, May 31, 1854.] Mended.

Petition of E. R. Knight in Mattoon *v.* Knight, "*To the Honorable the Judge of the Vermillion Circuit Court in Chancery, . . .*"

## A VEXING NATIONAL PROBLEM REDUCED TO A "DEMONSTRATED PROPOSITION IN EUCLID"

A POWERFUL AND MOVING DOCUMENT AGAINST ANY FORM OF SLAVERY

115. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF, *"If A. can prove, however conclusively, that he may, of right, enslave B. . . ."* 1 p., 4to. [July 1, 1854.]

UNIQUE MANUSCRIPT IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN REDUCES THE ISSUES OF HUMANITY TO A DEMONSTRATED PROBLEM IN EUCLID, raising the question beyond slavery into the larger realm of freedom, as he said, at a later date, "lest we 'cancel and tear to pieces' even the white man's charter of freedom." And, like Euclid's reply to Ptolemy's request that he make geometry easier, Lincoln, too, pointed out that, "There is no royal road".

It is also safe to say that from this base was developed, in the debates and various addresses, his extended and amplified historical survey of slavery. The flawless perfection of his prose, the precise meaning of each word and clear statement, was "plain enough for any boy to understand".

His own views on slavery, while not abolitionist, were intense. Elsewhere, in addresses and letters, he wrote that he who holds to slavery "is blowing out the moral lights around us, . . . is penetrating, so far as lies in his power, the human soul, and eradicating the light of reason and the love of liberty, . . . [Slavery] is not confined to politics alone . . . churches to an infinite extent, are wrangling and cracking, and going to pieces on the same question. . . . We have got to deal with this slavery question, and got to give much more attention to it hereafter than we have been doing . . . my opposition to the principle of slavery is as strong as that of any member of the Republican party. . . . I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist. . . ."

The manuscript reads:

*"If A. can prove, however conclusively, that he may, of right, enslave B. why may not B. snatch the same argument, and prove equally, that he may enslave A?"*

*"You say A. is white, and B. is black. It is color, then; the lighter, having the right to enslave the darker? Take care. By this rule, you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with a fairer skin than your own."*

*"You do not mean color exactly? You mean the whites are intellectually the superior of the blacks; and therefore have the right to enslave them? Take care again. By this rule, you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with an intellect superior to your own."*

*"But, say you, it is a question of interest: and, if you can make it your interest, you have the right to enslave another. Very well. And if he can make it his interest, he has the right to enslave you."*

Carl Sandburg characterizes the manuscript as: "Momentous in tone, neither widely published then or since, . . . He was rehearsing himself on what he might present to the public . . . trying to clarify a tangled issue in his own mind by the use of inexorable logic. This sheet of handwriting is, one might say, tremulous and shadowy with tumults of democratic passion recollected in tranquility. It could well be included in grade-school readers and textbooks on human affairs used in schools and colleges in this country and in the various other countries that are members of the organization named the United Nations." *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 35-6, where it is reprinted and reproduced; also in: *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*, vol. 1, pp. 477-8.

[See illustration on the following page]

If A. can prove, however conclusively, that he may, of right, enslave B. why may not B. snatch the same argument, and prove equally, that he may enslave A?—

You say, A is white, and B. is black. It is color, then; the lighter, having the right to enslave the darker? Take care. By this rule, you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with a fairer skin than your own—

~~yourself~~  
You do not mean color exactly? You mean the white, are intellectually the superiors of the blacks, and therefore have the right to enslave them? Take care again—By this rule, you are to be slave to the first man you meet, with an intellect superior to your own—

But, say you, it is a question of interest; and, if you can make it your interest, you have the right to enslave another—

Very well—And if he can make it his interest, he has the right to enslave you—



“HEAD UP AND TAIL UP, FOR NEBRASKA”

116. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to; with the address leaf. Springfield, Sept. 7, 1854. To A. B. Moreau, Jerseyville, Illinois.

A FINE LETTER PREPARING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

Lincoln writes that [Richard] Yates cannot be with him, but that, “*Harris will be with you head up and tail up, for Nebraska. You must have some one to make an Anti-Nebraska speech. Palmer is the best, if you can get him, I think. Jo. Gillespie, if you cannot get Palmer—and somebody anyhow. . . . But press Palmer. . . .*”

John M. Palmer, of Carlinville, Illinois, was among the Democrats who had gone over to the Anti-Nebraska forces. Joseph Gillespie was one of Lincoln’s trusted colleagues in the Legislature.

117. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Springfield, Ills. Dec. 6, 1854. To the *Hon. Justice McLean*.

To John McLean, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, concerning the replacement of the present clerk of the U.S. Circuit Court. A careful letter in which he writes, in part: “*I am very friendly to the present incumbent, and both for his own sake, and that of his family, I wish him to be retained so long as it is possible. . . . In the contingency of his removal, however, I have recommended William Butler . . . and I do not wish what I write now, to be taken as any abatement of that recommendation. . . .*”

He also recommends William J. Black as an applicant for the appointment.

MANUSCRIPT ROSTER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE  
1854-1855 ENTIRELY IN LINCOLN’S HAND

118. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT NOTE BOOK, 7 pp., 12mo, original brown wrappers; stitched. [December 1854.] With a 1 p., A.N.s. by Samuel C. Parks on its origin.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT ROSTER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE, 1854-1855, GIVING PARTY DESIGNATION AND COUNTY REPRESENTED. The list contains 99 names, the Senate 25, and the House 74. Following each category is a resumé of party alignment and strength. Illinois state elections held the attention of the entire country and were considered of importance as an indication of growing Republican power, and possible effect on Republican success in the coming election.

In his analysis of the Senate membership, he writes:

“*Democrats, 11. Of these, Mr. Graham did not vote last winter, and his district A. N. D. over 2000. And Mr. Detrick has since written a letter against the repeal of the Mo. Comp Whigs 9. A. N. D. 5. Of these two classes, a great many have gone into the Republican Organization.*” In the House of Representatives: “*Democrats 30. Whigs, 28. A. N. D. 14. Of these last two classes, many have gone into the Republican Organization. Nebraska Whigs 1. Abolitionist 1. Vacancy 1.*”

Mr Parks’ note on the inside front cover reads: “*List of the Members of the Illinois Legislature of the years 1854 & 1855, made for me, Dec. 1854, by Abraham Lincoln. To be preserved by my children as a lasting memento of that great man. Samuel C. Parks, June 10, 1901.*” This is repeated, in a shorter version, on page seven.

Mr Sandburg states that this note book was “evidently for use in [Lincoln’s] campaign for the United States Senatorship”.

[See illustration on the following page]

List of the Members of the  
Missis Legislature of the  
years 1854 & 1855, made  
for me, Dec. 1854, by  
Abraham Lincoln.

To be preserved by  
my children as a  
lasting memento  
of that great man.

Samuel C. Parker.

June 10, 1901.

Address	Name
Adams, Augustus	W. Adams
Adams, John H.	W. Stephens
Adams, Dr. J. D.	W. Davis
Agnew, John	D. Morgan
Agnew, James W.	Dr. H. H. Thompson
Allen, William	D. Adams
Allen, Charles E.	Miss LaSalle
Allen, A. P.	D. Williams
Allen, Jacob E.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. C.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, George	W. W. W. W.
Allen, Benjamin	D. W. W. W.
Allen, Joseph	W. W. W. W.
Allen, R. R.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, John	W. W. W. W.
Allen, H. H.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. J.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. K.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. L.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. M.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. N.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. O.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. P.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. Q.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. R.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. S.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. T.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. U.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. V.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. W.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. X.	W. W. W. W.
Allen, J. Y.	D. W. W. W.
Allen, J. Z.	W. W. W. W.

“ALTHOUGH VOLUME UPON VOLUME IS WRITTEN TO PROVE  
SLAVERY A VERY GOOD THING. WE NEVER HEAR OF  
THE MAN WHO WISHES TO TAKE THE GOOD OF IT  
BY BEING A SLAVE HIMSELF”

119. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. MANUSCRIPT FRAGMENT ON SLAVERY. 1 p., 4to. comprising twenty-seven lines, written on blue paper. *Circa* 1854.

ONE OF THE “CARPETBAG PAPERS” described by Carl Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 75, stating “There were manuscripts Lincoln didn’t care to burn or give away. These he put into a carpetbag that he turned over to Elizabeth Todd Grimsley . . . The carpetbag held what of his writings he wished to preserve and he did not care to be encumbered with in Washington. After the death of President Lincoln, Mrs. Grimsley would occasionally mention to friends the carpetbag of manuscripts . . . At least five times Mrs. Grimsley handed over a Lincoln manuscript to another person. . . . Among the items that got away as gift or loan before the carpetbag contents were burned was a fragment on Slavery [1854?].”

This fragment begins with “*dent truth. Mude so plain by our good Father in Heaven, that all feel and understand it, even down to brutes and creeping insects. The ant, who has toiled and dragged a crumb to his nest, will furiously defend the fruit of his labor, against whatever robber assails him. So plain, that the most dumb and stupid slave that ever toiled for a master, does constantly know that he is wronged. So plain that no one, high or low, ever does mistake it, except in a plainly selfish way: for although volume upon volume is written to prove slavery a very good thing, we never hear of the man who wishes to take the good of it, by being a slave himself. . . .*”

Dr. R. P. Basler, *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*, 1946, ascribed the date “July 1, 1854?” to this fragment, and reprints it on pp. 278-9.

### LINCOLN, DAVID DAVIS. AND STUART IN SUPPORT OF LOGAN FOR THE SUPREME COURT

120. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, 4to. Springfield, March 23, 1855. Signed also by John T. Stuart, former law partner of Lincoln; Benjamin S. Edwards, Illinois jurist; and Judge David Davis, who adds a half page endorsement. To Orville H. Browning.

LINCOLN, WRITING ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF, STUART, EDWARDS, AND DAVIS URGES THE CANDIDACY OF STEPHEN T. LOGAN FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

“... *When it became probable that there would be a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, public opinion, on this side of the river, seemed to be universally directed to Logan as the proper man to fill it. I mean public opinion on our side in politics, with very small manifestation in any different direction by the other side. The result is, that he has been a good deal pressed to allow his name to be used, and he has consented to it, provided it can be done with perfect cordiality and good feeling on the part of all our own friends. We, the undersigned, are very anxious for it; and the more so now that he has been urged, until his mind is turned upon the matter. . . . We shall be glad, if you will hoist Logan’s name, in your Quincy papers.*” A most interesting association item containing the names of two of Lincoln’s

[Continued]

*Number 120—Concluded]*

law partners. His partnership with Logan, although it continued only four years, left a lasting impression on Lincoln. It was under the influence of Logan, a severe and orderly practitioner of the old school that he learned law, and began to train and discipline himself for close and sustained intellectual labor.

Although nominated for the vacancy, Logan was defeated for the Illinois Supreme Court by 9,980 votes. The defeat, however, was not his fault, as the community was strongly Democratic. When asked, if he ran "for the Supreme Court", the Judge would reply, "No; I hardly walked".

121. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 1 full page, folio; with his docket on the verso. [Danville, *circa* May 30, 1855.]

"The Great Western Railroad Company vs. Darius Makenson on appeal from assessment of Damages for Right of Way."

"*Lincoln & Lamon have eleven suits for damages against the Great Western Railroad Company. All except one are settled by agreement, the company paying damages ranging in amount from \$50. to \$300.*" P. M. Angle, *Lincoln: 1854-1861*, p. 74. The damages in this case were \$125.33.

## LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM—"MORTALITY"

"OH WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?"

122. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH TRANSCRIPT BY LINCOLN OF HIS FAVORITE POEM "MORTALITY", which was composed by Henry Knox (1789-1828), a Scottish poet. Comprises fourteen four-line stanzas, written on two sheets of blue paper fastened end to end to form a sheet measuring 17 inches long by 7¾ inches. Large stain in margin affecting text, and deleting some letters. [*Circa*, 1855.]

Carl Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 148-151, writes about this poem, giving a facsimile reproduction of the first two stanzas.

Mr Sandburg writes: "There are certain old poems . . . And we learn them by heart; we memorize their lines . . . keeping them as keepsakes . . . Abraham Lincoln had such an old keepsake, a rhymed poem with stanzas having for him the sweet pathos of a slow, quaint tune hummed by a young woman to the auburn western sky of a late winter twilight. It spun out and carried further the hymn line, 'Vain man, thy fond pursuits forbear'. It came from an old country across the sea . . . Lincoln once wrote of it, 'I would give all I am worth, and go in debt, to be able to write so fine a piece as I think that is. Neither do I know who is the author'.

"Lois Newhall's singing had pleased Lincoln on an evening when he was requested by the company to recite his favorite poem, 'Mortality', more widely known as 'O Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?'—and for Lois Newhall it was that he wrote all the fourteen stanzas of that poem, the familiar text of the first two greeting Miss Newhall's eyes as follows:

[*Continued*

The people are here but I am not to say  
 The Government is not to be held responsible for the  
 The people are here but I am not to say  
 The Government is not to be held responsible for the

So the publisher for the 1st time is a woman  
other writers may, to get their work  
the publisher is, perhaps, a better  
to repeat every body that he gets the book

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you for some time.  
 I am well and hope you are the same.  
 I have been very busy lately.  
 I have been thinking of you for some time.  
 I am well and hope you are the same.  
 I have been very busy lately.

X I know how the negroes are in Florida  
I am sure but the heat got to my mind  
very queer I never felt like this before  
They gave me the very best of the land

"Bye dear! Ago they say. No black the ...  
 ... the ... the ... the ...  
 ... the ... the ... the ...  
 ... the ... the ... the ...

you, hope in the past, the future, the present,  
the might be together in the future, in the present,  
And the same, with the same, in the future,  
the present, the future, the present, the future,

3. the wind of the Holy Spirit, to breathe  
from the blossom of the will to the perfume of death -  
from the golden seed to the white seed.  
Why should we cry for the winter?

Number 122—Concluded]

*"O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift fleeting meteor—a fast flying cloud—  
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave,  
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.*

*The leaves of the Oak, and Willow shall fade;  
Be scattered around, and together be laid,  
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,  
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie."*

Accompanying this manuscript is a pamphlet: *Abraham Lincoln's Favorite Poem, Its Author and His Book*. By M. L. Houser. Peoria, Illinois, 1935. Mr Houser states: "Once when he had recited this poem as his contribution toward an evening's entertainment at a hotel on the circuit, a lady who was present expressed great admiration for it; and Mr. Lincoln wrote it out in full for her. The copy is now in the splendid Barrett collection".

[See illustration on the preceding page]

SIGNED TWICE BY LINCOLN

123. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. 11¼ pp., folio. [Springfield], April 5-7. 1856. Signed twice by Abraham Lincoln; also signed by John T. Stuart, and David Davis.

A DESIRABLE LEGAL DOCUMENT. An agreement among Remington K. Webster, George M. Angell and George A. Rhodes, in which:

*"Webster shall dismiss his suit at his own cost: shall procure relinquishment of dower of his wife to the land heretofore conveyed by him to said Rhodes and Angell; shall give a reasonable indemnity. . . . That said Angell shall pay to said Webster the sum of twenty five hundred and forty dollars and sixty four cents. . . ."*

The agreement is signed by Lincoln, Stuart and Davis. Below this is a statement of satisfaction of the agreement by Lincoln, and is signed by him.

124. SLAVERY. [BROADSIDE.] \$100 Reward! I will give the above Reward to any person who will apprehend, and secure so that I get him, my man Robert . . . R. C. Mason. Fairfax County, April 12, 1856. Oblong folio; a few small defects. A poster regarding a runaway slave.

125. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Fuller & Lincoln*". 3 full pages, folio. "*State of Illinois, Tazewell County, April 30, 1856.*" With Lincoln's docket on the last leaf.

A very long and interesting legal document, being a bill in chancery and an affidavit in the case of Richard H. Snell versus Benjamin S. Prettyman. Samuel W. Fuller was Lincoln's associate in the case of William S. Johnson versus William Jones and Sylvester Marsh.

## SIGNED "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" IN THE BODY OF THE DOCUMENT

126. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. 1½ pp., folio. "In the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Second Grand Division." Springfield Oct. 3, 1856.

Lincoln's signature appears twice: "*A. Lincoln*", and "*Abraham Lincoln*". An affidavit concerning the paternity of a child, in the case of Gray versus French, then pending in the Supreme Court.

"Amid a wide variety of cases at law involving land, money, property issues, Lincoln occasionally departed into the defence of criminals and divorce contests." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 146-7. A resumé of the case is also given.

127. ELECTION CAMPAIGN. 1856. Broadside: "One Hundred Dollars Reward. Let Every Voter Examine and Judge for Himself! . . . The Coming Election Presents this great issue to be decided: Shall the Extension of Slavery be Prohibited? . . . Philad. Tenth month, 25th, 1856. Daniel L. Miller, Jr., No. 37 Walnut Street." Narrow atlas folio. [Philadelphia. 1856] ✧ Republican Meeting. Those who are in favor of Kansas being a Free State, and who disapprove of the outrages committed in that Territory . . . are invited to attend a meeting to be held in *Charlick's Hotel* in the Village of Roslyn . . . the 26th inst. at 7 p.m. Ladies are invited to attend. . . . Roslyn, August 21st, 1856", signed, in ink, by "*Parke Godwin, W. C. Bryant, and Gideon Frost*". Oblong 8vo. [Roslyn, 1856.] Together 2 pieces.

## LINCOLN'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE JEWS

128. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo, Urbana, Oct. 21, 1856. To Abraham Jonas.

AN INTERESTING LETTER INDICATIVE OF LINCOLN'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH JEWS written to Abraham Jonas, an English Jew who settled at Quincy, Illinois, and who was a firm political friend. "Jonas he particularly respected, and confided many a delicate task to him when he needed his help during the campaign, as he had during the joint debate at Quincy, when Jonas was the Republican County Chairman." Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. 1, p. 343. Lincoln demonstrated his friendship for Jonas when he permitted his son, Charles H. Jonas, a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island a three-weeks parole to visit his dying father.

Lincoln writes, in part: "*I am here at court, and find myself so 'hobbled' with a particular case, that I cannot leave, & consequently, cannot be with you on the 23rd. . . .*"

The first national ticket of the Republican party, and not court "hobbled" Lincoln effectively. On October 18th, Lincoln, Trumbull, Koerner, Bissell, and others addressed a Republican meeting at Belleville. In Urbana, on October 20th, attending the fall term of the Campaign Circuit Court, he addressed an evening meeting at the court house. On October 21st, in the evening, Lincoln, Swett and Hogg spoke at a meeting in West Urbana, and on the 23rd again at a rally in Atlanta.

This letter is reprinted in full in Angle, *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 164; in Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, p. 691.

129. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. "*Lincoln & Herndon.*" 1 p., folio. "*In the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois—Second Grand Division—December Term 1856.*"

An assignment of errors in the case of Mary Anna Gray versus Matilda Caroline Gray et al arising out of a divorce suit between Mary Anna Gray and the late Franklin C. Gray. Lincoln's request for a reversal is based upon four errors:

"1—*It does not appear that the proceedings were heard in the county where the complainant resided.*

"2nd. *The decree was rendered against the defendant below without any service of process upon him; without any publication duly made; and without any appearance in the cause by him.*

"3rd. *The publication appearing by the record to have been made, was not, in fact made.*

"4 [sic] *A decree for Divorce was rendered, whereas it should have been denied.*"

In Gilbert A. Tracy, *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, are two to Lyman Trumbull dated respectively from Chicago, Nov. 30, 1857, and Springfield, Dec. 18, 1857, referring to the case. In the first, he requests Trumbull to serve a notice upon Mrs Gray, note the date of service, sign and return to him. The second acknowledges receipt of a letter from Trumbull with information that Mrs Gray is in Washington, and again, requests service as before, with a comment: "This notice is not required by law; and I am giving it because I think fairness requires it." Lincoln had previously filed an affidavit concerning the paternity of a child in the same case.

130. SPRINGFIELD CITY DIRECTORY, and Sangamon County Advertiser, for 1855-6. Compiled by E. H. Hall. 16mo, original cloth. Springfield, 1856

In this Directory Abraham Lincoln is listed as an attorney, and William H. Herndon is listed twice as Mayor. It will be noted that Herndon is not listed as an attorney although he had not severed partnership with Lincoln. The prefatory note reads "The Directory of Springfield, which the publishers now present for public approval, is the first, they believe, which has been published. . ."

131. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, A. D. 1 full page, folio. N.p., n.d. (circa 1856-7) "*Leonard H. Wilkey & others vs. Benjamin S. Prettyman & others*".

Pertains to various aspects of the case.

"*Prove the Power of Attorney from D. M. Bailey to J. R. Stanford, by production of same. . . . Prove deed from Stanford to Peter Menard, Jr., & R. S. Doolittle, by copy, by record in recorder's office. . . .*"

132. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 2 pp., folio. [Danville, May 8, 1857.] Signed by David Davis.

A bill of exceptions in the case of Ezekiel McDonald, James McDonald, and James Spears versus The Great Western Railroad Company, an appeal from an assessment for a right of way.



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“SARAH BUSH LINCOLN: HER MARK”

133. LINCOLN, SARAH BUSH. Wife of Thomas, and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln. D.s. with her mark. 1 p., 8vo. June 15, 1857. Witnessed by A. H. Chapman.

A VERY RARE AUTOGRAPH, AND ONE OF THE FEW EXISTING SPECIMENS.

“Thomas Lincoln’s second wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln, like his first wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, could not write her name. She signed by mark . . . one receipt . . .” Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 136. This is a receipt for twenty dollars and fifty cents received of John Hall “*in full payment of a note I have on him.*”

“Thomas Lincoln and Sarah, daughter of Christopher Bush, and widow of Daniel Johnston, were married at Elizabethtown, December 8, 1819 . . . and after three or four days of travel through the winter woods, he arrived . . . in the cabin.

Sally Bush was not slow to discover in her new son qualities which were not present in the son who was of her own flesh and blood. With no word of disparagement of her own boy, she never failed to praise and encourage Abraham. . . . Such sympathy Abraham Lincoln found in his new mother. . . . Year in and year out, through the period of his late boyhood and young manhood, Abraham Lincoln saw and admired and loved this handsome, curly-haired new mother of his, and he carried into life a finer ideal of womanhood for what he discovered in her.” William E. Barton, *The Women Lincoln Loved*, chapter v.

134. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. consisting of a list of 47 legal cases, in Lincoln’s holograph, on 5¼ pp., folio. The top of page one bears a penciled note, “No. 21—about 1857,” in another hand.

List of cases in which the firm of Lincoln and Herndon were interested, comprising 94 names, with penciled notations against many, such as: “. . . Jugement [*sic*], Dismissed, Beat, Put off.” Two, those of Charles Gardner versus Joel Johnson, and, Michael Thompson versus Broadwell et al, have a notation by Lincoln, in ink: “L & L.”

Margin repaired affecting one name.

A CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPH—SIGNED BY LINCOLN

135. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Contemporary photograph of Abraham Lincoln. Half-length. Oval. 1857

INSCRIBED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN: “*Yours truly. A. Lincoln.*”

Meserve 6, “The first photograph by Alexander Hesler, Chicago, 1857”.

This photograph is reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, between pp. 80-1, with the note “‘A rare item’ in collectors’ lingo. One of the two instances in the Barrett Collection, where Lincoln authenticated a photograph as a likeness of himself”.

[See illustration facing page 72]

SIGNED BY LINCOLN & HERNDON

136. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. 1 p., small 4to. Southern District of Illinois. Circuit Court. January Term. A.D. 1858. Seventh December, 1857. Also signed by William H. Herndon.

Præcipes in nine cases brought by S. C. Davis & Company.

137. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of Abraham Lincoln. The First Photograph by Alexander Hesler. Chicago. 1857. Meserve no. 6 ✧ Photograph of Abraham Lincoln. Probably by Alexander Hesler. Chicago. 1858. Meserve. no. 8 ✧ Colored Portrait of Mrs Mary Todd Lincoln. Together 3 pieces, 4to.

138. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Original Watercolor portrait after the First Photograph by Alexander Hesler. Chicago. 1857. Meserve. nos. 6 and 101.

“THIS LETTER IS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED—W. H. HERNDON”

139. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.. “*Lincoln & Herndon.*” 1¾ pp., 4to. Springfield, Ills. Feb. 23, 1858. To S. C. Davis & Co. Endorsed on top: “*This letter is not to be published—W. H. Herndon.*”

AN EXTREMELY FINE LEGAL LETTER WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE CONSCIENTIOUS CARE LINCOLN EXERCISED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS PROFESSIONAL DUTIES.

S. C. Davis & Company were wholesale merchants located at St. Louis, Missouri, with a large business in Illinois. They employed Lincoln & Herndon to collect, through the United States Court, their bad accounts in the central and southern part of the state. Lincoln's letter is an amplification of a statement previously sent, and an explanation of costs and other matters relating to their cases. He states, in part:

*“All this cost the defendants, have, eventually, to pay—By the law of the U. S. Court, there is a docket fee of ten dollars in each case as these, taken as costs, & when collected, paid to the plaintiff's attorney—There being ten of these cases of yours, we, as your attorneys, received one hundred dollars of this cost—You will ultimately recover these docket fees. . . .*

*“We are in some perplexity about the collection of these debts—The Marshal now has the executions and will soon call on the defendants—Any that may pay in money, or turn out sufficient of personal property, will be easy cases; but in cases where real estate is turned out, we see no way to be safe, as to titles and values. . . .”*

Some months later Lincoln wrote them an explosive and angry letter resenting an expression of dissatisfaction with his work made by the Davis firm. When Herndon heard of the matter he hastened to retrieve the letter, and endorsed it. “This letter is not to be published”. Why the same endorsement should appear on the letter described here, is not immediately obvious.



*Yours truly*  
*Abraham Lincoln.*

[NUMBER 135]

A CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPH—SIGNED BY LINCOLN

140. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Contemporary photograph of Abraham Lincoln. Half-length; to his right a drape, and tassel on a long cord. Oval.

*Circa 1858*

INSCRIBED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "*Yours truly, A. Lincoln*".

Meserve no. 9: "A daguerreotype, probably made in Springfield, Ills., 1858, maker unknown". This photograph is reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, between pp. 80-1, with the note "The small cartes de visite signed by Lincoln are scarce, but the large photograph autographed by Lincoln is almost nonexistent. Of the latter, Barrett has never seen an advertisement of one offered for sale and across the years has acquired only two".

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. by W. L. Cross, on stationery of the Illinois State Historical Library, 1 p., 4to, Springfield, Ills., August 27, 1891, giving a history of this photograph, stating that Lincoln gave it to Arnold Robinson "*for many years he was the crier of the U. S. Court and of the Circuit Court*" in Springfield, Illinois, and that the photograph was sold "*to this library*" by the widow of Robinson.

[See illustration]

ON THE SECOND QUESTION OF THE FREEPORT DEBATE  
WITH DOUGLAS

141. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1½ pp., 4to, Springfield, July 31, 1858. To Henry Asbury. With a 1 p., A.L.s. by Asbury, on the genesis of the letter, dated July 1883, on page three.

WRITTEN ALMOST A MONTH BEFORE THE FREEPORT DEBATE, AND ON THE SECOND QUESTION "MADE HISTORIC BY LATER EVENTS".

Asbury had written Lincoln suggesting that he ask Douglas a question concerning the right of citizens in a territory to exclude slavery prior to the formation of a state constitution. The answer made by Douglas attracted attention throughout the country, and further widened the split in the Democratic ranks.

Lincoln clearly foresees the answer that Douglas would make, and did. In his reply Douglas said, "the people have the lawful means to introduce it or to exclude it." He writes:

*"... The points you propose to press upon Douglas he will be very hard to get up to, but I think you labor under a mistake when you say no one cares how he answers. This implies that it is equal with him whether he is injured here or at the South. That is a mistake. He cares nothing for the South; he knows he is already. . . . You shall have hard work to get him directly to the point whether a territorial legislature has or has not the power to exclude slavery. But if you succeed in bringing him to it—though he will be compelled to say it possesses no such power—he will instantly take ground that slavery actually cannot exist in the Territories unless the people desire it. . . . If this offends the South, he will let it offend them . . . he means to hold on to his chances in Illinois."*

In concluding his account, Asbury writes: "*I have always thought that the Judge's answer whilst it probably secured his reelection to the Senate laid the foundation of his defeat for the Presidency, whilst on the other hand it made a large factor in securing to Mr. Lincoln his own nomination & election in 1860.*" Reprinted in: A. J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln: 1809-1858*, vol. iv, pp. 296-7.



*Agrees Truly*  
*A. Lincoln*

[NUMBER 140]

## "SIGNS ARE LOOKING PRETTY FAIR"

142. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Springfield. Aug. 2, 1858. To Hon. C. B. Cook.

Alert to change of political sentiment in the state, Lincoln is informed of a political manoeuvre by a friend and takes immediate action. He writes to Burton C. Cook, a member of the State Senate and a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, where he seconded Lincoln's nomination, to have his "eye upon this".

*"I have a letter from a very true friend, and intelligent man, insisting that there is a plan on foot . . . to run a Douglas republican for Congress, and for the Legislature . . . if they can only get the encouragement of our folks nominating pretty extreme abolitionists. It is thought they will do nothing if our folks nominate men, who are not very obnoxious to the charge of abolitionism. . . ."*

NOTES FOR AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT  
OF ILLINOIS

143. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. D. 1½ pp., folio. N.p., n.d. With a 6-line A.N.s. by William H. Herndon, "*The foregoing notes of an argument were written by Abm Lincoln about the year 1858, . . . Oct. 26th 282 [sic].*"

Lincoln was "active in the courts, gaining greater reputation with every term, and rapidly rounding into shape. From 1856 to 1858 his name appears fifteen times in the Illinois appellate reports. . . ." F. T. Hill, *Lincoln the Lawyer*, p. 269.

A penciled note reads: "*Brief of a legal argument in a case of appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois, in re Rail Road Case.*" His notes of argument show his careful method, and, are seemingly, an attempt to establish the law: "*Legislation, and adjudication must follow, and conform to, the progress of society.*"

*"The progress of society now begins to produce cases of the transfer, for debts, of the entire property of Railroad corporations; and to enable transferees to use, and enjoy, the transferred property, legislation, and adjudication begins to be necessary.*

*"Shall this class of legislation, just now beginning with us, be general or special? . . .*

*"It is said, if a purchaser have acquired legal rights, let him not be robbed of them; but if he needs legislation, let him submit to just terms to obtain it . . ."*

These notes were presented by William H. Herndon to "my good friend Jno E. Remsburg, of Atchison, Kansas, a lover of freedom in all the paths of human action."

A typed note, pasted below, reads: "Argument before the Supreme Court of Illinois by Mr. Lincoln in Illinois Central Case."

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "CONCLUSION OF A SPEECH  
AT SPRINGFIELD"

144. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, beginning, "*My friends, to-day closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over; and there remains but the preparation, and the harvest.*" 3 full pages, 4to; with several corrections. [Springfield, October 30, 1858.]

THE CONCLUSION OF THE LAST SPEECH IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1858 which began on June 16, 1858, with the nomination of Lincoln for the United States Senate to replace Douglas.

"At last the campaign neared its close . . . and the final Republican rally took place on the 30th. Its pattern was familiar—delegations from nearby cities, fluttering flags and banners, parades and fireworks. During the afternoon Lincoln spoke from a stand on the east side of the square, concluding with an eloquent and touching reference to his own part in the contest." Paul Angle, *Here Have I Lived*, pp. 233-4.

" . . . I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious, and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all, I have neither assailed, nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. . .

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party, or individual; and if I have, in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. . ."

"In the election of 1858 Lincoln met defeat, but the ordeal that singed the politician, disclosed the statesman. . . . But of deeper interest is the recognition that his long forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career. . . For him, was "the planting and the culture," for humanity, "the Harvest". Oliver R. Barrett, *Lincoln's Last Speech in Springfield in the Campaign of 1858*.

"One manuscript stood out over all others of the carpetbag findings—two sheets on which Lincoln wrote what he was to say in 1858 . . . closing the stormy campaign of that year. . . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 80-2.

[See illustration on the following page]

"THE FIGHT MUST GO ON"

145. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 4to. Springfield, Novr. 19, 1858. To Henry Asbury. With an A.N.s. by this recipient.

A short, prophetic letter full of encouragement to Henry Asbury, a lawyer of Quincy, and an ardent Republican, who suggested to Lincoln the second question to Douglas in the Freeport debate concerning the admission of more slave states. The fight, he states:

" . . . must go on. The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the loss of one, or even one hundred defeats. Douglas had the ingenuity to be supported in the last contest both as the best means to break down, and to uphold the Slave interest. No ingenuity can keep those antagonistic elements in harmony long. Another explosion will come."

The last lines were repeated, with some change, in a letter to C. H. Ray.

In his postscript, Asbury notes: "*On the 13 I had written him a cheerful letter telling him not to give it up so the above is his glorious answer.*"

My friends, today close the discussion of this  
convention. The planting and the cultivation are over,  
and there remain, but the preparation, and  
the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some  
political, all personal friends, I trust. They  
I like indulged, in this closing scene, to say a  
few words of myself. I have borne a labor-  
ous, and, in some respects, to myself, a painful  
part in the convention. Though all, I have  
other avocations, nor meddling with any part of  
the constitution. The legal right of the Southern  
people to reclaim their fugitives, I have constantly  
admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere  
with <sup>these institutions</sup> ~~slavery~~ in the states, I have constantly denied.  
In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory, and  
with that, what appears to me to be a tendency  
to subvert the first principles of free government,  
my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my  
judgment I have labored for, and not against the  
Union. If I have not felt, so I have not ex-  
pressed any harsh sentiment towards our Southern  
brethren. I have constantly declared, and really  
believed, the only difference between them and  
us, is the difference of circumstances.



## THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, EDITED BY HIM,  
WITH CORRECTIONS, NOTES, AND COMMENTS  
PRECEDING EACH DEBATE

146. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates, preserved by him from clipped reports in the press. the first leaf bearing his inscription, "*Illinois political campaign of 1858.*" With eighteen manuscript notes or commentaries preceding each debate or written in the margin, as well as fifty-four corrections in his hand, not including scores of deletions in pencil. Mounted on ninety-five pages, folio, and bound in half black morocco.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COPY OF THE HISTORIC DEBATES THAT ELEVATED HIM TO NATIONAL PROMINENCE AND TO THE LEADING POSITION AS A CONTENDER FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860. THIS IS THE "SET OF THE LATE DEBATES" REQUESTED OF DR. C. H. RAY, ON NOVEMBER 20, 1858, "IN ORDER TO LAY ONE AWAY IN THE ROOM AND TO PUT THE OTHER IN A SCRAP-BOOK."

The first leaf is headed: "*Illinois political campaign of 1858,*" and is followed by notes on the speeches delivered by him and Douglas, by Trumbull, at Alton and at the close of the debates, and on an extract of a speech made by Douglas at Jacksonville.

On "The House Divided" Speech: "*The speech, immediately succeeding, was delivered, June 16, 1858 at Springfield, Illinois, at the close of the Republican State convention held at that time and place; and by which convention Mr. Lincoln had been named as their candidate for U. S. Senator. Senator Douglas was not present.*"

On Senator Douglas' speech, Chicago, July 9, 1858: "*The succeeding speech was delivered by Senator Douglas, on the occasion of his public reception at Chicago, Illinois, Friday evening July 9th, 1858. Mr. Lincoln was present.*"

Lincoln, Chicago, July 10, 1858. "*The succeeding speech was delivered by Mr. Lincoln on Saturday evening, July 10, 1858, at Chicago, Illinois. Senator Douglas was not present.*"

Douglas, Bloomington, July 16, 1858. "*Delivered, as indicated by the heading. Mr. Lincoln was present.*"

Douglas, Springfield, July 17, 1858. "*Delivered, July 17, 1858, at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Lincoln was not present.*"

Lincoln, Springfield, July 17, 1858. "*Delivered, as indicated by the heading. Senator Douglas was not present.*"

Correspondence relating to the arrangement for the joint debates. "*The following correspondence explains itself.*"

Debate at Ottawa, August 21, 1858. "*First joint debate; August 21, 1858, at Ottawa, Illinois. Senator Douglas' two speeches taken from the Chicago Times; Mr. Lincoln's, from the Press & Tribune.*"

"*This extract from Mr. Lincoln's Peoria Speech of 1854, was read by him in the Ottawa debates but was not reported fully or accurately in either the Times or Press & Tribune. It is inserted now as necessary to a complete report of the debates.*"

Debate at Freeport, August 27, 1858.

"*Second joint debate, August 27, 1858, at Freeport, Illinois. Lincoln, as reported in the Press & Tribune. Douglas as reported in the Chicago Times.*"

[Continued

The Speech immediately succeeding,  
was delivered, June 16, 1858 at Springfield  
Illinois, at the close of the  
Republican State Convention held  
at that time and place, and by  
which convention Mr Lincoln  
had been named as the Republican  
candidate for U. S. Senator.

Senator Douglas was not present.



*Number 146—Concluded]*

Debate at Jonesboro, September 15, 1858; no comment.

Debate at Charleston, September 18, 1858. "*Extract from Trumbull's speech made at Alton, referred to by Lincoln in his opening at Charleston.*"

"*Fourth joint debate, September 18, 1858, Lincoln, as reported in the Press & Tribune. Douglas, as reported in the Chicago Times.*"

"*Add Trumbull's speech, at the close of the debate. Also add Douglas' Jacksonville Speech. \* (sic) See Trumbull's speech at the close of this debate.*"

"*Extract from Douglas' speech made at Jacksonville, & referred to by Lincoln in his opening at Charleston.*"

Debate at Galesburg, October 7, 1858. "*Fifth joint debate October 7, 1858, at Galesburg. Illinois. Douglas, as reported in the Chicago Times. Lincoln, as reported in the Press & Tribune.*"

Debate at Quincy, October 13, 1858. "*Sixth joint debate. October 13, 1858 at Quincy. Illinois. Lincoln, as reported in the Press & Tribune. Douglas, as reported in the Chicago Times.*"

Debate at Alton, October 15, 1858. "*Serenth, and last joint debate. October 15, 1858. Douglas as reported in the Chicago Times. Lincoln as reported in the Press & Tribune.*"

[See illustrations on the preceding pages]

### "WE SHALL HAVE FUN AGAIN"

147. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 11¼ pp., 4to. Springfield, Nov. 20, 1858. To C. H. Ray.

A light, glowing letter full of humor and flashes of gaiety, to C. H. Ray, of the *Chicago Tribune*, requesting copies of the papers containing the text of his debates with Douglas. He wants:

"... *two sets, in order to lay one away in the room, and to put the other in a Scrap-book. Remember, if part of any debate is on both sides of one sheet, it will take two sets to make one scrap-book. I believe, according to a letter of yours to Hatch, you are 'feeling like h—I yet'. Quit that. You will soon feel better. Another 'blow-up' is coming; and we shall have fun again. Douglas managed to be supported both as the best instrument to put down and to uphold the slave power; but no ingenuity can long keep the antagonism in harmony.*"

Printed in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 154; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, pp. 735-6.

148. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. In the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois. 8vo, original cloth; top and foot of backstrip slightly chipped. SECOND EDITION according to Wessen. Columbus, 1860

149. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. In the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois. 8vo, original black cloth; binding defects. Columbus, 1860

Third Edition. Fourth state, with the variant B imprint, according to E. J. Wessen in his article in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*.

## BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE ONLY TWO LOANS LINCOLN MADE TO A WOMAN

150. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. 1 full page. folio. [Springfield] August 11, 1854. Signed also: "*Rita Angelica da Silva*". And, in the left margin "*Satisfied in full. Nov. 24, 1858. A. Lincoln*".

This was one of two small loans to Rita Angelica da Silva, "a Portuguese woman", who, on August 11, 1854, gave Lincoln a promissory note for \$125. with interest at ten percent, payable annually, with the principal to be paid in four years. This was secured by a mortgage, described above, for a lot in Welles and Peck's Addition to Springfield. The lot was in the neighborhood occupied by the Protestant Portuguese who settled in Springfield in 1849.

Lincoln's account, in the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Co., shows a deposit, on November 26, 1858, of the payment of the principal. In 1855 she made another loan, again for \$125., which was repaid on June 9, 1860.

Attested on the verso, in a half-page A.D.s. by N. W. Matheny, Springfield, August 11, 1854. Reprinted in full in Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, pp. 736-7.

151. LINCOLN'S COPY, ABRAHAM. G. W. HAWES, compiler. Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1858 and 1859. 8vo, printed boards with leather back; inner hinges repaired. Chicago [1858]

Inscribed "*Lincoln & Herndon*" on the leaf "Publisher's Remarks", and with the names "*Lincoln & Herndon*" hand-lettered on the front cover, and written on the back cover, all in the autograph of William H. Herndon.

Tipped to the verso of the title-page is a printed form of promissory note issued by the compiler and publisher G. W. Hawes & Co. This has been filled out in the autograph of Lincoln, promising to pay for a copy of the "Illinois State Gazetteer" when issued and inserting the name of the firm and business in the volume. The following is in Lincoln's hand in the note "*Springfield, Jany 4*" signed by him "*Lincoln & Herndon*". The firm is listed on p. 207 of the volume *Lincoln & Herndon* [sic], *Attorneys and Counselors at Law*".

152. MRS LINCOLN'S COPY. MARY G. CHANDLER. The Elements of Character. 16mo, black cloth. Boston, 1858

PRESENTED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO HIS WIFE. Lincoln has inscribed her name "*Mary A. Lincoln*" on the front end-paper. Laid in the volume is a transcript of a document by H. E. Barker which originally accompanied the volume, but which unfortunately has been lost. It regards the provenance of this volume, and reads in part: "Many years ago the undersigned, then a resident of Springfield, Illinois, was permitted to search the attic in the residence of Abraham Lincoln's sister-in-law, Mrs C. M. Smith, in the hope of finding some relic of her famous kinsman. But one item directly associated with Lincoln was found, that being a copy of Mary G. Chandler's book, 'The Elements of Character' published in 1854. On the fly-leaf Lincoln has written his name, and afterwards had added the name *Mary*, making it read 'Mary A. Lincoln'. . ."

Sandburg in *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years*, vol. II, p. 275, writes: "Lincoln gave his wife a 234-page book in blackboard covers, entitled 'The Elements of Character', by Mary G. Chandler. He marked a passage on page 222 with lead pencil." [He then quotes the passage.] Mr Sandburg, pp. 291-2, quotes other passages which Lincoln has marked off.

Listed by M. L. Houser on p. 29 of *Abraham Lincoln, Student. His Books*.

153. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page. 4to. Springfield, March 4, 1859. To M. D. Delahay.

He writes to Delahay that he cannot attend the Republican convention, which he thought was to have been in Leavenworth and not in Ossawatimie, but that he will try to get there, adding:

*"I should like to know before coming, that while some of you wish me to come, there may not be others, who would quite as lief I would stay away."*

Printed in G. A. Tracy, *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 103-4.

#### A LETTER BY YOUTHFUL "WILLIE" LINCOLN SON OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

154. LINCOLN, WILLIAM WALLACE. son of President Lincoln. died Feb. 20, 1862, aged 12 years. A.L.s. "*Wm. W. Lincoln*". 1 p., oblong 8vo, "*Springfield, Apr.* [date and year obliterated by a stain]". Stains.

This letter is reprinted, and two lines reproduced, on p. 157 of Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, and in introducing this letter Mr Sandburg states: "The boy William Wallace Lincoln, having told what he knows that is new, wastes no further words".

*"Dear Friend: I will write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am pretty well. The roads are drying up it is Sunday and a pleasant day. I have not any more to say so I must bring my letter to an end. Wm. W. Lincoln. The end"*.

Accompanying this letter is one from Miss Adele Rathbun, dated March 14, 1901, from Boston, Mass., with envelope, addressed to Mr C. F. Gunther, in which she states "*I send you the letter written by Willie Lincoln. It is probably the only one in existence. It was kept in the same box with a bon-bon he gave my uncle that was taken from the table at the banquet given for the Prince of Wales at the White House and some of it melted during the warm weather and got on the letter"*.

155. LOCKS OF HAIR. ABRAHAM AND WILLIAM LINCOLN. Small box with three locks of hair, inscribed: "No. 1. Willie Lincoln's hair. No. 2 Abraham Lincoln's hair taken from his head after death. No. 3. Abraham Lincoln's hair clipped from his head at the tomb." 1862-5

156. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Colored portrait of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Lincoln and his Family, engraved by W. Sartain, Phila. [1866]; slightly stained. Together 2 pieces, large folio and large oblong folio. In two frames.

157. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Contemporary transcript, in an unknown hand, of Lincoln's letter dated from "*Springfield, Ill., April 6, 1859*" to "*Messrs. H. L. Pierce and others*".

Lincoln's letter was an important one on political matters, and a careful delineation of the growth and decline of political parties.

The text of Lincoln's letter is printed in vol. v, p. 124, of *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*, 1905.

“I MUST, IN CANDOR, SAY I DO NOT THINK MYSELF  
FIT FOR THE PRESIDENCY”

158. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, small 4to. Springfield. April 16, 1859. To T. J. Pickett.

LINCOLN DEPRECATES HIS QUALIFICATIONS FOR HIGH OFFICE TWO YEARS PRIOR TO HIS INAUGURATION.

He writes to Thomas J. Pickett, a Peoria editor, who, was “ready to launch a boom for Lincoln for President”, that he could not visit Rock Island to lecture, and continues with: *“As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. I certainly am flattered and gratified that some partial friends think of me in that connection; but I really think it best for our cause that no concerted effort, such as you suggest, should be made. Let this be considered confidential.”*

This is the second occasion in which Lincoln, in writing to Pickett, makes light of his abilities and qualifications in this connection. In a previous letter, written March 5, 1859, he also stated that “I do not think I am fit for the Presidency”.

Accompanying the above are: an A.L.s. of T. J. Pickett, to Major J. D. Kluetsch, 1 p., 8vo, dated from Lincoln, Neb., May 5, 1880. He states, in part: “. . . permit me to present to you the ‘Lincoln letter’ sent me by that great and good man . . . before his nomination to the Presidency . . .”; an A.L.s. of G. W. Kluetsch, 1 p., 4to. [Lincoln, Neb.] 12/20/96, sending the letter to Henry Raeder; an L.s. 1 p., 4to. Chicago. January 17, 1930, to O. R. Barrett, giving a history of the letter, and an autograph signed receipt, dated Jan. 16, 1930, acknowledging payment of \$2,000, for the Lincoln letter.

Quoted, and reproduced, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 158-9.

[See illustration on the following page]

IN THE HOLOGRAPH OF ELMER E. ELLSWORTH

159. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Springfield Ills. May 14. 1859. To Mark W. Delahay.

The main body of the letter is in the holograph of Elmer E. Ellsworth, law student in Lincoln's office, and, later, Zouave officer. Lincoln has also added Delahay's name and one correction.

Watching events as they matured, Lincoln kept in close touch with the situation, alert to every tendency and drift. To Mark W. Delahay, who kept him informed of the situation in Kansas, he wrote a long letter of advice and caution, although he declined to attend the Republican convention meeting in “Ossawatimpe”.

*“You, probably will adopt resolutions in the nature of a platform; and, as I think, the only danger will be the temptation to lower the Republican Standard in order to gather recruits. In my judgment such a step would be a serious mistake—would open a gap through which more would pass out than pass in. And this would be the same, whether the letting down should be in deference to Douglasism or to the Southern opposition element. Either would surrender the object. . . This object surrendered, the organization would go to pieces. . .”*

Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 155-6.

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## ON THE STATE DEBT

160. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Stephen T. Logan. A. Lincoln.*" 3½ pp., folio. [Springfield] May 28, 1859. To the Governor, to the Auditor and to the Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

A legal opinion, rendered at the request of these officers, on the manner of executing "*the latter clause of the seventh section of 'An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt.'*" After an analysis of the Act, Logan and Lincoln propose two steps "*which would undoubtedly have been prescribed by the Legislature if its attention had been directed to this question.*"

## "THIS YEAR I MUST DEVOTE TO MY PRIVATE BUSINESS"

161. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. ½ p., 4to. Springfield, July 29, 1859. To N. B. Dodson.

Although not satisfied with the result of the 1858 election, and out of ready cash, Lincoln had received wide notice by the debates, and requests were numerous for his services as speaker. Here he informs the secretary of the Morris, Illinois, Agricultural [Society?] that he cannot address them. "*This year I must devote to my private business. Our own Sangamon Circuit Court will be in session.*"

162. [BROWN, JOHN.] Small wallet belonging to John Brown. about 2 by 3 inches; worn. Taken from his person when searched after his capture at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 18, 1859.

## "ABE LINCOLN . . . MUST COME"

163. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] S. M. PETTENGILL. A.L.s. 2 pp., 8vo. N. Y., Oct. 12, 1859. To "*Friend Bailhache*". W. H. Bailhache, of N. Y.

Describes to his friend the series of lectures to be given in H. W. Beecher's church; that of November 29th is to be by:

"*. . . Abe Lincoln and he must come. We want to hear a speech from him, such a one as he delivered in Cincinnati would be perfectly satisfactory. He may speak on any subject . . . the utmost latitude may be observed. . .*"

Lincoln spoke in Cincinnati on September 17, 1859; and while he spoke, John Brown was shipping arms from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to a farm outside Harper's Ferry, which he captured four days after the above was written. The issue was being forced to a climax.

164. [BROWN, JOHN.] Knife and Fork. With an inscribed card attached, reading "*Camp Knife & Fork John (Osuwatomie) Brown. Oct. 18, 1859*".

165. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 4to. United States Marshall's Office, Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21, 1859. To William Dungy.

A FINE AND INTERESTING LEGAL LETTER. Lincoln informs Dungy from the Marshal's Office: "*I now find the suit is Shaw Bull & Barber against Will & Will. The Marshal says the execution has been levied on land, but that there has not, as yet been a sale of it. Once more I tell you, the land can be so sold. . . .*"

Dungy had written to Lincoln, some time in October 1859, requesting information concerning mortgages. In another letter, written early in November, Lincoln sent the information, chiding him gently for not mentioning the name of the plaintiff or defendant in the suit, so that Lincoln could tell him nothing about it as to sales, bids, etc., and urging that he write again. Apparently he followed the advice.

### A GALLANT INSCRIPTION

166. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1 p., 12mo. [Leavenworth] Dec. 7, 1859. To "*Dear Mary*".

A GALLANT AND COURTLY INSCRIPTION ON A SHEET PASTED TO A LEAF FROM THE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM OF MARY DELAHAY, CONTRADICTING A LATER STATEMENT BY HIM THAT WRITING TO LADIES "IS A BUSINESS I DO NOT UNDERSTAND".

Lincoln visited Kansas in the first week of December, 1859, at the invitation of Mark Delahay, speaking in the leading towns, including Leavenworth. Between speeches he found time to inscribe an honest sentiment, in the album of Delahay's daughter Mary, leavened with advice:

*"With pleasure I write my name in your album. Ere long some younger man will be more happy to confer his name upon you. Don't allow it, Mary, until fully assured that he is worthy of the happiness. Dec. 7, 1859."*

"Being worthy" was a source of uneasiness at one point in his own career. Writing to Mary Owen, May 7, 1837, he asserts: "Whatever woman may cast her lot with mine, should any ever do so, it is my intention to do all in my power to make her happy and contented; and there is nothing I could imagine, that would make me more unhappy than to fail in the effort. I know I should be much happier with you than the way I am, provided I saw no signs of discontent in you."

The sentiment is mounted on an album leaf bearing the signature of U. S. Grant on the margin.

Accompanying the above is a descriptive A.N.s. by Mary E. Delahay, regarding the Lincoln and Grant inscriptions in her album.

[See illustration]

### KELLOGG-GREELEY CONTROVERSY

167. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Springfield, Ills. Dec. 11, 1859. To Congressman William Kellogg, later Chief Justice of the Nebraska Territory.

LINCOLN GIVES WILLIAM KELLOGG ADVICE REGARDING A CONTROVERSY WHICH KELLOGG IS HAVING WITH HORACE GREELEY. The controversy arose out of a charge by Kellogg accusing Greeley of treachery to the Republican Party in plotting with Douglas "to sell Illinois and

[Continued]

Dear Mary

With pleasure I write my  
name in your Album— Ere long  
some younger man will be more hap-  
py to confer his name upon you—  
Don't allow it, Mary, until fully  
assured that he is worthy of the hap-  
piness— Dec. 7. 1859

Your friend  
A. Lincoln

*Number 167—Concluded*

Missouri" to reflect Douglas. Greeley's answer, in a signed editorial in the Tribune on December 8th, admitted meeting with Douglas in Washington, but denied having political discussions with Douglas or giving any promise that Greeley would "support him, at any time, for any office whatever."

In advising Kellogg, Lincoln displays a keen appreciation of Greeley's power and influence. Two years later he wrote of Greeley: "Having him firmly behind me will be as helpful to me as an army of one hundred thousand men. . . . If he ever objects to my policy, I shall be glad to have him state to me his views frankly and fully. . . . He and I should stand together."

In his letter to Kellogg he writes:

*"However, as G. admits the interviews, I think it will not hurt you that he denies conversing with D. about his re-election to the Senate. G. I think, will not tell a falsehood; and I think he will scarcely deny that he had the interviews with D. in order to assure himself from D's own lips, better than he could from his public acts and declarations, whether to try to bring the Republican party to his support generally, including his re-election to the Senate. What else could the interviews be for? Why immediately followed in the Tribune the advice that all Anti-Lecompton democrats should be re-elected? The world will not consider it any thing that D's reelection to the Senate was not specifically talked of by him & G. . . . For this reason, and for the further reason, that he is now pulling straight with us, I think, if I were you, I would not pursue him further than necessary to my own justification. If I were you I would however be greatly tempted [to] ask him if he really thinks D's advice to his friends to vote for a Lecompton & slave Code man is very 'plucky'. . . ."*

William Kellogg, Republican Congressman and jurist, of Canton, Illinois, was, next to Trumbull, closer to Lincoln than any other Republican in the matter of patronage. Kellogg introduced a bill to amend the Constitution so that slaves could be taken into any territory south of 36° 30' from any state where slavery then lawfully existed; this plan was thought by some to have Lincoln's support, a fact which Kellogg denied on the floor of the House. The letter is quoted in full by Paul M. Angle, in *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 237-8, who also states that "Kellogg does not appear to have asked Greeley Lincoln's question."

**"THERE IS NOT MUCH OF ME"**

168. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. ¾ p., 4to. Springfield, Dec. 20, 1859. To Jesse W. Fell, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee.

As his fame spread, there were increasing demands for biographical information; Fell requested one. Lincoln furnished a short sketch, accompanied by a letter:

*"Herewith is a little sketch, as you requested. There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me. If anything be made out of it, I wish it to be modest, and not to go beyond the material. . . . Of course it must not appear to have been written by myself."*

The sketch was short, only three pages. A longer account, with more personal data, was written by him, in the third person, for use in preparing a campaign biography.

Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 159.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF LINCOLN'S LECTURE  
"DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS"

169. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. The complete Manuscript of his Lecture on "Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements". Written on 13¼ pp., folio; with some corrections. Circa 1859-1860. With an A.N.s. by John T. Stuart, Nov. 25th, 1874; and, an A.N.s., ½ p., by Samuel H. Melvin, Springfield, Ills., Dec. 26th, 1874; on the last page of the manuscript.

A COMPLETE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF LINCOLN'S LECTURE ON "DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS", APPARENTLY THE LONGER OF TWO VERSIONS. Sandburg notes, in *Lincoln Collector*, that "Barrett . . . managed to trace down and locate . . . the nine sheets on which Lincoln wrote his lecture on 'Discoveries and Inventions'". And in the same author's *Abraham Lincoln the Prairie Years*: "He had written two manuscripts of what was substantially the same lecture. . . Many passages were parallel in text and the two versions were identical in viewpoint and feeling."

Lincoln delivered the lecture in Springfield, Jacksonville, and Clinton. In Bloomington, writes J. H. Burnham, "I paid a quarter and went early . . . the lecture had been well advertised but . . . only about 40 persons were present, and Old Abe would not speak to such a small crowd, and they paid us back our quarters at the door." This is the manuscript of the lecture delivered before the "Springfield Library Association", attested by Samuel H. Melvin, who was present, and by J. T. Stuart, a former law partner, who states: "I am very well acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln and know the above to be his."

"It is a bit of Lincoln's that has not received the analysis or attention that it deserves. In its flow of sentences it marks Lincoln as something of a stylist, but that is secondary. The main point is that in lecturing on discoveries and inventions he was thinking of enlightenment, of progress down the centuries, of the emancipation of the mind, of men rising from the 'dark ages'. J. G. Randall, in, *Lincoln the President*, vol. 1, p. 19.

For a complete resumé and study of the lecture, see, *Abraham Lincoln the Prairie Years*, vol. II, pp. 237-44. A reprint of another version of the same was made in San Francisco, in 1915.

Excerpts are reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 76-80.

[See illustration on the following page]

RELICS AND PORTRAITS

170. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Nine wooden pieces, each bearing a view of Lincoln's home at Springfield, Illinois.

171. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Group Photograph of Abraham Lincoln, Major Allen Pinkerton and Gen. McClelland, Antietam, October, 1862, Hartford, n.d. ❖ Photograph of Springfield, Ill., 1858 ❖ Photograph of "The former residence of Pres't Lincoln draped in mourning May 24, 1865" ❖ and others. Together 8 pieces, various sizes.



172. CHICAGO. A series of 12 photographic reproductions of Chicago views, 1858. From the collection of Marx Sign Company, Chicago. With typewritten letterpress. Small 4to, bound in cloth-backed wrappers.

173. LINCOLN'S COPY. SAMUEL CLOAN. City and Suburban Architecture. *With 136 lithograph plates, some IN COLOR.* 4to, original cloth; foxing in some text and plates; backstrip lacking. Philadelphia, 1859

Inscribed on fly-leaf: "*To Hon. A. Lincoln, President of the United States. With kind regards of the Author. Phila., Nov. 8, 1861*". Below this is another inscription reading: "*Presented to M. D. Dean by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. April, 1867. M. D. Dean*".

174. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Two Chromolithographs of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, on canvas. Small hole in the Lincoln portrait. Circa 1859

175. PHOTOGRAPHS. A collection of 6 cabinet and 15 visiting card photographs, several with autograph inscription. Together 21 pieces. Circa 1859-94

Includes photographs of: Lincoln; W. T. Sherman, signed three times, once with initials; Lee; C. E. Norton, signed; Mrs Lincoln; Willie Lincoln; Grant; "Stonewall" Jackson; Alex. Stephens; Louis Agassiz, signed; T. B. Aldrich, signed and Dennis Hanks. With an L.s. of W. E. Barton and a modern photograph of T. B. Shoaff, cousin of President Lincoln.

176. \*LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A hickory wood cane with bent handle made by Abraham Lincoln. Mounted with silver emblems. [1860]. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax.

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. by C. H. Bucher, Kansas City, Mo., 3 pp., 8vo [May, 1890], to Mr C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Illinois, describing the cane and its history.

C. H. Bucher's letter reads: "*I have bin informed that you are a great lover of relics. I have a cane that was made by Abe Lincoln just before his election the first time in 1860. It is of hickory wood and was lent and bent by Mr. Lincoln himself and he gave it to Andrew Bucher my fater who was at that time in the employment of Ex-Gov. [Charles] Foster of Fostoria, O. Father took a trip for his health shortly after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and called on him at Springfield, Ill. and before going to Mr. Lincoln's residence he stopped at a cigar store to get a cigar and left his cane there and when he came back it was gone. When he met Mr. Lincoln he told him of his misfortune and Mr. Lincoln went out on his porch and took the cane that I speak of out of the clamps just in the ruff [sic] and said here is a cane that was lent and bent by the man that will be the next President of the U. S. Father brought it home and had it mounted; it has an axe, saw, maul & wedg [sic] on it made of silver; also the American eagle engraved on the cross cut saw and the lettering is: 'Ill. Good for 10,000 for Lincoln 1860'. The axe, saw, maul & wedg [sic] are to represent the tools used by Mr. Lincoln when making rails. My fater died June 3, 1865 and I have had the cane ever since . . .*".

177. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Walking stick, made of walnut wood, with bust portrait of Abraham Lincoln carved in relief on side.

178. GAVEL. A gavel, overall length 10 inches, oval head  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, 3 inches wide, made of relic wood, "the mallet being part of a tree planted by Abraham Lincoln. . . . and the handle made of wood from the Edwards home on South Second Street. . . ."

With an affidavit authenticating its genuineness signed by H. E. Barker, 22nd April, 1921. Sworn before Helen E. Griffiths, Notary Public, Sangamon County.

179. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Inkstand carved from walnut in the shape of an ear of corn. Containing two inkwells, and a small music box between the inkwells. Length 15 inches. With the name "*Mary Lincoln*" inscribed on the bottom.

180. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Quill Pen used by Abraham Lincoln while President. The pen is defective. Circa 1861-5

With the following affidavit: "*This pen was used by Abraham Lincoln while President in the White House and was given to me by my father Colonel William H. Crook executive Clerk to the President. Carrie C. Brandenburg*". Also inscribed: "*Mary E. Emmons (witness)*". With an autograph note by A. W. Hannah regarding Mrs Brandenburg. The pen is mentioned by Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 208.

181. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Pair of cuff-buttons, with bust portrait of Abraham Lincoln in intaglio.

182. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Chinaware shaving mug and a creamer, each with a colored picture of Lincoln's House, Springfield, Ill. Together 2 pieces.

183. [LINCOLN, MARY TODD] Pincushion on a wood stand. Formerly belonged to Mrs Lincoln according to a tag that was attached to it, but half of the tag is now missing.

184. \*GOLD LOCKET. Small gold locket, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter; in fine state and complete. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax.

Small locket, attached to a chain or pin, with place for two portraits. Probably worn by Mrs Lincoln.

185. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A nice collection of about 60 Abraham Lincoln medals.



186. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of bronze, copper, and aluminum medals; tokens; political buttons; etc., mostly with portraits of Lincoln and including a medal with portrait of Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Together about 43 pieces.

Accompanying the above is a copy of the "Lincoln Number" [Feb. 1924] of *The Numismatist*, listing medals with portraits of Lincoln.

187. VISITING CARDS. A large collection of visiting cards, many inscribed, left by callers at the White House.

188. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Two remnants of brocade from curtains used in the White House during Lincoln's administration; with note regarding them  
✧ Piece cut from an old silk quilt, comprising a piece from Mrs Lincoln's dress and her silk collar  
✧ Cloth needle case, made of various patches of silk cloth, on which is a portrait of President Lincoln  
✧ Feather from the "War Eagle Abe". Together 5 pieces. 1861-5

189. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Early ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln.

190. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln. Size  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. In leather case; the latter damaged.

Inscribed on a contemporary piece of paper in the case is the following: "*Lizzie Gilence Pittsfield Illinois. This ambrotype belongs to Lizzie Gilence Pittsfield Illinois.*"

191. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Ambrotype and a daguerreotype of Abraham Lincoln, and one of Tad Lincoln. In two contemporary leather and composition cases.

192. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Original Pencil Drawing of Abraham Lincoln, by James Farr, signed. Large folio; spotted. Framed; glass broken.

193. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Original Pencil Drawing of Abraham Lincoln, unsigned  
✧ Photograph of the same, touched up. Together 2 pieces, 12mo.

194. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of Abraham Lincoln. Small 4to. With a pencil note by Oliver R. Barrett regarding the photograph: "*an unknown & unpublished portrait of Lincoln probably from a negative discarded by photographer . . .*"

195. GRANT, ULYSSES S., General and President. Square tile with portrait of President Grant. Measures 6 by 6 inches. Slightly chipped at edges.

Pasted on the back of the tile is a signed note by James W. Eldridge, stating: "*Porcelain medallion of Gen. U. S. Grant, made by Hayward and Hutchinson of Washington, D. C. The only one made. For some reason it was suppressed and no more ever made . . .*"

196. GRANT, ULYSSES S. Oil Painting of Ulysses S. Grant, unsigned. Size 17 x 14 inches. On canvas.

197. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Portrait Painting in Oils. American School. XIX Century. Bust portrait to half-right, with beard, wearing black coat with white collar and bow tie; before a brown background. Framed as oval. 30 x 25½ inches. After 1861

{END OF FIRST SESSION}

## SECOND SESSION

Tuesday, February 19, 1952 at 8 p. m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 198 TO 392 INCLUSIVE

198. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.D.s. 1 p., folio. [Springfield, February 13. 1860.] "The Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company and Peter Ambos vs. Phares A. Darwin, William Stadden et al". Signed twice.

An affidavit entirely in Lincoln's hand "*that in the suit now pending on error, in the Supreme Court . . . the defendants, David J. Merrow, L. Currier, John Welch, A. Spencer Nye, and Wesley Claypool, as affiant is informed, and verily believes, reside out of the State of Illinois.*"

### "MR. LINCOLN SPEAKS TO-NIGHT AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE"

199. BRAYMAN, MASON. One of the Illinois Central Attorneys. A.L.s. 3 full pages, 4to. N. Y., Feby 27, 1860. To W. H. Bailhache, formerly of Springfield. The letter is broken at the folds. Reprinted, in part, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 159-60. 325-60

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF LINCOLN ON THE DAY HE WAS TO DELIVER THE COOPER UNION ADDRESS, HIS FIRST APPEARANCE BEFORE AN EASTERN AUDIENCE.

*"I am at the Astor House. Mr Lincoln is there, and we have spent much time together, but I am getting crowded out . . . then came a black republican to take him up Broadway 'to show him the fine buildings, but, I guess it was to show him to the fine buildings. On his heels came a delegation from Patterson [sic] and Orange in New Jersey, . . . Thus you perceive, the fame of Ancient Abraham, has extended even into foreign lands. . . . Mr. Lincoln speaks to-night at the Cooper Institute. For the honor of Illinois we shall all turn out. . . ."*

### "WHAT TIME I CAN SPARE . . . I SHALL BE COMPELLED TO GIVE TO POLITICS"

200. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Springfield, Ills., April 6, 1860. To F. C. Herbringer. COOPER

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE OF LINCOLN LETTERS, written to the Secretary of the Harrison Literary Society, of Chicago, declining a lecture engagement. Five weeks after his Cooper Union speech he modestly claims that: "*I am not a professional lecturer—have never got up but one lecture; and that, I think, rather a poor one.*" But he is not all modesty; there is a political campaign ahead. "*Besides, what time I can spare from my own business this season, I shall be compelled to give to politics.*"

WITH REFERENCE TO JOHN BROWN

201. LOVEJOY, OWEN. Abolitionist: member of Congress at the outbreak of the Civil War. A.L.s. 1 full page, 8vo. Washington, D. C. April 15, 1860. To Charles A. Dana.

Pertaining to some corrections to an article which appeared in the "Globe". He requests that Dana "*transpose the sentence beginning with 'The Aron to the Severn runs' & closing 'then Slavery must lookout for the consequences' and place it after the sentence 'Despotism has seldom sacrificed three nobler victims than Brown, Stevens & Hazlett' [sic]*".

Stevens and Hazlett were executed with John Brown for their participation in the Harper's Ferry raid.

"IT LOOKS LIKE QUIXOTISM. . . . TO WITHDRAW FROM A  
FEDERATION OF STATES"

202. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. A.L.s. 4 full pages. 4to. Alexandria. Nov. 18, 1860. To "*My Dear Friend*".

CONCERNED ENTIRELY WITH THE DOMINANT POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

A long letter in which he requests information from the recipient concerning the South, "people, not politicians". He is disturbed over the possibility of secession, as he noted in South Carolina. Lincoln, he believes, is hostile only to the extension of slavery. In view of possible hostilities he hesitates to bring his family down. In a long discussion of the Negro problem he expresses fear, once war breaks out, of an uprising. It is his opinion that:

"... *the South would commit suicide by cutting off the friendship of the larger minority of voters north, and also of a large body who voted for Lincoln, as I know, not in hostility to slavery, not in enmity to the South, but in opposition to the Democratic Party, and from local reasons. . . .*"

STANTON'S WILL

203. STANTON, EDWIN M. A.D.s. 1 full page, 4to. 11th day of May 1860. Signed twice.

THE WILL AND TESTAMENT of Edwin M. Stanton, and one of several brief wills made by him. In this, as in the later will of 1869, he makes provision for his mother. His finances were such that, after leaving office, it was found necessary to assist him by public subscription undertaken by Edwards Pierpont, who had organized the War Democrats in favor of Lincoln.

A RIVAL FOR THE NOMINATION CONGRATULATES THE VICTOR  
AND PLEDGES HIS SUPPORT

204. CHASE, SALMON P. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and later, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. A.L.s. 11½ pp., 8vo. Columbus, May 17, 1860. To Abraham Lincoln.

AN EXTREMELY FINE AND GENEROUS LETTER BY ONE OF THE CONTENDERS FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION TO HIS SUCCESSFUL RIVAL. He expresses gratification over the choice of Lincoln

and Hannibal Hamlin, and pledges his support in the coming campaign, in which he made numerous stump speeches. The letter discusses the activities of the various state delegations, with special reference to the support given Seward by the delegates pledged to him. He then continues in part:

*"Doubtless the similar adhesion (to you [crossed out]) of the Illinois delegation affords a higher gratification to you than the nomination itself. The only regret I feel connected with the Convention is incited by the failure of the delegation from Ohio to evince the same generous spirit. In this regret I am quite sure you must participate; for I err greatly in my estimate of your magnanimity if you do not condemn . . . delegates . . . who disregard . . . the clearly expressed preference of their own State Convention. . . ."*

The last undoubtedly refers to the switching, on the third ballot, of Chase's forty-nine votes to Lincoln.

### "WE ARE FULL OF ENTHUSIASM OVER OLD ABE"

205. COLFAX, SCHUYLER, American Statesman; vice-president of the U. S. A.L.s. 3 pp., 4to. Washn. City. May 28, 1860. To Charles H. Ray, of the Chicago Tribune. With the franked envelope. 300-

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND JUBILANT LETTER TO ONE OF LINCOLN'S STAUNCH SUPPORTERS. Although the Indiana statesman had favored Bates in the convention, he was aroused by the nomination of Lincoln, and his analysis of "The Laws of Kansas" was one of the principal Republican campaign documents.

*"We are full of enthusiasm over Old Abe & the happiest set of fellows you ever saw. Nearly all the N. Y. members acknowledge, 'on second thoughts,' that Lincoln will poll more votes in each of their districts than Seward could have done. . . . We feel that the battle is half won already . . . each wing of the Democracy, from the way they talk, would prefer Lincoln's election. . . ."*

*"You can't imagine how blue we all looked . . . when our Thursday night's dispatches arrived, & predicted, with chilling uniformity, Seward's inevitable nomination. . . . But when the glad news came that Lincoln was nominated . . . joy lit up nearly every face. . . ."*

### "I WILL SUPPORT MR. LINCOLN CORDIALLY"

206. BATES, EDWARD. Lincoln's Attorney General .A.L.s. 1¾ pp., 8vo. St. Louis, May 28, [18]60. To Orville H. Browning. Marked "Private". 100-60

BATES WILL SUPPORT LINCOLN—BUT IN HIS OWN WAY. He apologizes to Browning for being blunt in his refusal to take the stump for Lincoln, and "takes it all back," but: *"I must not take the stump . . . that is not, in my deliberate judgment the most efficient way for me to support Mr. Lincoln."*

*"I will support Mr. Lincoln cordially . . . after my own fashion, & with a view to my own peculiar position, & to my friends outside of the Republican party. I will write you a letter . . . setting forth the grounds of my determination in favor of Mr. L. . . . This is a mere private note. But I do not object to your letting any friends know that I will support Mr. L. . . ."*

With a holograph note, by Browning, on the last page: *"All well. This has just arrived. Of course I will say nothing about it."*

207. ELLSWORTH, ELMER E., law student in Lincoln's office in Springfield [1860] and Colonel of the New York Fire Zouave Regiment in the Union Army. A.L.s., 1 p., 4to. "*Armory U. S. Zouave Cadets, Chicago, June 5, 1860*". To "*Capt. R. B. Spelman, Comd. Albany Burgesses Corps. Albany, New York*". With addressed, stamped envelope.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BY THE FAMOUS COLONEL ELMER EPHRAIM ELLSWORTH ARE EXTREMELY RARE. He commanded the regiment of New York Fire Zouaves that invaded Alexandria, Virginia, and occupied the town on May 24, 1861. He was shot dead by the proprietor of the Marshall House after he had ascended to the roof and removed the Confederate flag flying there. President Lincoln, upon learning of Ellsworth's death, was much grieved, as Ellsworth had served in his law office in Springfield, Illinois, and had devoted time to the presidential campaign of 1860.

At the time this letter was written Ellsworth was commanding a volunteer organization of Chicago cadets, and was preparing for a tour of the East with his command who had become so well known for their "Zouave" drill. He informs Capt. Spelman that "*It will certainly afford us great pleasure to accept your courtesy on the occasion of our visit to the East...*"

#### EDWARD BATES ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

208. BATES, EDWARD. Lincoln's Attorney General. A.L.s. 13 pp., folio. St. Louis, June 11, 1860. (and) A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Both to Orville H. Browning.

A CAREFUL EXPOSITION OF HIS STAND ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, ITS CANDIDATE AND POLITICAL PLATFORM, and a frank statement of principles, as well as a keen appraisal of the existing political situation, relations of forces, and the power of the new party and its candidates to achieve offices.

This is the letter promised Browning May 28th "setting forth the grounds of [his] determination in favor of" Lincoln. He begins with an assertion of satisfaction with the results of the convention, disclaiming any hope of receiving the nomination, and reiterates a promise of support to Lincoln. As he was not a member of the party, he had no claim for support, and what support he received from the moderates was only to soften the party tone.

While he will support the platform, he has no respect for party platforms generally, as they are usually made in times of high excitement and with a view to the candidate, not to establish permanent principles. But while the platform does not conform to his views, he will support it. It is plain to him that the approaching contest is between the Democratic and Republican parties; and he prefers the latter. The Democratic party in power has abused its privileges, supported slavery, and sought to institute a government of the few over the many. The Republican Party is "the exact opposite".

He analyses the composition of the Republican Party, its sources of strength and popular support; it is the only party, in his estimation, capable of victory; it is "*wiser, purer, younger, & less corrupted by time & self-indulgence*". The candidates "*rank with the foremost in the country. I have no objection to Mr. Hamlin personally, but only to his geographical position*". There then follows a lucid summary of Abraham Lincoln: his character; life in politics; position on slavery; birth and education, and his possibilities as President. The sketch is about six pages in length, and quotation must be limited.

"*Mr. Lincoln's nomination took the public by surprise.... But really it ought not to have. I have known Mr. Lincoln for more than twenty years, and therefore have a right to speak*

of him with some confidence. As an individual he has earned a high reputation for truth, courage, candor, morals & amiability.... His talents & the will to use them to the best advantage, are unquestionable; ...

"In politics he has but acted out the principles of his own moral & intellectual character ... he has not failed to avow his opinions of public affairs.... All his old political antecedents ... are exactly right.... And as to his views about 'the pestilent negro question,' I am not aware that he has gone one step beyond the doctrine publicly and habitually avowed by the great lights of the Whig party.... I consider Mr. Lincoln a sound, safe, national man. He could not be sectional if he tried.

"If Mr. Lincoln would be elected, ... he may render a great service to his country ... he can be an honest & bold reformer...."

The covering letter apologizes for the length of the statement. On page fourteen, of the letter described, is a signed note by Browning "that Judge Bates furnished the St. Louis Democrat a copy".

209. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s., 2¼ pp., 12mo, "West Point, July 26, 1860". To "Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers".

Written by Jefferson Davis while serving as U. S. Senator from Mississippi. He served from Mar. 4, 1857 to January 21, 1861 when he withdrew from the U. S. Senate, after Mississippi withdrew from the Union. Capt. Meigs, to whom Davis wrote the above letter, later became a General in the Union Army.

"I have carefully read the enclosed & have marked with brackets and marginal crosses parts which it occurred to me better to omit. My general view is that it is not well to offer in argument the motions of Congress, nor to decide disputed questions of law, nor to arraign the conduct of the Executive...."

210. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s., 1 p., 8vo. Springfield, Ills. July 30, 1860. To Thomas Doney. With the addressed envelope.

The fame of the Republican candidate was growing and resulted in the receipt of gifts. Acknowledging one such present, of a picture, he professes that he is "an indifferent judge" of its merits, stating in part: "I consider it a very excellent one; though, truth to say, I am a very indifferent judge...." Printed in G. A. Tracy, *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 157.

211. DAGUERRETYPE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Daguerreotype, with case, 2½ by 3 inches.

Accompanied by an A. N. reading: "Daguerreotype given by Lincoln to Gilbert S. Bailey, D.D. after Lincoln's first nomination and before his election in 1860."

Rev. G. S. Bailey was the pastor of the Baptist Church on the corner of Seventh and Adams Street. See Paul M. Angle, "Here I Have Lived", pp. 197-8.

212. [ELLSWORTH, ELMER E.] A leaf from the Register of Brown's Hotel. Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860. With Ellsworth entry in his hand: "E. E. Ellsworth Col Commanding—U. S. Zouave Cadets—Governor's Guard of Illinois". Folio.

213. GEORGE, JOHN H. BROADSIDE: "Letter from Col. George. Concord, N. H., Aug. 6, 1860." 1 p., 4to.

To William Butterfield, editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot." A clarification of his stand on Douglas and a comparison of the four candidates, with special emphasis on Lincoln and Douglas.

214. CAMPAIGN OF 1860. BROADSIDE. "Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin. The Friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin, will meet at Howellsville, Treddyfrin Tp., . . . 30th of August, 1860, for the purpose of forming a Lincoln & Hamlin Club . . . August 14, 1860. Folio. Tear in sheet. [Imprint:] Printed at the Village Record Office. West Chester, Pa. [1860]

215. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Oil painting of Abraham Lincoln without beard, by an unknown artist, lettered by hand "*Union Lincoln Club, of Montgomery County*", [Illinois]. Size 41 by 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Hung on rollers with acorn knobs. Circa 1860

Probably used as a campaign poster. The painter obviously was not a professional artist, but his work though, is expressive and fairly accurate.

216. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. N.s. on a card. 1 p., 16mo. Springfield, Ill. Aug. 31, 1860. To P. D. Richards.

Candidate Lincoln responds to a request for an autograph: "*Herewith I send you my autograph which you request.*"

Accompanied by an original watercolor drawing of an American flag with 35 stars.

217. LOG CABIN TO THE WHITE HOUSE. BROADSIDE: "The Rail That Old Abe Split." Portrait and five woodcuts, White House, Log Cabin, etc. 1 p., 4to. Pittsburgh [1860].

Patterned after "This is the house that Jack built", the doggerel follows Lincoln from the log cabin to the White House. Time browned, and seemingly, trimmed.

218. ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1860. "Lincoln and Liberty." 4 pp., oblong 4to. Issued by the Young Man's Republican Union. N. Y., Sept. 25th, 1860.

Lincoln's integrity; Douglas as a Statesman; Republican Electors in New York.

219. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, 8vo. Springfield, Ills. Oct. 1, 1860. To J. H. Reed.

A spirited, terse and emphatic denial that he had uttered derogatory statements concerning Thomas Jefferson. His answer to each point punches:

"*I never was in McDonough County till 1853. I never said anything derogatory of Mr. Jefferson, in McDonough County, or elsewhere. About three weeks ago, for the first time in my life, did I ever see, or hear, the language attributed to me, as having been used towards Mr. Jefferson; . . . I never used such language at any time. . . .*"

For Lincoln on Jefferson, see letter to H. L. Pierce and others, April 6, 1859.



220. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A leaf and a portion of a leaf from the guest register of "Brown's Hotel—1860", Washington, D. C.; each leaf with the signature "Mr. Lincoln", one under date of Sept. 5, 1860 the other under date of Sept. 20, 1860. Abraham Lincoln, later President, was residing in Springfield, Ill., on those dates.

221. ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1860. Printed letter issued by the Illinois Republican State Central Committee, N. B. Judd, Chairman, Horace White, Secretary. pp., 4to. Chicago, Oct. 10, 1860.

To the County Committees requesting the names of members, number of Republican and Wide Awake organizations in the county, and other information relating to political activity.

222. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of Lincolniana such as. Campaign and memorial badges, etc. About 50 pieces, various sizes, a number on silk.

223. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 page, 8vo. Springfield, Ills. Nov. 19, 1860. To "Dear Speed".

To Joshua F. Speed, written two weeks after the election. Lincoln had arranged for a visit to Chicago to meet Hannibal Hamlin, who came from Maine for the appointment; as the two had never met. He invited Speed to join him, and in spite of a reluctance to meet "a great crowd", attended a reception in the Tremont House. He writes, in part: "*Mary thinks of going with me; and therefore I suggest that Mrs S. accompany you. Please let this be private, as I prefer a very great crowd should not gather at Chicago.*"

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln the Prairie Years*, vol. II, p. 384, where it is also noted that: "Once more Lincoln and Joshua Speed were exchanging letters." Also see Paul M. Angle, *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 257.

224. ASSASSINATION THREAT, 1860. A.L.s., "*Vindex*." 1 p., 8vo. Washington, D. C. November 24, 1860.

A letter threatening assassination. "*Caesar had his Brutus! Charles the First his Cromwell. And the President may profit by their example.*"

"*From one of a sworn band of 10 who have resolved to shoot you from the south side of the Avenue—in the inaugural procession—on the 4th March 1861.*" Reprinted, and reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 67-8.

### DAMNATION ENDLESSLY FLOWING

225. MUGGINS, PETE. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Fillmore, La., November 25th, 1860. To "Old Abe Lincoln". Silked.

THE FAMOUS PETE MUGGINS LETTER INVOKING DAMNATION upon the newly elected President of the United States, in which thirty-three "damns" are cast on the President-elect, Vice-President-elect, family and friends. This is no doubt the world's record for epistolary vitriol. Reprinted, and reproduced in full, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 65-6. Torn text intact.

226. ASSASSINATION THREAT. A.L.s., "Jos. Bradley, Jos. Roinks, Mike O'Brien." 1 p., 8vo. N.p., n.d. Circa 1860(?)

"This is to inform you that there is a club of 100 young men in this place who have sworn to murder you." Reprinted and reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 67 and 69. Repair on the fold.

## SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARES TO LEAVE THE UNION

227. JAMISON, DAVID FLAVEL, President of the South Carolina Convention. L.s. 1 p., 4to. *St. Andrews Hall Decr 20, 1860. To His Excellency F. W. Pickens.*

DRAMATIC HISTORICAL DOCUMENT. The President of the Convention uses the utmost brevity in his invitation to the Governor to attend the signing of the Ordinance of Secession.

"I have the honor to transmit to you the following Resolution, just adopted by this Convention.

"Resolved that a message be sent to his Excellency the Governor and to both branches of the Legislature, inviting their attention . . . [and] in the presence of the constituted authorities of the State, and of the people, sign the Ordinance of Secession."

The signing of the ordinance was an impressive public ceremony. The members of the convention marched silently, by the light of numerous bonfires, to Institute Hall, where, after a solemn reading of the document, the delegates stepped forward and signed. The ceremony took two hours.

## GOVERNOR PICKENS' "COUNCIL OF STATE" IS CONFIRMED BY THE "CONVENTION"

228. JAMISON, DAVID FLAVEL, President of the Convention in South Carolina. L.s., 1 p., 4to. *St. Andrews Hall, December 30, 1860. To Gov. F. W. Pickens of South Carolina* ✧ A "True Copy" of letter written by Gov. Pickens to the "*President of the Convention*" with resolution of the Convention at bottom of the letter. 1 p., 4to, December 30, 1860. Together 2 pieces.

Jamison informs Gov. Pickens that he is transmitting "a copy of a Resolution" adopted by the Convention.

Governor Pickens had written a letter to the President of the Convention, on December 30, 1860, nominating a "Council of State" in compliance with an ordinance of the Convention. He nominated for confirmation David F. Jamison, A. G. Magrath, C. G. Menninger, and A. C. Garlington. The "True Copy" of Gov. Pickens letter, has the resolution at the bottom "*Resolved, that the nominations be confirmed. A True copy from Minutes. B. F. Arthur, Clerk of the C.*"

The letter signed by D. F. Jamison and the "True Copy" of Gov. Pickens letter with the resolution, are in the autograph of B. F. Arthur, Clerk of the Convention.

229. JAMISON, DAVID FLAVEL, President of the Convention in South Carolina. L.s., 1 p., 4to. "*St. Andrews Hall, December 30, 1860*". To Gov. F. W. Pickens of South Carolina ✧ A "True Copy" of the Resolution referred to in the letter. 1 p., 4to, December 30, 1860. Together 2 pieces.

AN INTERESTING ITEM. The letter signed by Jamison states that he is transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by the Convention. The resolution was "*That it is the sense of this Convention that the vigor of military preparation and defence, should not be relaxed...*" The letter signed by D. F. Jamison is in the autograph of B. F. Arthur, Clerk of the Convention; and the "True Copy" of the resolution is also in his autograph and attested to by him.

230. JAMISON, DAVID FLAVEL. L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 4to. *St Andrews Hall, Jany 1st 1860* [sic]. To His Excellency F. W. Pickens.

Forwarding the resolutions passed that day. Docketed on the verso: "*Resolutions of the Convention to raise troops for six months.*" The date was obviously 1861.

231. SOUTH CAROLINA. A collection of "True" copies, and copies, of Resolutions of the South Carolina Convention. Dated Dec. 27, 1860 to April 8, 1861; and other papers. Together 13 pieces, folio.

The collection includes: Program of formation of Executive Council. Unsigned. 1 p., 4to, "Sunday, Decr. 30, 1860".

Ordinance of the Convention. Dated Dec. 27, 1860.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp., folio. A "true copy", attested to by the Deputy Secretary of State.

Resolution of Convention for Enlisted Regiment. In the autograph of B. F. Arthur, clerk of the Convention, who attests it is a "True Copy".

Report of the Committee on the Constitution upon a resolution Concerning Martial Law. 1 p., folio [Dec. 1860]. A draft copy.

Resolutions of the Convention authorizing to receive volunteer Companies for Six Months. Undated. Two copies. Each in the autograph of B. F. Arthur, clerk of the Convention, who attests on each that it is a "True Copy".

## NEGRO COLONIZATION IN NEW GRANADA

232. CHIRIQUI COLONIZATION PROJECT. A collection of eighteen letters and documents relating to the proposed settlement of free Negroes from the District of Columbia in New Granada, including some material on railroad building and shipping in that district. V.p., 1860-9.

An important collection of letters and documents concerning the colonization of Chiriqui Province, in the Republic of New Granada.

Following emancipation in the District of Columbia many plans for colonization were put forward. "The place the President had in view for them to colonize was a tract in the Republic of New Granada. But there were contending factions in the government of New Granada: necessary assurances could not be had of security; and the plan was soon abandoned." Sandburg. *Abraham Lincoln the War Years*, vol. 1, p. 576.

[Continued]

*Number 232—Concluded]*

Included in this collection are:

JUAN F. DONALDSON. A.L.s. 1½ pp., 4to. Colon, May 2, 1860. To A. W. Thompson, Suggesting a steamship line between Colon and Carthagena rather than one from Trujillo and Omea.

JOSE HAWES. A.L.s. 6 pp., 4to. Panama, May 17, 1860. To A. W. Thompson, Informing him that he has secured the influence of the Arosemana family in favor of the Chiriqui route, willingness to be agent, etc.

CALEB B. SMITH. L.s. 1 p., 4to. Department of the Interior, Washington, April 26, 1862. To A. W. Thompson. Inquires if Thompson would be willing to settle free Negroes on the lands of the Chiriqui Improvement Co., and upon what terms.

CALEB B. SMITH. L.s. 11½ pp., folio. Department of the Interior, May 9th, 1862. To President Lincoln. On instruction of the President he sends a full report of the various schemes to settle Negroes in Haiti, Liberia, Santo Domingo, British Honduras and Costa Rica, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages in each instance. Analyses A. W. Thompson proposal to colonize Chiriqui Province and approves it. Population can absorb new settlers, the country has good harbors and fertile soil, employment is available, and the cost of transportation is only \$15.00 per person. There are two copies of this letter.

CALEB B. SMITH. A.L. 11 pp., 4to. Department of the Interior, Washington, May 16th, 1862. To President Lincoln. Concerning cession of sovereignty of the lands colonized and the legislation necessary to obtain this, the views of Congress on the matter and a proposal of the Chiriqui Improvement Co., to supply coal for the United States Navy. Written, but not signed, by Smith.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A.N.s. "*Above approved. A Lincoln, Sept. 15, 1862*", at the end of a letter of A. W. Thompson requesting that \$20,000. be placed at his disposal to further the colonization. The letter has been badly burned but the note is undamaged.

F. E. SPINNER. L.s. 1 p., 4to. Washington, Sept. 24, 1862. To C. B. Smith that the \$20,000. credit has been placed.

CALEB B. SMITH. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Department of the Interior, Washington, Oct. 29, 1862. To W. H. Seward. With a 2 pp., folio statement: "Evidences of the right to receive Emigrants upon the lands, in the 'Ancient Province' of Chiriqui, which are owned and controlled by Mr Ambrose W. Thompson." The latter is not by Smith.

BUEL CONKLIN. A.L.s. 2 pp., 12mo. Cold Spring Harbor, Nov. 11/63. A plan for colonization in Chiriqui Lagoon.

H. D. HICKLEY. 3 A.L.s. 17 pp., 8vo. Aug. 30, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1865. To Mr Archibald. On the resources and harbor of Chiriqui, and possibilities of building railroads.

J. P. USHER. L.s. 2½ pp., 4to. Department of the Interior, Washington, March 18, 1864. To A. W. Thompson. On the validity of the Chiriqui Improvement Company's claims, and the development of coal mining, transport to California via the Isthmus, and colonization.

Also letters by: Horatio Seymour, R. W. Thompson, Russell Aitken, F. G. Morse, and Samuel Archibald on various aspects of the Chiriqui, and an unsigned autograph manuscript, "Colonization Scheme" 10 pp., folio, setting forth conditions under which colonization will take place, internal government, etc. The Ms. is not dated.

233. BANNERS AND FLAGS. Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Banner ✧ 7 Confederate Flags ✧ Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen Campaign Banner. Together 8 pieces, various, on linen or silk. 1860, etc. 170 —

234. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Three Nomination Tickets ✧ Two portraits of Lincoln ✧ Two Lincoln Memorial Pieces ✧ and others. Together 13 pieces, various sizes, some on silk. [1860-5] 30 —

235. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] The Great Match at Baltimore, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860 ✧ The Political Gymnasium, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860 ✧ Assassination of President Lincoln. n.p., n.d. ✧ and others. Together 6 pieces, various sizes. 1860-5 150 —

### ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION

236. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. Ms. of a portion of a speech. 1 p., folio, undated. *Circa* 1861. 1100 —

ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. Paul M. Angle in *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln*, pp. 240-1, reprints this paper, and introduces it with the note: "The following fragment, though undated, probably was used in one or more of Lincoln's addresses in New England. As in his Springfield speech at the colonization of the senatorial campaign, it would have been natural for him to write out some thought which he wished to express with particular effectiveness. Lincoln's reference was to the eleventh verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Proverbs: 'A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver'. It is possible that this fragment was written early in 1861 instead of 1860. In a letter dated Crawfordsville, Georgia, December 30, 1860 Alexander H. Stephens urged Lincoln to make public announcement of the policy he intended to pursue. 'A word fitly spoken by you now' wrote Stephens, 'would indeed be 'like apples of gold in pictures of silver'."

*"All this is not the result of accident. It has a philosophical cause. Without the Constitution and the Union, we could not have attained the result; but even these, are not the primary cause of our great prosperity...."*

*"The assertion of that principle, at that time, was the word, 'fitly spoken' which has proved an 'apple of gold' to us. The Union, and the Constitution, are the picture of silver, subsequently framed around it...."*

237. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three engraved portraits of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Tinted lithograph of The Republican Wigwam. Chicago [1860] ✧ and others of Lincoln interest. Together 6 pieces, various sizes. In frames. 20 —

238. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Colored lithograph of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860 ✧ Etched portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by J. R. Hempstead, signed by the artist ✧ The Last Offer of Reconciliation, tinted lithograph, N. Y., 1865. Together 3 pieces, folio and oblong folio. In three frames. 1860-5 40 —

239. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, Bronze Cast of Lincoln's right hand, closed, and holding a section of broom-handle cut for the purpose. With inscription "A. Lincoln, Fecit 1860, L. W. Volk". Life size. Solid bronze.

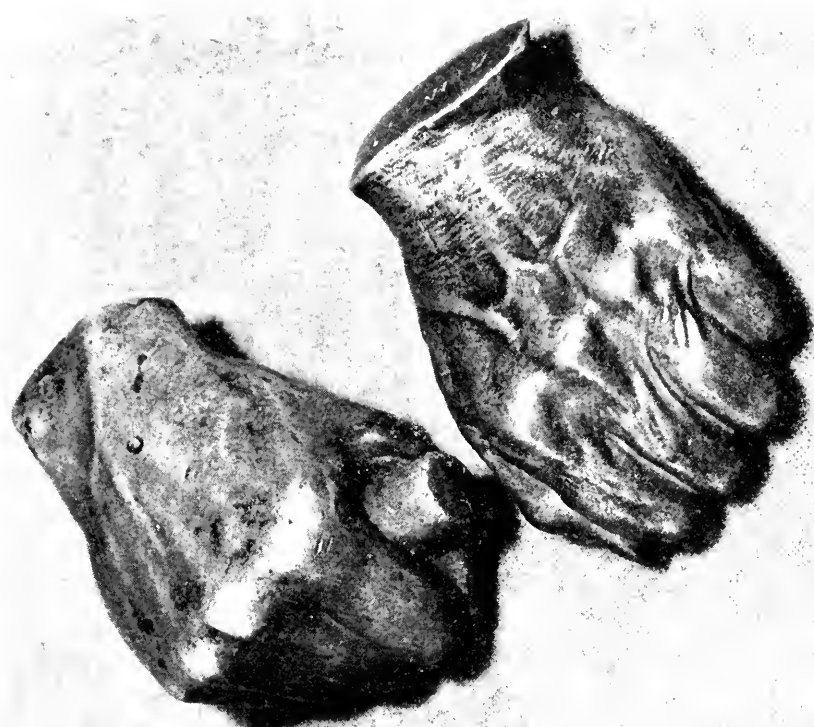
[See illustration]

240. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, Bronze cast of Lincoln's left hand, closed. With inscription on the end: "A. Lincoln, Fecit, 1860. Cast from the original. C. Arcouet". This is a replica after the cast made by L. W. Volk. Solid bronze.

[See illustration]



[NUMBER 243]



[NUMBERS 240 AND (ABOVE) 239]



[NUMBER 241]

241. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln; with a beard, broad low collar; with cape over shoulders. Signed on back: "L. Wolk [L. W. Volk?] sep. Cast by U. S. Bronze Co., South Shore, Chicago, Ill., 1889". Height, 19 inches.

[See illustration]



242. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Bronze Cast of Lincoln's right hand, closed, and holding a section of broom-handle cut for the purpose. Replica; hollow cast; with ring at wrist for hanging the hand.

### VOLK'S LIFE MASK OF LINCOLN

243. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Bronze cast of the Life Mask of President Lincoln made by L. W. Volk in 1860. Smoothly shaven face showing part of the neck and a small portion of hair on the forehead. This mask is well-known.

[See illustration facing page 108]

244. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. White plaster casts of face and both hands of Lincoln. The mask has "Copyrighted 1886, by Leonard [W. Volk]" on edge. The two hands have metal tag "A Lincoln, from Life by L. W. Volk. 1860. C. Hennecke & Co., Mfrs. and sole Agts., Milwaukee & Chicago". 3 pieces.

245. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Portfolio wallet, with signature "*A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ills.*" inscribed on flap. Has also the manuscript label "*Herndon*" pasted on it. 1860

246. LINCOLN, ROBERT T. A.L.s. "*R. T. Lincoln*". 3½ pp., 8vo, December 2, 1860. To "*Dear Mother*".

Written while a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and has a woodcut view of the Academy at the top of the sheet.

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 161, reprints this letter and introduces it with the note "Robert Todd Lincoln began to have his embarrassments over being the son of the President-elect, and was collegiate in his humor, with long excuses".

Reads in part: "... *I see by the papers that you have been to Chicago. Aint you beginning to get a little tired of this constant uproar? I have a couple of friends from St. Louis who are going to the inauguration. ... I have invited them to stop at our house on their road. You will remember I wrote to father about a fellow who is boring me considerably. He capped the climax lately. There was a Republican levee and supper at Cambridge to which I was invited. I did not go, for I anticipated what really happened. ...*"

### "THE TUG HAS TO COME & BETTER NOW THAN LATER"

247. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Springfield, Ills. Dec. 11, 1860. To William Kellogg, marked "Private & Confidential".

An important and highly significant letter reflecting Lincoln's determination to allow no compromise on the all-important issue of slavery. There were rumors of such a possibility during December, 1860, and Lincoln hastened to state his position in clear terms. He writes: "*Entertain no proposition for a compromise in regard to the extension of slavery. The*"

[Continued

Number 247—Concluded]

*instant you do they have us under again; all our labor is lost, and sooner or later must be done over. Douglas is said to be trying to bring in his 'Pop. Sov.' Have none of it. The tug has to come & better now than later. . . .*" Printed in: Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 161; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, pp. 794-5.

248. CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA: Passed unanimously at 1:15 o'clock, P. M. December 20th, 1860. An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America" . . . The Union is Dissolved. Broadside. Tall folio; some stains. VERY RARE.

[Charleston, 1860]

249. ORDINANCE OF SECESSION. Broadside: "Southern Guardian Extra, The Secession Ordinance Passed. Charleston, December 20, 1860." 1 p., 12mo. [Columbia, S. C., 1860.]

From the Columbia Southern Guardian; mounted.

250. PICKENS, FRANCIS W. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. *Executive Office*, 22 Dec., 1860. "To the President of the Convention".

Francis W. Pickens was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina on December 17, and in his address, stated that the election of Lincoln left no alternative "but to interpose our sovereign power as an independent State". He writes to General D. F. Jamison, President of the Convention, and Secretary of War of South Carolina: "*I have recd from the Convention as yet no official notification of the purpose of the ordinance. I would most respectfully suggest that such notice be given in order that I may issue a proclamation announcing to the World, that we are a free and independent Republic. . . .*" Reprinted, and reproduced in part, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 248-9.

## THE PEOPLE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

251. LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. A collection of twenty-eight letters, including one L.s. and one anonymous printed letter, 57 pp., 8vo to 4to. Various places, from August 18, 1860 to May 21, 1862. Mostly with envelopes.

Of the 28 letters only those of Asabel Green, ex-convict Josiah Bowles and Richard Yates, request favors. The rest are concerned entirely with Abraham Lincoln, interest in his personal safety, advice on the conduct of political affairs, reports of Union and anti-Union sentiment.

"The climate of opinion, the winds of doctrine, the hopes and faiths of men and women, their hates and deep scorn, their trust in him or their abiding and unchangeable contempt—these are registered letters coming to Lincoln . . . they are set forth here in their own words." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 46-65, where most of the letters below are reprinted.

Henry Clay Whigs, Lew M. Griffin, Joseph Law and Alex. N. Murphy, pray for a compromise to "restore all the wonted prosperity and common weal," and request a copy of his speeches. Bainbridge, Ga., Nov. 13. 1860.

A lady from Dunnington, Tenn., "*You are the only man on earth who can save this union. Will you do it? Have you the nerve the honor the love of your country in short have you the soul of a man?*" Jan. 21, 1861.

Copperheads in an anonymous letter "*To the Knight of the Rueful-Countenance*" making him a member of the Ugly Club.

W. S. Barnes, Nolenville, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1860, requests a statement of policy and promises "*thorough circulation among all classes throughout the state.*"

Daniel D. Webster, Monuk, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1861, reports Union sentiment in Iowa. "*The difficulty has to be met at some day And for My part I see no grounds they may not as well be Settled now as at a future day.*"

J. B. Packard, Frankfort, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1860, sets forth elaborate proposals for a compromise.

David Wylie, Washington, Pa., Jan. 25, 1861, urges that he take care of himself and cites the case of Zachary Taylor and W. H. Harrison. "*Your life and health are precious.*"

Crafts I. Wright, Cincinnati, Jan. 30, 1861, sends a long analysis of the views of the North and South. "*Intercourse alone will enable anyone to appreciate the heart of the affairs in the South.*"

Achilles Dew, Christley Run., Va., Jan. 24, 1861, advises care on entering Washington, and also cites Harrison and Taylor, "*Poisoned by Pretended Friends*".

Asahel Green, Grand Meadow, Minn., Jan. 26, 1861, tries to borrow money to pay off the mortgage on his house. "*God noes you will get it Back agane as soon as I can Earn it.*"

Josiah Bowles, Rockford, Ill., Jan. 2, 1861, an ex-convict offers to give information that will lead to the arrest of one Lunt McCombe, and share the \$10,000. reward providing Lincoln will restore his citizenship.

Gilman C. Morgan, Hopkinton, N. H. Jan. 29, 1861. "*I want to know if a machine that will fire four or five hundred balls a minute would be worth anything. if it is, I have it.*"

William F. Goodwin, New Hampshire Historical Society, Aug. 18, 1860, acknowledges the receipt of a copy of "*Political Debates*".

252. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. A group of tableware, etc., presented by Mrs Lincoln to Usher F. Linder for Mrs Linder when the Lincolns were preparing to move from Springfield, Ill., to the White House. Together 9 pieces; as described below; all with some imperfections.

The items are illustrated on one plate in Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, between pp. 142-5. On p. 209 of the same work he describes the items. 120001

The collection comprises: Two decorated cake plates; one milk pitcher (decorated with moss rose buds); one tureen (pieces missing); one gravy boat; one three-pronged black-handled fork; one black-handled knife; one candlestick; and one majolica pitcher.

Accompanying the above is an affidavit by John J. Loftus, dated "Chicago, Dec. 23, 1914" which he attested to before a Notary Public on the same day. He states: "*I knew Mrs. Martha Linder, wife of Gen. Usher F. Linder, having lived with her for about eighteen years from 1888. Mrs. Martha Linder presented me with the following articles, which Mrs. A. Lincoln gave to Gen. Usher F. Linder to take home to Mrs. Linder just when the Lincoln family were getting ready to move to Washington. . . .*"

# SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN POWERS

253. MAGRATH, A. G. L.s. 1 p., 4to. State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department, Charleston, 9 January 1861.

An historic letter announcing the secession of South Carolina sent to the representatives of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Russia, Austria, and Brazil. This may well have been the first diplomatic exchange between South Carolina and a foreign power, excluding messages sent to President Buchanan.

254. CONFEDERATE PAPERS. An Ordinance to repeal in part and alter in part, the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of the State of South Carolina" ✧ Joint Resolutions Adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee. Together 2 pieces, small folio broadside, and small 4to 4-p. leaflet.  
N.p. [1861]

255. ORR, JAMES L. One of the three Confederate Commissioners that visited Washington in December 1860. A.L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Milledgeville, 13th Jany. 1861. To "Hon. A. G. Magrath, State Department, Charleston, S. C." Marked, "Private".

A long letter describing the occupation of the Federal forts in Florida, except "*the two fortresses guarding the entrance to the [Pensacola] harbor were still in possession of federal troops and serious apprehensions are felt that they cannot be dislodged without a serious fight. The expedition is under command of Major Chase...*" Florida seceded on January 10, 1861.

# URGING SOUTH CAROLINA NOT TO STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW

256. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s. 5 pp., 4to. Washington City, January 15th, 1861. Signed also by Louis T. Wigfall and John Hemphill of Texas; D. L. Yulee and S. L. Mallory of Florida; C. C. Clay, Jr. and Ben Fitzpatrick of Alabama; Alfred Iverson of Georgia; John Slidell and J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana.

To Isaac W. Hayne, Attorney-General of South Carolina, who together with Lieutenant Hall, arrived in Washington on a mission concerning Fort Sumter. The signers of the letter agree with the representative of South Carolina that the occupation is a source of difficulty, but it is not held with hostile intent, and urge restraint by not striking the first blow. They also suggest that Major Anderson be allowed to receive supplies. A hope for a peaceful settlement is held out:

*"We, therefore, see no reason why there may not be a settlement of existing difficulties, if time be given for calm and deliberate counsel with those states which are equally involved with South Carolina.... If not clothed with power to make such arrangement, then we trust that you will submit our suggestions to the Governor of your State...."* A reproduction of the ten signatures appears in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 155.

257. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s., 1 p., 4to, Washington, January 19, 1861. To Governor Pickens of South Carolina.

Two days after writing this letter Jefferson Davis resigned from the Senate of the United States and delivered his farewell address, January 21, 1861.

Davis was already recruiting officers for the Confederate Army, while still a U. S. Senator; Mississippi had on January 9, 1861, passed an ordinance of secession. In this letter to Governor Pickens he recommends George T. Andrews of Washington as a Captain "in the State troops of your South Carolina". South Carolina had passed the ordinance dissolving "the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States" on Dec. 20, 1860.

"WE HAVE JUST ELECTED MR. JEFF DAVIS PRESIDENT. . . ."

258. MILES, WILLIAM PORCHER. A.L.s. 4 full pp., 8vo. Montgomery, Feb. 9th /61. To F. W. Pickens.

An extremely interesting letter by the South Carolina representative to the Provisional Congress in Montgomery in which he questions the advisability of an attack on Fort Sumter and discusses the general situation in Charleston and South Carolina. He writes in part: "*Might not our attack be considered as 'making war' which the Provisional Constitution restrains a state from doing... Is Anderson's presence... an act of invasion? ... The courage of South Carolina has been amply and too habitually proved to require us now to do anything merely to demonstrate it further.*"

259. SLAVERY. A Gang of 20 Choice Plantation Slaves! Acclimated & Accustomed to the Culture of Sugar, from the Plantation in the Parish of Jefferson. Sold to pay Debts. By C. E. Girardey & Co. . . . on Wednesday, February 20, 1861. Small folio, 4-p., leaflet. N.p. [1861]

### JEFFERSON DAVIS SELECTS MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET

260. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s., 1 p., 4to, "*Confederate States of America. Executive Department, Montgomery, Ala., February 25, 1861*". To "*Hon. H. Cobb, President of the Congress*".

JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, transmits to Howell Cobb, President of the Congress, nominations of persons as members of his Cabinet. He lists the following: "Henry T. Ellet of Mississippi to be Post Master General; Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana to be Attorney General; S. R. Mallory of Florida to be Secretary of the Navy". Mr Robert McElroy in *Jefferson Davis, the Unreal and the Real*, 1937, p. 274, states "In making such appointments, Davis considered personality, geographical location and political connexion; but never personal friendships. 'No one of those who formed my first Cabinet', he later wrote, 'had borne to me the relation of close personal friendship, or had political claims upon me'. When it was complete, counting himself as representing Mississippi, he had the satisfaction of knowing that each Confederate state had a member".

261. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s., 1 p., 4to, "*Executive Department, Montgomery, Alabama, Feby. 26, 1861*". To "*Hon. Howell Cobb, President of the Congress*". Transmitting nominations for a commission to be sent to Europe.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES transmits the names of "W. L. Yancey of Alabama, P. A. Rost of Louisiana", and "A. Dudley Mann of Confederate States" to the President of the Confederate Congress "*in accordance with a Resolution passed Feby. 13th 1861 to provide for a commission to proceed to Europe under instructions to be given*". On March 16, 1861, Secretary of State Robert Toombs sent them a letter stating "You have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, Special Commissioners to Europe", and at the same time were given "Letters of credence to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium".

262. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] A pair of spectacles once owned by Jefferson Davis. In the original leather case.

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. J. L. Jenkins to C. F. Gunther in reference to the above spectacles: "*Your letter inquiring about a relic of Jeff. Davis is received. I have one, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles and case, captured on his plantation in Miss. and presented by the captor to Lieut. Col. J. W. Jenkins of 31st Iowa Infantry. They did not fit him and he gave them to my father A. H. Jenkins. After his death my mother gave them to me. . . .*" These spectacles are listed in "Catalogue of America's War Museum . . . Greater America Exposition, Omaha, Neb., 1899" p. 80.

#### TRIAL RUN OF THE "MONITOR"

263. ERICSSON, JOHN. A.L.s., n.p. [Feb., 1861]. To John B. Kitching ✧ A.L.s., n.p., June 18, 1860 To an unnamed correspondent Together 2 pieces, small 4to.

In the first letter Ericsson writes of the trial run of his ironclad "Monitor". "*Comm. Gregory and a board of Officers have just returned from a trial trip in the Monitor. The steering apparatus has proved absolutely perfect—so much from the wise critics who asserted the vessel 'never could steer with her present rudder' . . .*"

#### A VERY RARE ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER

264. SALEM ADVOCATE, THE. E. L. & J. D. Merriitt. Publishers & Proprietors. Vol. IV, nos. 1-20, 22-26, 28-52, with supplement for October 3, 1861 [no. 40], From January 3 to December 26, 1861; one number defective, Vol. V, nos. 1-52. January 2 to December 25, 1862, vol. VI, nos. 1-52, from January 1 to December 24, 1863; one number defective. Together 155 numbers, bound in 3 vols., folio, contemporary boards, morocco back and corners; bindings in poor condition. Salem, Ill., 1861-3

A VERY RARE ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER. Devoted mainly to national rather than local interests, bitterly opposed President Lincoln and his policies, and reprinted articles from other States, both from the North and the South, criticizing or mortifying Lincoln. In the editorial

from the issue of Feb. 28, 1861, after Lincoln's nomination and before inauguration, is illustrated the character of the material published: "The Illustrious Honest Old Abe has continued during the last week to make a fool of himself and to mortify and shame the intelligent people of this great nation. His speeches have demonstrated the fact that although originally a Herculean Rail Splitter and more lately a whimsical story teller and side splitter he is no more capable of becoming a Statesman, nay even a moderate one, than the braying ass can become a noble lion."

Laid in the volumes are a number of slips with notes in the hand of Carl Sandburg. Regarding these is the following pencil note by Oliver R. Barrett on the front end-paper of vol. vi: "*The notes on slips are in the handwriting of Carl Sandburg who used these vols. in his work on A. L. the War years*". Pasted to the front cover of vols. v and vi is the leather label of the Publishers and Proprietors of the paper.

265. CONFEDERATE LETTERS. A.L.s. by R. Toombs, 1 p. Montgomery. Feb. 9, 1861. To Governor F. W. Pickens ✧ "*A True Copy*" of a letter by L. P. Walker, attested by A. R. Chisolm ✧ A Letter, signed "*A friend of the South*". Together 3 pieces, 4to. 19 6 J

### LINCOLN'S TRAIN TO THE ILLINOIS STATE LINE

266. BROADSIDE. "Great Western Railroad. Time Card for a Special Train. Monday, Feb. 11, 1861, with His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President Elect. Leave Springfield . . . 8.00 A.M. [list of towns and hour of arrival at each] Arrive at State Line, 12.30 P.M. . . . F. W. Bowen, Supt.". Measures  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by 7 inches. Printed on tinted paper. Framed. [Springfield, Ill., 1861] 170 5

A RARE LINCOLN ITEM.

267. PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN. Pass on the Special Train, issued to O. H. Browning "to participate in the courtesies extended to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect. . . . Springfield to Washington, Feby, 1861." Signed "*W.C. Wood*". 1 p., 16mo. 50 2

268. PRESIDENT-ELECT. NEW YORK. Menu on silk: Dinner given by the Legislature of the State of New York to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President Elect, and Suite, at Delavan House, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861." 1 p., royal 8vo. [Albany, N. Y., 1861.] 50 6

269. ASSASSINATION THREAT, 1861. A.L.s., "*A Young Creole*."  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., 4to. N.p., n.d. [circa 1861.] To "Abraham Lincoln, Esq." 160 1

"*Sir: You will be shot on the 4th of March 1861 by a Louisiana Creole we are decided and our aim is sure. A Young Creole. BEWARE.*" Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 67.

270. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s.. 2 pp.. 4to "*Executive Office, Confederate States, Montgomery, Feby. 22, 1861*". To "*His Excellency F. W. Pickens*", Governor of South Carolina. With "*Copy Resolutions*" on the third page. In all 3 pp.

"THE COLD WAR OF 1860-61", REGARDING THE SEIZURE OF FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS. The copy of the "Resolutions" of the Confederate States Congress, February 15, 1861, is "*That immediate steps should be taken to obtain possession of Forts Sumter and Pickens*".

— Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 260-2, renders a fine account of this letter by Jefferson Davis, and gives a facsimile of the closing portion of the letter. Mr Sandburg states: "Indications are definite that the writing of this letter was neither by Davis himself nor by a clerk or underling. The handwriting unmistakably is that of the moderate and unwarlike Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, a Charleston lawyer and politician, Christopher Gustavus Memminger".

The letter reads in part: "*After writing to you today the subjoined Resolution was received. The injunction of secrecy, you will perceive, has been removed only so far as to authorize me to communicate in the manner deemed expedient. . . . The Resolution suggests two methods by which possession of the Forts may be had. . . .*"

271. PRESTON, JOHN S., Commissioner from South Carolina to the Confederate Convention in Richmond, Feb., 1861. A.L.s., 8 pp., 12mo. Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1861. Marked "*Confidential*".

— Probably written to Governor Pickens of South Carolina, making a report on the events and the feelings in the Convention.

"*My suggestion is that our true and safest course is to conciliate no farther than is due to a consideration of our means of defence & self-support, & that the Confederated States must maintain themselves without the aid of, possibly against, the power of Virginia. . . .*"

272. INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FIRST. The Daily Chicago Post. Extra. Monday, 5 P. M. March 4th, 1861. Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln. 1 p., folio. Chicago, 1861. In fine state.

273. [MAINE.] Menu: Grand Inauguration Ball, in Honor of Abraham Lincoln, and Hannibal Hamlin. . . . at New City Hall. Portland. Monday Evening, March 4th, 1861. 2 pp., 8vo.

274. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A group photograph of Lincoln and his Secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. 4to. N.p. [1861]



## PERIOD OF INDECISION

275. ANDERSON, ROBERT, Commander of the troops in Charleston Harbor, 1860-1; commanded at the evacuation of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. A.L.s. *39* 1  
*"Robert Anderson, U. S. A."*. 2 pp., 12mo. *"Fort Sumter, S. C., March 4, 1861"*.  
 To *"P. D. Mickler, Syracuse, N. Y."*. Tear in one fold.

WRITTEN ON THE DAY PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS INAUGURATED, AND DURING THE PERIOD OF INDECISION, OR "COLD WAR OF 1860-61". "... *Everything moves on, in this region, in the beaten track—both sides making every preparation for a conflict, which pray God will avert, and which, I trust, there is now good grounds for a hope, will not take place. My command, thank God, continues well and in fine heart. The new commander of this portion of the Southern Army—a graduate of the Mil'y. Academy—a gentleman and a fine soldier, Genl. P. G. T. Beauregard, is, today, making an inspection of the Forts of this harbour (omitting Ft. Sumter). . . .*"

Accompanying the above is a contemporary copy, in an unknown hand, on blue paper, of a letter by Robert Anderson, dated at Fort Sumter. S. S. January 9, 1861, and addressed to Gov. F. W. Pickens of South Carolina.

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 262-4, reprints Major Anderson's letter to Mr Mickler, and his letter to Gov. Pickens; and reproduces portions of each. Mr Sandburg writes: "Events had been moving fast [referring to the letter of Jefferson Davis of Feb. 22, 1861 in this catalogue]. The Confederacy got organized. In quite a different tone, in almost vocal quavers, Anderson wrote to a friend in the North [Mr Mickler]. . . . Meantime Major Robert Anderson, in command of Fort Sumter, had played a waiting game. On January 9, 1861, he wrote a letter to Governor Pickens replying to a demand of the Governor that he and his United States troops move out of the Fort. . . ."

276. CONFEDERATE TELEGRAMS. Three manuscripts of telegrams, each signed "Evans". 3 pp., 4to, undated. [Circa 1861]

One telegram is headed "Mercury Charleston. Telegram received Navy Department and spoken of by Secretary Toucey in Senate Chamber today, stating Star West anchored safely & discharging at Fort Sumter—elated black republicans. . . ." ✧ With heading "H. L. H. 'Delta' New Orleans. Senators from States having called conventions held caucus last night, adopted following resolution which are telegraphed Montgomery, Jackson, and Tallahassee tonight: Resolved—Recommend to our respective States immediate Secession. . . ." ✧ With heading "Mercury—Charleston. Voting commenced Peace Conference. Northern Commissioners aiming to defeat and distract with amendments. . . ."

## "THE COLD WAR OF 1860-1"

277. FORT SUMTER. A collection of letters and documents, and copies of letters and documents as described below, pertaining to the secession of South Carolina and the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter. Together 9 pieces. 375  
 Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 284 *et seq.*, describes most of these papers, and reprints many of them in part or in full.

[Continued]

## Number 277—Continued]

The collection comprises:

ORDINANCE OF SESSION. Docketed on last page "*Copy, Ordinance of Session furnished by the Pres't*". 1 p., folio [December 20, 1860]. Written on blue paper. This ordinance "dissolved" the bands holding South Carolina as a part of the United States.

RESOLUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1 p., folio, January 7, 1861.

This resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives in secret session, and it ordered that a committee ascertain information regarding Fort Sumter, such as who is in command, what supplies are on hand, etc.

COPY OF "*Letter of Senators of Seceding States to the President*" [James Buchanan]. 1 p., 4to "*Senate Chamber, 10th Jany. 1861*". Addressed "*To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States*". The names of Ben. Fitzpatrick, S. R. Mallory and John Slidell are on the letter as the signers of the original.

ANOTHER COPY of preceeding, dated "*Senater Chamber, 19th January 1861*", with no names affixed. Docketed on the last page "*Rough draft of letter from Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Mallory and Slidell, covering correspondence of seceding Senators and I. W. Hayne*".

MACRATH, ANDREW G., Secretary of State and later Governor of South Carolina. Contemporary transcript, or file copy, of a letter. 5 pp., folio "*State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department, Charleston, January 12, 1861*". To "*Hon. I. W. Hayne, Special Enroy from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States*". Docketed on last page "*No. 7. Instructions from the State Department of the Executive Office to Hon. I. W. Hayne, January 12, 1861*".

HAYNE, ISAAC W., Envoy from the Governor of S. C. to the United States. Copy of a letter dated "*Washington, Jan. [17(?)], 1861*". 2 pp., folio. This letter was written to the Senators of the southern states, not yet seceded. In this letter he acknowledged receipt of their communication "*dated the 15th inst.*" and he informs them he is "*not clothed with power to make the arrangements you suggest, but provided you can get assurances . . . that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, & that public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina. . . . If your proposition is acceded to, you may assure the President that no attack will be made on Fort Sumter, until a response from the Governor of South Carolina has been received by me. . . .*"

LETTER SIGNED by Senators J. P. Benjamin, A. Iverson, John Hemphill, John Slidell, C. C. Clay, Jr., Louis T. Wigfall, and D. L. Yulee, all Senators from southern States not yet seceded. 2 pp., 4to, "*Washington, 23d. January 1861*". To "*Hon. Isaac W. Hayne*", envoy from the Governor of South Carolina.

Regarding this letter Mr Sandburg, p. 252, states "The New Confederate States of America was on the way to being born in a few days. The Senators' message . . . could be briefed 'Don't start shooting now—if you'll wait we'll be shooting with you'. Their cool and measured way of saying this read: '*We take this occasion to renew the expression of an earnest hope that South Carolina will not deem it incompatible with her safety, dignity, or honor to refrain from initiating any hostilities against any power whatever, or from taking any steps tending to produce collision until our States which are to share her fortunes shall have an opportunity of joining their counsels with hers. . . .*'"

A CONTEMPORARY TRANSCRIPT of the preceding letter.

HOLT, JOSEPH, Secretary of War in President Buchanan's Cabinet. L.s., 9 pp. (and a four-line postscript on verso of last sheet, signed with initials). 4to, "*War Department, February*"

6th, 1861". To "*The Hon. I. W. Hayne, Attorney General of the State of South Carolina*". Mr Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 254-8, reprints this letter and reproduces the closing portion of it. He introduces the letter with the note: "Under the date of February 6, 1861, Joseph Holt, Secretary of War for the United States Government, offered a reply of nine pages to the January letter Hayne delivered to President Buchanan.... Secretary Holt dismissed the proposal of the January letter as '*simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States*'. In an elaborate legal argument Holt contended Fort Sumter was not in ordinary '*public domain*'; the '*incontestable*' authority of the United States over the fort came from the '*peaceful cession of South Carolina herself, acting through her legislature, under a provision of the Constitution of the United States*'. The basic idea of Fort Sumter in the first place, Holt urged, was that the United States Government should use it for the defense of Charleston and its people. For the Federal Government to hand it back now to South Carolina would be the same as the State of Maryland putting in a claim for the District of Columbia and getting back what she once ceded to the Federal Government".

278. BRAGG, BRAXTON, Confederate General. A.L.s., 3 pp., 4to, "*St. Louis Hotel, N. O. 7th March, P.M. [1861]*". To his wife. Tear in folds.

"*You will be astounded to hear I am off without seeing you. At 11 o'clock this morning I received by telegraph, notice of my appointment as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and orders to proceed to Pensacola and assume command....*

"*What is to become of all this I do not see except war. Mr. Lincoln says he will not recognise our government, and if he does not we must take the Forts in our limits: To do that is war, and when it commences it will rage from one end of the country to the other. God grant us a safe deliverance. Our cause is just, and we must triumph. I deplore the necessity, but neither you nor I could wish me out of it.... Pray for me, dear Wife....*" Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 314-5.

279. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Two D.s., n.p., March 16, 1861. "*To the President of the Congress of the Confederate States*". Small folio.

Nominations of appointments in the Confederate Navy.

280. CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS COMMISSION. [BROADSIDE.] Headed Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Unsigned. N.p., n.d. Oblong folio. Framed.

281. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Contemporary Photograph, borders in color, with caption "*Jefferson Davis, First President of the Confederate States of America*". Some stains.

Augusta, Ga.

282. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. A.L.s., 1 p., 8vo, n.p., n.d. Written in pencil. [1861]

"*I fancy the 'blue room' will look dreary this evening, so if you & the Gov. are disengaged, wander up & see us. I want to become accustomed to vast solitude by degrees. The paper is ready for your notice. Bring the Gov. with you. Truly your friend. Mary Lincoln*".

283. [LINCOLN. ABRAHAM.] Spoon used by Abraham Lincoln at the White House. Arms and eagle on the handle. [1861-5]

With an affidavit, reading: "*The last spoon used by Abraham Lincoln at his noon lunch at the White House the day he was Killed. April 16th, '65. Elizabeth Keckley*".

284. [LINCOLN. ABRAHAM.] Seal of the United States used by Abraham Lincoln while President, ivory handle with brass seal. Height  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

With card inscribed: "*Seal used by Abraham Lincoln when President. W. H. Crook*". Accompanying is a printed invitation of Mr and Mrs Abraham Lincoln to "*Mrs. Goddard*". In an envelope, with a wax impression of the above seal. The envelope is defective. Illustrated in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, facing p. 145.

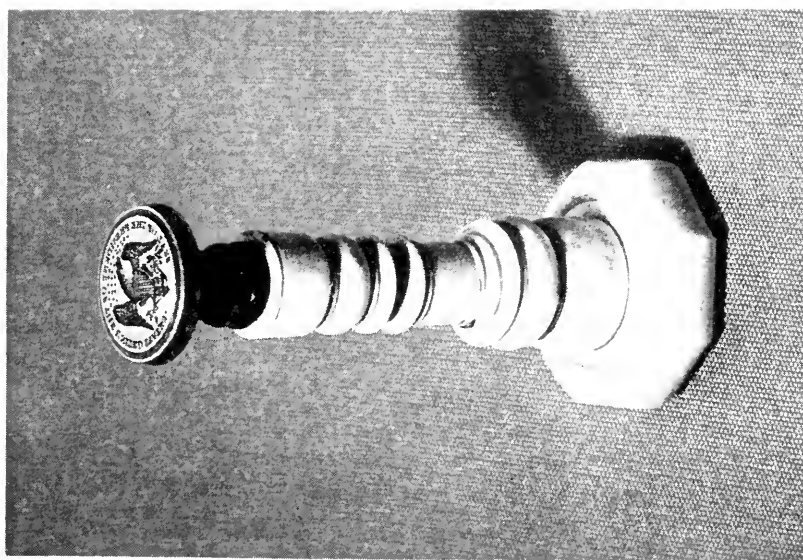
[See illustration]

285. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Luncheon plate forming part of the White House china manufactured for President Lincoln's administration. The *marli* has a wide band of lilac hue with a gold line, and an outer lattice design in gold; the cavetto has a representation of the United States Arms in bright colors upon a clouded ground.

This piece has been mended, as have been a majority of the pieces in private hands. A plate similar to this is reproduced opposite page 253 in A. W. Cammell's *The Blue China Book*.

Accompanied by a letter regarding the plate.

286. WHITE HOUSE CHINA. Luncheon plate; the *marli* has a wide purple band of solid dots in gold, and a scalloped gold edge. The cavetto has a representation of the United States Arms in bright colors. On the bottom of the plate: "Ivory Lamberton . . . Scammell". [1861-5]



[ TWO VIEWS OF NUMBER 281 ]

287. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] "*Chair from Lincoln's bedroom in the White House. W. H. Crook*", as written on piece of paper pasted on back of chair.

1861-5

William H. Crook was Lincoln's personal bodyguard.

[See illustration]

288. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*," 1 p. 4to. Washington. March 22, 1861. Countersigned by William H. Seward. With the seal intact. Appointment of Warren H. Huntington, of Galena, Illinois, as Deputy Postmaster.

289. MAGRATH, A. G. Draft of an A.L.s., 4 pp., small folio. Charleston, March 24, 1861. To the Governor of South Carolina. With some corrections.

"IS IT REALLY IN HIS HEART TO ADD TO MY PERPLEXITIES NOW?"

290. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1/3 p., 8vo. [Washington, April 3, 1861.] On the verso of an A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo, Washington, April 3, 1861; in pencil. From William Kellogg.

William Kellogg, recipient of many favors from the President, had, apparently, been rebuffed in this instance. He accepts the refusal in an ill-humored letter, hoping "never again to feel the humiliation I did in our interview this morning—or again to solicit patronage, that I may not demand as the right of a representative of the people and a citizen of the Republic."

The President answered: "*Mr. Kellogg does me great injustice to write in this strain. He has had more favors than any other Illinois member, not excepting, I think, Judge Trumbull. Is it really in his heart to add to my perplexities now?*"

"...Lincoln's written answer had not merely patience but a truly Christian virtue." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 164, where the letter is reprinted and reproduced.

"THE PROPER DOCUMENTS, FOR APPOINTING, WARD H. LAMON"

291. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 page, 8vo. *Executive Mansion, April 6, 1861. To "Hon. Attorney General".*

To Edward Bates, for the papers necessary to appoint Ward Hill Lamon, close friend and future biographer, as Marshal for the District of Columbia:

"*Please make out and send me the proper documents, for appointing Ward H. Lamon, to be Marshal for the District of Columbia.*"

"Lamon worked assiduously for Lincoln's nomination and election... went with him to Washington, and there constituted himself as his personal bodyguard. Armed to the teeth, he followed Lincoln about.... Trusting him implicitly, Lincoln made him Marshal of the District of Columbia, in which position he aroused animosity by his bluster and bravado...." B. P. Thomas, *Portrait for Posterity*, p. 30.



[NUMBER 287]

## DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER

292. BEAUREGARD, P. G. T.. Confederate General. A.L.s., 1 p., 4to, "*Head Quarters, Provisional Army, C. S. A., Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1861*". To "*Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Sumter, S. C.*" A word has been erased from the upper left corner of the page, but the initials "G.T.B." appear under the erasure.

THE DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER BY MAJOR ANDERSON. The present letter is an autograph transcript by General Beauregard of the letter he sent to Major Anderson. "...I am instructed by the Govt. of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aids, Col. Chesnut & Capt. Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. . . . The flag which you have upheld so long & with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down. Col. Chesnut & Capt. Lee, for a reasonable time. await your answer. . . ."

40 293. WALKER, LEROY P.. Confederate Secretary of War. Three telegrams received by Gen. Braxton Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, from Secretary of War L. P. Walker. Dated April 11. 1861. April 12, 1861, and April 13, 1861; also a dispatch dated April 12. 1861, headed "*Charleston, Apr. 12, 1861*" giving an account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. and stating that it is taken "*from an extra published in Mobile*". Together 4 pieces.

REGARDING THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER. Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 265, gives an interesting account of these telegrams.

## MEMORANDUM ON THE PROVISIONING OF FORT SUMTER

294. WELLES, GIDEON. Three autograph letters signed. and one letter signed, 7 pp., 4to. Washington, *circa* April 1861. January 31. 1862. and Hartford, 22 Nov. 1871. The last to Henry Wilson.

25 295 The memorandum, apparently written in response to the President's question concerning Fort Sumter is undated, and reads in part:

"While it does not appear to me advisable to undertake to provision fort Sumter against the opinions of military men familiar with the circumstances. I am not prepared to say I would make no effort to reinforce the garrison and furnish it with supplies. In that event a war policy should be adopted, and we should be fully prepared for the consequences. . . ." Reprinted in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 165-6.

Writing to Henry Wilson he defends his actions while in the cabinet, recalls his championship of the rights of the people of Kansas to make "*their own constitution . . . and I claim the same rights for the people of the States of the South.*"

10 295. FORT SUMTER. Original Drawing of Fort Sumter, unsigned. Size 7 1/8 by 5 1/2 inches. Mounted on paper.

Depicts the garrison leaving the Fort on April 14, 1861.



## 296. FORT SUMTER. A piece of shell fired into Fort Sumter. Framed. 1861

In the same frame is the following printed statement: "Fragment of the first shell that burst inside Fort Sumter on the morning of April 12, 1861. It is part of an 8-inch Columbiad and was fired from the Rebel battery on Cummings Point, Charleston Harbor, at 4.38 o'clock. The gun was fired by Edmund Ruffin of Va., who volunteered for the service. The fragment was picked up on the parade ground, inside the fort, a few moments after it exploded, by Lieut. Norman Hall, Adjt. on Maj. Anderson's staff".

## 297. CALL FOR TROOPS. Broadside: "By the President of the United States. A Proclamation. . . . Abraham Lincoln. . . William H. Seward. Washington, fifteenth day of April, 1861." 1 p., 4to. Call for 75,000 troops and extraordinary session of Congress.

"TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR"  
NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON

## 298. CAMERON, SIMON. D.s. 1 p., 4to. Department of War. April 23rd, 1861.

To Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, and Alexander Cummings, "*to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in aid and assistance of the officers of the Army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph is completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. Either of them, in case of inability to consult with the other, may exercise the authority hereby given.*"

SPEECH AT THE GREAT MEETING IN UNION SQUARE

## 299. DIX, JOHN A. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, 22 pp., 4to. [April 24, 1861.]

Original autograph manuscript, with many corrections, additions, and changes, of the speech delivered at the great meeting in Union Square, New York City, on April 24th, 1861. Dix took a leading part in the organization of the Union Defence Committee, and, as its president, presided at that meeting. He said, in part:

*"There is no justification for the course of the Confederate States in overturning within their limits the authority of the federal government. They have no excuse for it. This is no time for elaborate argument. Let me say in a word that no respectable defence of the right of secession has ever fallen under my notice. No man contends that there is any warrant for it in the Constitution. There is but one way for a state to go out of the Union; the way in which all came in—by the concurrence of the common authority. . . ."*

## 300. [INDIANAPOLIS] JOURNAL EXTRA. Friday, April 26—3 O'Clock, P. M. Fortress Monroe Fires into a Steam-Tug! 20,000 Troops in Washington City! Buchanan Fled to Canada! Gov. Johnson of Tennessee Mobbed! 1 p., 4to. [1861.]

301. REBELLION. [BROADSIDE.] The South in Revolt, Treason Rampant. Negro Insurrections in South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas . . . Washington, half-past five o'clock . . . Narrow folio. N.p. [1861]

302. CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE. Headed United States of America. A discharge, signed by David Webb, Wash., May 4, 1861. Folio. Framed.

303. WOLFORD, A. G.. of Alton, Illinois. A.L.s., 4 pp., 8vo May 7, 1861. To his brother.

Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 164, refers to this letter and quotes from it.

"I told Charly [sic], in my letter to him some time ago that if Uncle Abe said the horse was 16 feet high he would stand to it. I have know him for 23 years and he means what he says. He will do it or die you may rest assured that he will never give up until he is left by the country to his own resources and has no aid nor backing he will take Sumpter [sic] if money and men can be found to do it or I am mistaken in the man."

304. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH CHECK. signed. Washington, May 17, 1861. To "William".

"During the presidential period even endorsements, recommendations, orders and checks sometimes bear the mark of his genius for original expression." B. P. Thomas, *The Individuality of Lincoln*.

305. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. *Executive Mansion, May 23, 1861. To Capt. Dahlgren.*

To J. A. B. Dahlgren, designer of the 9-inch and 11-inch guns bearing his name, introducing Colonel, later General, John A. McClernand:

"If he should desire to visit Fortress Monroe, please introduce him to the Captain of one of the vessels in our service, and pass him down and back."

306. ELLSWORTH, ELMER E. AUTOGRAPH PASS: "*Pass the bearer through Camp Lincoln, between Reveille & Tattoo, Ellsworth*". [In another hand:] "*Camp. opp. [Alexandria, Va.] Maryland, 1861*".

# COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S LAST ORDERS BEFORE EMBARKING FOR ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, AND TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CITY

307. ELLSWORTH, ELMER E., law student in Lincoln's office in Springfield [1860] and Colonel of Zouaves in the Union Army. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT ORDERS. 1 p., 4to, comprising sixteen lines. [May 23, 1861.]

THE LAST ORDERS ISSUED BY COLONEL ELLSWORTH BEFORE EMBARKING FOR ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, AND OCCUPYING THE TOWN ON MAY 24, 1861, as attested to by an A.L.s., in ink, on the verso of the leaf, by Captain S. E. Horsford, Co. E, 1st Regt. N. Y. Fire Zouaves, the recipient of this order, and who writes "*Dear Joe: I have just found & now send you this,*

[Continued]

Each Captain will cause his men  
to take from his knapsack every  
thing but his blanket and one  
day's Rations - The men will pack  
such articles as they leave in a bundle  
tie it up & ticket it - The bundle  
of each company will be  
packed in the tent of the Captain

The Grey shirt will be worn out  
side the Cap Cover will be worn  
on the Cap.

Canteens will be filled at the  
Well.

The Camp Guard will assemble  
for instructions on the parade  
as soon as practicable.

*Number 307—Concluded*

*the last order of Col. Ellsworth. This is his handwriting & is a prize: it was our instructions previous to marching on Alexandria, S. E. Horsford".* Accompanying the paper is an envelope, addressed "Mr. Geo. E. Salsbury, Agricultural College, Ovid, N. Y." franked "C. H. Van Wyck", a Member of the House of Representatives, and postmarked "Washington City, June 12, 1861. Free".

Colonel Ellsworth was a law student in Lincoln's law office in Springfield in 1860, but devoted himself principally to the presidential campaign of that year. He organized and commanded a regiment of New York Fire Zouaves, and on his occupation of Alexandria May 24, 1861, he saw the Confederate flag flying over the Marshall House and going to the roof he tore it down with his own hands: as he descended the stairs he was shot dead by the proprietor.

Colonel Ellsworth did not believe in burdening his men with unnecessary equipment when it came to making an invasion, as is evident by the first paragraph of his instructions, which reads: "*Each Captain will cause his men to take from his knapsack everything but his blanket and one day's rations. The men will pack such articles as they leave in a bundle. tie it up & ticket it. The bundles of each company will be packed in the tent of the Captain*".

[See illustration on the preceding page]

308. ELLSWORTH, ELMER E. AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE on a card, reading "E. E. Ellsworth". Pasted on the second sheet of a letter by Carrie Spafford, Sept. 10, 1861, transmitting the signature to a Miss Kendall ✧ Carte-de-visite size portrait of Colonel Ellsworth ✧ Full-length portrait of Col. E. E. Ellsworth in uniform. *Lithograph*. 4to size. Together 3 pieces.

## DEATH OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH

309. [ELLSWORTH, ELMER E.] The Star-Extra. [Wash.] Friday, May 24, 1861, 11 a.m. The War Begun in Earnest. Movement Upon Alexandria and the Virginia Heights. Brutal Assassination of Col. Ellsworth in Alexandria. 1 p., royal 8vo.

The death of Colonel Ellsworth dominates the news in the Extra.

310. [ELLSWORTH, ELMER E.] [BROADSIDE.] The Star-Extra. [Wash.] Friday, May 24, 1861, 11 a. m. Small 4to; a few small marginal defects. "The War begun in Earnest . . . Brutal Assassination of Col. Ellsworth in Alexandria . . ."

311. [ELLSWORTH, ELMER E.] Relics. Three buttons from the coat of Colonel Ellsworth ✧ A piece of the Confederate flag held by Ellsworth when killed ✧ A piece of the staff which held the flag ✧ and three other relics. 1861 Accompanying the above is an affidavit signed by R. A. Whitehead regarding the piece of Confederate flag and the piece of the flagstaff.

312. ELLSWORTH, ELMER E. Eleven Photographs of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth ❖ Other Photographs, etc. of Ellsworth interest. Together about 20 pieces, various sizes. [1861]

313. STODDARD, RICHARD H. AUTOGRAPH Ms. poem, signed; entitled "*On the Murder of Colonel Elsworth* [sic]. *May 24th 1861*". Comprises fourteen lines. Some words have lines drawn through them and others substituted. The poem was published in "Vanity Fair".

### MARYLAND AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES

314. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s. 2¾ pp., 4to. Montgomery, 25th May. 1861. To Messrs McKaig, Yellot and Harding, Committee of Maryland Legislature.

Important political letter appealing to the strong southern sentiment existing in the state. The letter states, in part:

*"I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathises with the people of these States in their determined vindication of the right of Self-Government, and that the people of Maryland 'are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace.' The people of these Confederate States, . . . hope that, at no distant day, a State whose people, habits, and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of the Confederacy.*

*"The Government of the Confederate States. . . again asserts, in the most emphatic terms, that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace: . . . would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. . . ."*

### SIGNED BY MORE THAN 90 CITIZENS OF PEKIN, ILLINOIS

315. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington] May 28, 1861. On the verso of a petition of the Citizens of Pekin, Illinois, bearing more than ninety signatures, on 3 pp., 4to. [Pekin, n.d.] "*To the Hon. Abraham Lincoln.*"

Petition of executive clemency, signed by the citizens of Pekin, in behalf of James Foley, under sentence of death for murder. "His aged mother resides among us and is in great distress about the unfortunate affair. Should your Excellency after an investigation of the circumstances attending his case see fit to Pardon. . . or commute his sentence to imprisonment. . . the matter will be duly appreciated. . . ."

*"The within Petitioners, are my intimate acquaintances, and are most respectable people. Will Judge Bates—Atty. General—please see whether their prayer can be granted?"*

Among the signers are: James Harriott, presiding Judge in the Armstrong case; J. McDonald, Editor, Tazewell Register; Isaac I. Leonard, Mayor of Pekin; J. W. Clark, County Judge; Georg H. Harlow, A. P. Griswold, A. Bradley, county officials; Capt. William Devinney; Michael Fisher, City Marshal; Edwin Browne, S. Lincoln, George R. Babcock, and others.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS LINCOLN  
RECALL FIRST DAYS IN WASHINGTON

316. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and MARY. A.N.s. "*A. Lincoln*", and "*Mrs A. Lincoln*". Both on 1 p., 8vo. [Washington] May 31, 1861.

A desirable and highly interesting letter, in which Mrs Lincoln joins the President in advancing a request of Mrs Spriggs, seeking a position in the Department of the Interior. Both add a personal and distinctive touch to this demand on their kindness by recalling their days spent in Mrs Spriggs boarding house on the present site of the Library of Congress. Thirteen years before, and from the same house, Lincoln had written that he "hated to stay in the old room". He now recalls that:

*"When I was a member of Congress a dozen years ago, I boarded with the lady who writes the within letter. She is a most worthy and deserving lady; and if what she desires can be consistently done, I shall be much obliged. I say this sincerely and earnestly."*

And Mrs Lincoln, forgetting the cramped quarters: *"We boarded some months with Mrs Sprigg[s], & found her a most estimable lady & would esteem it a personal favor, if her request, could be granted."*

[See illustration]

317. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*". 1 p., lto. Washington. June 6, 1861. Also signed by Simon Cameron.

Appointment of Thomas E. Lloyd, as Captain of the National Guard Battalion, Militia of the District of Columbia.

318. GIDDING, JOSHUA R., noted abolitionist. Consul General of the U. S. at Montreal, Canada. A.L.s., 6 pp. (various sizes). "*Montreal, June 6, 1861*". Addressed "*To the Editor of the Tribune*".

A MOST INTERESTING LETTER ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION, "Gidding's greatest influence upon the course of American history was exerted in the evolution of Lincoln's ideas, or at least in the preparation of public opinion for Lincoln's leadership".

319. SPINNER, F. E. Printed form letter, signed by "F. E. Spinner". Treasurer of the United Sattes. Addressed to "*Abraham Lincoln, Prest. U. S.*" and dated "*8 June 1861*".

Sent to President Lincoln with a Treasury Draft payable to his order, for his salary.

320. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Executive Mansion. June 10, 1861. To "Capt. Dahlgren".

Lincoln made no pretense of being a soldier, but showed a good degree of military sagacity, and began early to assert his own judgment. Writing to J. A. B. Dahlgren, he asks:

*"You have seen Mr. Blunt's new gun. What think you of it? Would the Government do well to purchase some of them? Should they be of the size of the one exhibited? or of different sizes?"*

When I was a member of Congress a  
dozen years ago, I boarded with the  
lady who writes the within letter. She  
is a most worthy, and deserving lady,  
and if what she desires can be con-  
sidered as such, I shall be much obliged  
I say, this sincerely and sincerely —

May 31, 1861

A. Lincoln

Hon. Mr. Smith:

We boarded some  
months, with Mrs. Sprigg, & found her  
a most estimable lady & would  
esteem it a personal favor, if her  
request, could be granted.

Mrs. A. Lincoln

321. NAVAL ACTION. The Star-Extra. Friday, June 28—2 P.M. [Washington, D. C. 1861.] 1 p., royal 8vo.

"Another Engagement at Mathias Point. Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, commander of the U. S. Flotilla, Killed" Devoted entirely to an account of the fight.

322. BROADSIDE. [LIBBY PRISON.] Rules and Regulations of the C. S. Military Prisons. I. All orders affecting prisoners of war and the general discipline of the entire command. will be issued only by the officer commanding . . . Th. P. Turner, Major Comd'g. Approved. John H. Winder, Brig. Gen. Comd'g. Henrico. Folio; a few small tears in fold. A few autograph corrections.

323. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*". 1 p., oblong folio. Washington, June 21, 1861.

Lincoln appoints "*Phineas D. Gurley, of the District of Columbia, to be a visitor of the Government Hospital for the Insane*". The Rev. Phineas D. Gurley was the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church where the Lincoln family had a pew.

324. MARYLAND PEACE APPEAL. BROADSIDE: "An Appeal for Peace Sent to Lieut. Gen. Scott, July 4, 1861." 1 p., 4to. [Signed:] Women of Maryland. Peace appeal citing the part played by southern soldiers in the Mexican War: Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Davis.

#### ON RELATIONS WITH THE DELAWARE INDIANS

325. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s, 2 pp., 8vo. *Executive Mansion. July 20, 1861.* To "*Hon. O. H. Browning*". With addressed and franked envelope.

Lincoln's interest in the Indians extended beyond the ceremonial receptions in the White House or their contemplated use as troops. The same inborn sympathy that went out to the Negro included the Indian as well. On racial questions, he tended to espouse the cause of the weaker. His policy, as he stated elsewhere, was to establish "permanent friendly relations. . . with [the] tribes. . . . Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being." He wrote to O. H. Browning on a matter concerning the Delaware Indians and a railroad company, saying in part:

"To-day I send to the Senate the arrangement made through Mr. Williams with the Delaware Indians, asking their advice as to the making a formal treaty of it, as it already is in substance. On very full reflection I have thought this course the safest and best. I will thank you if you will move an amendment. . . ."



326. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, 8vo. Executive Mansion, Aug. 8, 1861. To "*Hon. Sec. of War*".

The memory of Elmer E. Ellsworth, to whom Lincoln had become much attached, and who had been killed in Alexandria ten weeks previously, was still fresh. Writing to Stanton on behalf of a cousin of the slain officer, he says:

*"Edward Ellsworth, first cousin to Col. Ellsworth, who fell at Alexandria, is a non-commissioned officer in the 4th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. . . . wishes to be a 2nd Lieut. in the Army. He is present while I write this; and he is an intelligent, and an exceedingly man(l)y appearing young man. . . . I shall be glad if a place can be found for him."*

"THE VIRGINIA TROOPS ARE A RABBLE . . ."

327. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington.] Aug. 10, 1861. Written on the verso of the last leaf of a 4-page A.L.s., of W. S. Rosecrans. Clarksburg. Aug 10th, 1861. To "*His Excy Presdt of U. S.*" Tiny piece torn from lower margin of first leaf affecting two words.

On July 25, 1861, Rosecrans, as ranking officer, succeeded McClellan in command of the Department of the Ohio, which consisted of western Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, one of the lines of invasion into the South. The operations of Rosecrans and Cox, following McClellan's earlier successes, secured western Virginia for the Union, and made the Alleghenies the line between the Confederacy and the United States .

The three-months' enlistments were expiring, many regiments were sent home, new ones were received, and a complete reorganization of his forces took place.

General Rosecrans, reporting to the President on the military efficiency and potential of his new command, finds:

*"The Virginia troops are a rabble material good no instructive officers over them the Gov & Council have urged the Secretary of War to give them army officers for field officers. . . . Mr Harrison is now here & says your excellency has been pleased to refer this matter in some measure at least to my judgment which gives me permission to telegraph you directly. . . . one army officer as a field officer would inside of a week add one third to the military power of a regt. . . . no material was ever better than ours without this measure or something as effective promptly adopted the good men will still remain material & little else. . . . In all my command. . . . there are but thirteen officers including myself that have had military education & I stand here to cover two hundred miles of frontier with a small command. . . ."*

General Rosecrans' recommendations were forwarded by the President to General McClellan: "*Can Gen. McClellan suggest what is to be done in the within case?*"

328. ROSECRANS, W. S. BROADSIDE: General Orders No. 21. Head Quarters A. O. W. V. Cross Lanes, Va., Sept. 18th, 1861. 1 p., 12mo.

Order concerning looting. Accompanying the above is a photograph of George L. Hartsuff, Asst. Adjt. Genl.

329. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., folio. Washington, September 19, 1861.

Military commission on vellum. Appointment of Edward G. Bush, as First Lieutenant. With the seal intact.

330. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. To the Loyal Women of America. [Address of the Sanitary Commission, with President Lincoln's Letter of Sept. 30, 1861.] Washington, Oct. 1861. Folio.

331. NURSES. APPEAL FOR, 1861. Abraham Lincoln. "To the Loyal Women of America." 3 pp., 4to. Treasury Building, Washington, October 1, 1861.

Printed appeal for nurses. "Countrywomen: You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. . . ."

332. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mary Lincoln*". 2 pp., 12mo, "*Executive Mansion, Oct. 3d, 61*". With initials "M. L." embossed at top of first page. To "*Col. Scott*".

MRS LINCOLN USES HER INFLUENCE TO CONSUMMATE THE SALE OF HORSES, BELONGING TO A FRIEND, FOR THE USE OF THE UNION ARMY.

*"A friend of mine has written me from Kentucky, that he himself has from 500 to 1000 of the finest young Ky. horses. He is a good Union man & wishes to dispose of them to the government at Gov. prices. If you could favor me with the authority to Major Belger, Quarter Master at Baltimore, to buy the horses . . . subject to government inspection I would be much obliged to you. . . ."*

#### PETITION TO RETAIN FREMONT IN COMMAND

333. [FREMONT, JOHN C.] Petition signed by more than 15 officers of General John C. Fremont's command. 3 pp., 4to. Western Department, October 3, 1861. To "His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States".

Petition to retain Fremont in command of the Western Department signed by "the general officers of the Divisions and Brigades, and Commanders of the Regiments".

General Fremont has "*in the space of two months. . . . organized an effective and well disciplined army. . . . That all the citizens of this department and especially the whole of its immense German population have. . . in the most unequivocal manner signified their entire confidence in . . . our leader. That the whole army in the West share in this confidence and desire to serve under him*".

Signed by: W. J. Stephenson, J. F. Cramer, Otto Schadt, Joseph Conrad, Wm. P. Benton, Charles S. Parrish, James D. Eads, Alvin P. Hovey, John A. Hendricks, Cyrus C. Hines, James C. Veatch, William H. Morgan, et al.

334. ANTI-LINCOLN POEM. BROADSIDE: "Attention." 1 p., 8vo. six 4-line stanzas printed within ornamental border, signed "B." Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1861.

The poem begins:

"Hearken, friends and foes now hearken,  
See Abe Lincoln's prospects darken."

Executive Mansion

Oct 17, 1861

Majr Ramsey

My dear Sir

The lady—bearer of  
this—says she has two sons.  
who want to work—Set them  
at it, if possible—Wanting  
to work is so rare a want,  
that it should be encouraged

Yours truly  
A. Lincoln

[NUMBER 335]

“WANTING TO WORK IS SO RARE A WANT”

2000

335. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. *Executive Mansion, Oct. 17, 1861. To “Majr Ramsey”*. With envelope in Lincoln’s autograph “Maj. Ramsey, Arsenal, Washington”.

A superb, short, and oft quoted, letter stamped with his own distinctive personality, elevating a simple recommendation with striking originality. It is sympathy expressed without sentimentality, but with instinctive humor and disarming frankness.

Written to Major Ramsey, of the Washington Arsenal.

“My dear Sir: The lady—bearer of this—says she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it, if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want, that it should be encouraged.” Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 167-8; with reproduction; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. 11, pp. 843.

[See illustration]

"ABOUT A REGT. & NOT AN OFFICER"

336. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington] Oct. 21. 1861. On an A.L.s. of J. F. Speed. 1 p., 4to. Washington. 18 Octo. 1861.

An interesting letter, made more so by the President's pointed comment. Speed writes, in part:

*"Col. Bowles has a regiment of cavalry, now at Parkersburgh, Va. Both he & his men are anxious to go to Ky. & . . . Gov. Pierpont of Va. is willing. As we need them very much I hope that he may be gratified. . . ."*

The President's endorsement reads:

*"Respectfully submitted to Sec of War—about a Regt. & not an officer." Signed, "A.L."*

336A. PHELPS. H. B. Contemporary transcript of an A.L.s., 2 pp., 4to. October 21. 1861. To General D. H. Hill. On the recto of the integral leaf are the "Oath" of Joseph B. Davenport and L. B. Davis; and on the verso is copy of an endorsement by General Hill, also a docket reading "Copy. H. B. Phelps. Washington Co., N. C. Oct. 20. 1861. Stating condition of affairs in Washington Co. Certificates of Davenport & Davis. Rec. Oct. 29 H 1861".

In this letter Mr Phelps states he "was applied to last night to have a man arrested for favoring Lincoln's cause".

337. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] Photograph of Jefferson Davis ❖ Campaign Virginia Electoral Ticket of Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens. Nov. 6. 1861 ❖ and other pieces of Davis interest. Together 10 pieces, various sizes.

338. GREENHOW, ROSE O'N. A.L.s., 8 pp., 4to. "*Washington. Nov. 18th [1861], 398—16th Street*". To "*Honble. Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State*".

A fiery letter protesting her imprisonment in her home, and the treatment she is receiving; etc., and writes "*I am told Sir that upon your 'ipsi dixit', the fate of citizens depend and that the sign manual of the minister of Louis the fourteenth & fifteenth was not more potential in their day, than that of the Sec. of State in 1861 . . .*"

Accompanying the above three A.L.s. by Jefferson Davis, Oct. 5, 1855 and Dec. 27, 1855, and one undated; each with an addressed envelope—two envelopes addressed to Mrs Greenhow at Brown's Hotel, Washington, D. C. and one addressed to her at San Francisco, franked "*Jefferson Davis, Sec. of State*".

"THE DEFICIENCIES. . . WILL BE COMPENSATED BY THE PRESENCE  
OF GENERAL LEE"

339. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s. 11½ pp., 4to. Richmond, Va., November 29, 1861. To Governor Pickens.

A military letter concerned with changes in command and touching upon South Carolina's need of arms. He writes in part:

*"Generals Erans and Pemberton, will be sent to Genl. Lee immediately. And I hope that the deficiencies, of which you speak, in the characters of your Brigadier Generals will be compensated for by the presence of Genl. Lee, and the addition of Genl. Pemberton."*

## THE SEED OF THE LEGEND

340. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 4, 1861. To Mrs Susannah Weathers.

Few presidents have had so much love and bitterness concentrated upon their persons. In the northern states, the people were making up their minds that Abraham Lincoln was a good man, and honest, in spite of what was said by his enemies, the attacks on his origin, the vile names and verbal assassination in some newspapers. If his greatness as a statesman was not yet apparent, his relations with common people was; the seed of the legend was being sown.

Some measure of that affection was expressed in a simple gift, a pair of knitted socks, received from Mrs Susannah Weathers, of Rossville, Clinton County, Indiana. The President, busy with the conduct of a war, answered as to an old neighbor, discovering a common tie:

"... A pair of socks so fine, and soft, and warm, could hardly have been manufactured in any other way than the old Kentucky fashion. Your letter informs me that your maiden name was Crume, and that you were raised in Washington County, Kentucky, by which I infer an uncle of mine by marriage was a relative of yours. Nearly, or quite sixty years ago, Ralph Crume married Mary Lincoln, a sister of my father. . . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 167.

[See illustration facing page 140]

"EVERYTHING WOULD NOW BE SATISFACTORY, IF I COULD ONLY GET GENL McCLELLAN TO MOVE" 175

341. HALLECK, HENRY W. A series of ELEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, about eighteen pages, 8vo to 4to. St. Louis, Corinth and Washington, December 14, 1861, to November 9, 1862. To his wife.

Portions of seven letters have been cut away and several cut into; three have had the signatures removed; some of the letters are signed with initials.

However, despite the missing portions, the essential material, off-the-record observations and comments on the war and its military leaders recorded without reserve, remains.

"... I am afraid that Pope & McClellan will work upon the mind of the President till he gives them a part of my command. . . . I am beginning to lose much of my faith in McClellan's judgment. . . . Corinth, July 5, 1862.

"Everything would now be satisfactory, if I could only get McClellan to move. He has now lain still twenty days since the Battle of Antietam and I cannot persuade him to advance an inch. . . ." [Washington, Oct. 7, 1862?]

"I believe I can say without vanity that I have talent for command and administration" St. Louis, Dec. 14, 1861.

"The victory of Genl Pope at Culpepper gives me breathing time. . . . The Prest & Secty have thus far treated me as well as I could desire. . . . Washington, August 1, 1862.

"I have just saved the capital from the terrible crisis brought upon us by the stupidity of others. I got McClellan's army here just in time. . . . Washington, Sept. 5, 1862.

[Continued]

*Number 341—Concluded]*

*"The news of Genl McClellan's removal is probably making a great stir. . . . I shall anxiously watch its effects. It became a matter of absolute necessity. . . . Washington, Nov. 9, 1862.*

*"Pope has had six days of severe fighting in front of Alexandria, & must probably fight again today. . . . Washington, Sept. 2, 1862.*

*"I have felt uneasy for some days about Genl. Pope's army. . . . I can't get Genl. McClellan to do what I wish. The Prest. & cabinet have lost all confidence in him. . . . Washington, Aug. 9, 1862."*

342. BROADSIDE. [Large woodcut depicting a Union Soldier with drawn sword holding a Confederate soldier on the ground], captioned "No Compromise with Traitors, and No Argument but a Knockdown Argument", below which is "Volunteers Wanted! For Company M. Colonel Owen's 2d Regiment, Baker's Brigade . . ." Philadelphia. Atlas folio. Philadelphia [1861]

343. PENNSYLVANIA CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. Broadside. Attention Volunteers. Able-Bodied men to fill up Company C, 131st Regiment Penn'a Vol. under command of Col. Elisha W. Davis." *Circa* 1861.

344. CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE. Attention! Hoxie Guards. Wanted! Active Young Men for the Cadwallader Regiment, Col. W. F. Schreiber, Commanding. Capt. W. P. M. Pennington. 1st Lieut. John Wallace, Recruiting Officer, Lieut. George W. Force. Royal 4to; torn in folds. *Circa* 1861

345. RECRUITING PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY. BROADSIDE. "Light Cavalry! Col. Rich'd H. Rush's Regiment!" 1 p., large 4to; small portion clipped from the top. [Philadelphia, *circa* 1861.]

346. [CONFEDERATE BROADSIDE.] "Epitaph. Here lie the mutilated and disjointed Remains of the noblest form of government. . . ." 1 p., oblong folio. *Circa* 1861.

Lists a "long, dark catalogue of wrongs, on the part of the Northern or non-slaveholding States".

347. [LEE, ROBERT E.] The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 18mo, original leather. London, 1861

With the autograph signature of Gen. Robert E. Lee on the front end-paper, reading: "*R. E. Lee, Genl.*"; and below it is the autograph signature of Capt. Raphael Semmes of the Confederate States Navy who commanded the pirate ships "Sumter" and "Alabama", the signature reading "*R. Semmes, Cap. C. S. N.*"

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Dec. 4 1864.

My dear Madam

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Nov. 26; and in thanking you for the presents by which it was accompanied. A pair of socks is fine and most welcome to me. It is, however, unnecessary in any other of than the case previously mentioned. Your letter informs me that your maiden name was Greene, and that you were born in Washington County, Kentucky, by which I infer that we are much of similar age, as my birth is also of years - I am, or just sixty years ago, Raleigh Greene married Mary Lincoln, a sister of my father, in Washington County Kentucky -

Accept my thanks and believe me  
Very truly

Your friend  
A. Lincoln.

Mrs. Susan M. Weather  
Homerville, Grant Co. Ind

348. LETTERS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A collection of 24 autograph letters signed, petitions, etc., addressed to Abraham Lincoln, from 1861 to 1865. 8vo, to folio. Various places and dates.

Included are:

DAVID DAVIS. A.L.s. 4 pp., folio. Chicago, April 5, 1865. Suggesting that the resignation of S. C. Parks be refused.

ALABAMA. Petition of the citizens of the Northern District of Alabama, requesting the appointment of G. W. Yuckley, as U. S. Marshal. Sept. 1864. Signed, among others, by Jeremiah Clemens, U. S. Senator.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY. Petition signed by more than 30 requesting the removal of Wm. P. Kellogg, Chief Justice of the Nebraska Territory. Feb. 4, 1864.

JOHN VAN RIESCH. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Washington, Dec. 15, 1864. Requesting consideration for Lamón's post as Marshal of the District. With an A.N.s. by J. G. Nicolay.

NEW YORK. Petition signed by 9 citizens of New York. 1½ pp., 4to. Jan. 14, 1865.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Petition signed by Richard Wallach, John B. Adams, Chas. E. Upperman, and 20 others, asking for the appointment of Daniel Smith as Justice of the Peace.

H. CHRISMAN. A.L.s. 1½ pp. Galesburg, Jan. 30, 1861. On secession in the border states.

WILLIAM BIRNEY. A.L.s. 1 p., Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1863. Endorsed by Donn Piatt.

W. A. DOHERTY. A.L.s. 2 pp., Newbern, N. C. April 17, 1862. Petition on a Judgeship in North Carolina.

KIRK, R. C. L.s. 1 p., 4to. Columbus, Ohio. 1861. Also signed by M. Welker, ex-Lt. Gov. of Ohio.

349. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of President Lincoln and his son Thaddeus. The last Photograph the President sat for [Wash.] 1865 ÷ 7 photographs of the Lincoln family. Together 8 pieces, various sizes. Circa 1861-5

350. CONFEDERATE LETTERS AND PAPERS. A collection of 45 autograph letters signed and letters signed, including a map of Corinth, April 3, 1862, official copy, signed by L. Tremaux, and 27 telegrams, Charleston and Richmond. About 70 pcs. 1861-5.

An interesting and varied collection, including: A.N.s. by Z. B. Vance, Greenboro, April 27, 1865, announcing surrender of the army; Official copy, attested by C. Pickett, of General Grant's terms of surrender to General Lee, Appomattox Court House, April 10, 1865; Last return of Pickett's Division as surrendered April 9, 1865, signed by C. Pickett, A.A.G.; colored map of Corinth, on linen, made for General Beauregard, official copy signed by L. Fremaux, Capt. of Topog. Engineers.

Also, autograph manuscript signed "Shiloh," by L. D. Sandidge, Inspector Gen. La. Div.; 4 page A.L.s. of W. J. Randolph, Camp Beauregard, April 12, 1861. describing attack on Fort Sumter; 4 A.L.s. of M. L. Bonham, 1863-4; L.s. of Braxton Bragg to Jubal Early, Richmond, Aug. 29, 1864; A.L.s. of Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson; A.L.s. of Robert Josselyn to Governor Pickens, Richmond, Nov. 14, 1861; A.L.s. of Alex H. Stephens, from Fort Warren, Sept. 4, 1865; A.N.s., n.d. of G. T. Beauregard, etc.

Many of the telegrams report developments in the steps to relieve Fort Sumter.



351. NORTHERN OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR. A collection of letters, endorsements, etc. Together about 26 pieces. 1861-71

Includes: Signed Autograph Dispatch by Gen. McPherson to Gen. J. A. Logan, regarding an assault ✧ Signed Autograph Dispatch by Gen. J. A. Logan to Brig. Genl. J. A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Genl. Grant, re change in command of the 15th Army Corps, 1 p., 4to, Huntsville, Mar. 26, 1864 ✧ A.L.s. by Col. Robert Ingersoll. 1 p., 4to, Saint Louis. Mar. 13, 1862. To Maj. Gen. Halleck ✧ and others of interest.

### "WHAT I OFFER IS MERELY IN JUSTIFICATION OF MYSELF"

LINCOLN, IN AN EFFORT TO STIR BUELL TO ACTION

352. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, January 6th, 1862. To Brig. Gen. Buell.

A FINE MILITARY LETTER, WRITTEN "IN THAT GENEROUS AND FORBEARING TONE WHICH FORMS ONE OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS", to General Buell, in an effort to stir him to action against the Confederate force in East Tennessee which harried the country.

The President, on January 4, 1862, had telegraphed Buell for a report "on the progress and condition of the movement in that direction". Buell replied, expressing sympathy for the people of East Tennessee and intimated that his "judgement from the first had been decidedly against it", and that he thought it better to move on Nashville.

Pointing out the military and political soundness of his position, the President answered: ". . . I am not competent to criticise your views; and therefore what I offer is merely in justification of myself. Of the two, I would rather have a point on the Railroad south of Cumberland Gap, than Nashville, first because it cuts a great artery of the enemy's communication, which Nashville does not, and secondly because it is in the midst of loyal people, who would rally around it, while Nashville is not. Again, I cannot see why the movement on East Tennessee would not be a diversion in your favor, rather than a disadvantage, . . .

*"But my distress is that our friends in East Tennessee are being hanged and driven to despair, and even now I fear, are thinking of taking rebel arms for the sake of personal protection. In this we lose the most valuable stake we have in the South. . . .*

*"I do not intend this to be an order in any sense, but merely as intimated before, to show you the grounds of my anxiety."*

General McClellan was not as forbearing. He informed Buell bluntly that his actions interfered with the plans of his superiors and offered suggestions that amounted to "a positive order".

[See illustration facing page 144]

353. McDOWELL, IRVIN, Major-General in the Union Army. A.D.s., entitled "*Memoranda on which to base an opinion, required by the President, as to when the Army of the Potomac can assume offensive operations*". 4 pp., folio, Jan. 10, 1862. With a few corrections and emendations. Undoubtedly Genl. McDowell's file copy. ✧ A.L.s. by General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General. 1 p., 4to, "*Washington, 10th Jany. 1862*". To General McDowell;

[Continued]

Number 353—*Concluded*]

marked "*Private & Confidential*" ✧ Manuscript entitled "*Notes of Interview with Presdt. Lincoln, Jany. 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th, 1862*". by General McDowell. In an unidentified handwriting. 12 pp., folio. Together 3 pieces.

A MOST INTERESTING GROUP OF PAPERS. On January 10, 1862 General McDowell received the letter from General Meigs that President Lincoln wished to see him. He then visited President Lincoln and drew up his "*Memoranda on which to base an opinion*". The "*Notes of Interview with Presdt. Lincoln*" are very interesting; the first entry being dated January 10, 1862 "*At dinner at Arlington. Received a note from the Asst. Sec. of War saying the Presidt. wishes to see me that evening at 8 o'clock if I could safely leave my post. Soon after, I received a note from Quartermaster General Meigs marked 'Private and Confidential' saying the President wished to see me. Note herewith. Repaired to the President's house at 8 o'clock P.M. Found the President alone . . .*"

354. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, January 14, 1862. To Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War.

Granting permission to "*several military gentlemen to witness a formal test of Mr. Know's invention, and further understanding that it will not incur either expense or inconvenience to the War Department, I would recommend that such a test be made.*"

355. CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE. General Order no. 5. Head-Quarters, Camp Kelley, Jan. 16th, 1862. I. A false leniency on the part of commanding officers, has led to the demoralization of this command to such an extent, that depredations have been committed on private property within the last twelve hours, within the limits of this Camp, and within pistol shot of Head-quarters . . . Brig. Gen. Lander. S. T. Barstow, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Folio; slightly stained and slightly torn in folds. N.p. [1862]

356. SMITH, GERRITT. "Gerrit Smith to George Thompson. England Needs to Soothe America." 4 pp., folio. Petersboro, January 25th, 1862.

With several manuscript corrections by Smith, and an A.L.s. by him instructing the recipient to make an additional change.

357. [VICTORIA, QUEEN.] The Queen's Neutrality Proclamation. 4 pp., 8vo. [London, 1862.] Instructions relative to the observance of neutrality.

in East Tennessee, are being harried and driven to despair, and even now I fear, are thinking of taking rebel arms for the sake of personal protection. In this we lose the most valuable state we have in the South. My despatch, to which yours is an answer, was sent with the knowledge of Senator Johnson and Representative Maynard of East Tennessee, and they will be upon me to know the answer, which I cannot safely show them. They would despair — possibly resign to go and save their families somehow, or die with them.

I do not intend this to be an order in any sense, but merely, as intimated before, to show you the grounds of my anxiety.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln

# REFUSAL TO PARDON A SLAVE-TRADER

358. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. 2½ pp., folio. Washington, February 4. 1862.

REFUSAL TO PARDON A SLAVE-TRADER. Nathaniel Gordon was convicted for being engaged in the slave-trade, and sentenced to be hanged on February 7, 1862. Friends interceded for him, and the President granted a stay of execution until February 21, 1862. See: Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 172-3.

Reporting on progress against the African slave trade, in his first annual message, Lincoln had said: "It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success."

359. WELLES, GIDEON, Secretary of the Navy. L.s., 1 p., 4to, "Navy Department, February 15th, 1862".

Seeks an appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the Navy Department to cast heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy yard.

360. [LINCOLN, MARY] A.L.s., "*A Friend*," 2½ pp., 4to Washington City. Feb. 21st, '62. and A.L., 4 p., 8vo. N.p., n.d

Two anonymous letters addressed to Mrs Lincoln, the first received the day following William Lincoln's death, reads in part:

"... *Oh! entreat your husband to still this awful tumult and the manes of departed spirits will be appeased, and mother and orphans will rise up and call you blessed.*" Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 174.

361. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. [BROADSIDE.] Richmond Enquirer. Extra. President Jefferson Davis's Inaugural Address. Delivered in Richmond. Feb. 22, 1862. Folio; slightly torn in folds. VERY SCARCE. [Richmond] 1862

## JEFFERSON DAVIS PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW IN RICHMOND

362. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Ms. D.s., 1½ pp., 4to, March 1, 1862.

Manuscript in the autograph of Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederacy, signed by Jefferson Davis, proclaiming martial law in the City of Richmond, Va.

"*By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasions, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby intended over the City of Richmond . . .*"

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s., 1 p., 4to, Richmond, March 3, 1862, written by Senator Walker W. Vest from Missouri, to "Master Charley Barney, Richmond" forwarding this manuscript proclaiming martial law in Richmond, and stating it is in the handwriting of Judah P. Benjamin.

363. BLAIR, MONTGOMERY, Postmaster General in Lincoln's Cabinet. L.s., 8½ pp., folio, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1862. Addressed "*To the Committee of Invitation*".

Declining an invitation to a meeting of the Citizens of New York to be held at Cooper Institute on March 6, 1862, and giving his views. This letter was evidently printed and shows portions deleted.

364. SCHURZ, CARL. General in the Union Army, Minister to Spain. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of a speech delivered at the Cooper Institute. New York City. on Thursday, March 6, 1862. 72 pp.. 4to. with a number of deletions and emendations.

*The Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. XVI, p. 467, in a biographical account of General Schurz states: "Schurz returned to the United States in January 1862 to put his views before Lincoln. . . . Schurz then sought to rouse the public for immediate emancipation and to that end delivered an address previously read and approved by Lincoln, at Cooper Union in March 1862".

### THE COMING ELECTIONS IN OREGON

365. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] JOHN HAY. A.L.s. 3 full pages, 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, March 7, 1862. To Hon. A. G. Henry.

A fine political letter containing a clear statement of non-intervention in the coming Oregon elections written eight months before the Congressional elections in which the Republican majority was reduced by the loss of five key states, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Republican control of Congress was saved by New England, the border slave states, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, California, and Oregon.

The letter was written to Dr. Anson G. Henry, who had moved from Springfield to Oregon in 1852. Directed by the President, Hay writes, in part:

*"The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th of December. . . . At the same time he feels that he cannot without manifest impropriety, offer any advice as to the details of political action in the several states. . . .*

*"For this reason, while he earnestly hopes that the coming elections in Oregon may result in such a manner as to show the clearest possible evidence of the attachment of the people to the principle of constitutional liberty, he does not deem it proper . . . to make any suggestions in relation to the manner in which this most desirable result is to be accomplished. . . ."*

**"THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE I WAS EVER COMPELLED TO  
FALL BACK FROM AN ENEMY—MY ELEVENTH BATTLE!"**

366. VAN DORN, EARL. A.L.s. 4 full pages, 4to. Van Buren, Arkansas, March 16, 1862. To "Dear Sister Emily", signed "*Earl*".

A long and superb letter containing an emotional description of Van Dorn's defeat at the Battle of Pea Ridge, March 6-8, 1862. He writes in part:

*"I have fought a great battle which lasted two days. I did not succeed in entirely routing*  
[Continued

*Number 366—Concluded*]

*the enemy, though I took two of his batteries. . . . The loss of Genls McCulloch and McIntosh and the taking of Col. Hebert threw my right wing into utter confusion. Prudence dictated to me not to hazard [sic] another days fighting and I withdrew with tears in my eyes—the first time in my life I ever was compelled to fall back from an enemy. My eleventh battle! . . . Hungry for two days—without sleep and ammunition nearly exhausted and leaders killed. . . . We were not defeated in battle, but defeated only in our intentions to drive him from Arkansas back to his den. . . .”*

## THE PRESIDENT AS SECRETARY

367. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 8vo. *Executive Mansion, March 21, 1862. “My dear Madam.”*

A rare instance in which the President acted as his wife’s secretary in a letter written a month after Willie Lincoln’s death. It is quite possible that her grief over the death of her son rendered her incapable of any correspondence, and only the inquiry by General McDowell caused the President to assume the task of making the appointment. He writes: “*Gen. McDowell did me the honor yesterday to enquire when you could see Mrs L. If you please she will see you to-day at 2. o’clock.*” Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. 11, p. 235.

## “IN BEHALF OF MY LITTLE SON”

THE BODY OF THE LETTER IS IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN HAY

368. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. L.s., “*Abraham Lincoln.*” 1 p., small 4to. *Executive Mansion, April 2, 1862. To Michael Crock.*

The body of the letter is in the autograph of John Hay.

Written “*in behalf of my little son*”, who since the death of Willie some six weeks before, was the only one of the children remaining in the White House, Robert being at Harvard. “*Allow me to thank you in behalf of my little son for your present of White Rabbits. He is very much pleased with them. Yours truly, Abraham Lincoln.*”

“In expressing his appreciation of the gift of white rabbits for his son, the father signed his full name Abraham, possibly being absent-minded at the moment of signing.” Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 168-9, where the letter is reproduced.

369. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. BROADSIDE: “The President to General McClellan.” 1 p., 4to. Washington, April 9, 1862.

The president’s disagreement with McClellan about his campaign and the number of troops needed to defend Washington.

370. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Original Watercolor of Abraham Lincoln and Gen. George B. McClellan in tent. Folio.

## AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT TO CONGRESS ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

371. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.Ms.s.. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 full page folio. [Washington] April 16, 1862. To "*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives*". Docket on the verso: "*Original. Message approving Emancipation in Dist. of Columbia. R. T. Lincoln.*"

AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT APPROVING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. O. H. Browning records in his diary, April 14, 1862: "At night went to the President's to lay before him the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Had a talk with him. He told me he would sign the bill—but he regretted the bill had been passed in its present form. . . . He further told me that he would not sign the bill before Wednesday." W. E. Barton, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. II, pp. 131-2.

The message reads, in part:

*"I have never doubted the Constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District; and I have ever desired to see the national capital freed from the institution in some desirable way. Hence, there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and above this act, which might have taken a course or shape, more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation, and colonization, are both recognized, and practically applied in the act. . . ."*

The word "this" preceding "Act" has been crossed out and replaced by "the".

[See illustration facing page 150]

372. AYRES, WILLIAM. Ms.D.s. by William Ayres. 1 p., folio, Richmond, April 18, 1862. With certification in lower left corner "*Teste, Wm. Smith*".

Parole signed by William Ayres "a citizen of the United States and now a political prisoner in the Confederate States".

373. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. N.s. 1/2 p., 8vo [Washington.] Executive Mansion, April 18, 1862. On the verso of A.L.s. 7 pp., 4to, of Henry F. Meyer.

A moving appeal by Henry F. Meyer, Architect and Civil Engineer, mustered out of the service "to make room for some new adventurer". He was discharged after an illness, the result of an attack which he attributes to his "firm and constant opposition against the ails of injustice, unfairness and defraudation of some of my fellow officers raised their ire." He is now in great financial difficulty having "used in recruiting, organizing and equipping my last resources."

The President's note reads: "It is impossible for me to devote sufficient time to the consideration of this case to determine as to its merits. I can only refer the case of Mr. Meyer to the attention of the Secretary of War."

Mr Meyer's letter includes copies of testimonials, 2 pages, and a transcript of a letter to E. M. Stanton, 3 pages.

The note is in the hand of John Hay.

374. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., 5 lines, 16mo. [Washington] April 27, 1862.

*"Respectfully submitted to the War Department."*

## VIRGINIA AND THE WAR

375. LETCHER, JOHN. L.s. 8 pp., 4to. Executive Department, Va. Richmond, April 28, 1862. To F. W. Pickens.

A very long and analytical letter covering various aspects of the war: the southern Conscription Bill and the preponderance of Northern man power; the natural resources of Virginia available and the ability of the state to wage war; the political division within the state and the conditions existing in West Virginia; the need of arms purchases abroad and the importance of offensive warfare. He states in part:

*"Virginia has suffered greatly in this war, and was early robbed, in men and other materiel of war, by the speedy overrunning of the west and northwest portions of the state. . . ."*

376. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS. BROADSIDE: "Proclamation. Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 1, 1862. . . . Major General Butler." 1 p., narrow elephant folio.

The first of General B. F. Butler's high handed and unpopular proclamations. Two small holes, not affecting text.

377. [NEW ORLEANS.] BROADSIDE: "Proclamation. Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 1, 1862. . . . Major General Butler." 1 p., narrow elephant folio; some defects. [New Orleans, 1862.]

General B. F. Butler's proclamation of martial law in New Orleans.

378. PORTER, FITZ-JOHN, General in the Union Army. Autograph Dispatch, signed. Written in pencil. 1 p., 4to [May 24, 1862.] To Col. Robert Ogden Tyler. Docket on verso: "*Gen. F. J. Porter to Col. Tyler. Dispatch May 24th. Ent. Rec. Book, C. p. 163, Penn. [Peninsula] Campaign*". Tear in fold.

AN IMPORTANT DISPATCH TO COLONEL ROBERT O. TYLER, then commanding at Old Church, Hanover County, about 16 miles N.E. of Richmond, Va. This dispatch undoubtedly has bearing on the letter Colonel Tyler received from Col. Richard H. Rush, dated May 23, 1862, and which is in the present catalogue.

Reads in part: "*I hope this will reach you in time to prevent any contest. . . . Arrest, search the house & bring in the man going to Richmond and do not hold back any act of the kind for fear you will not be sustained. . . . If the horses return while you are there seize the riders and horses*".



Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and  
House of Representatives.

The Act entitled "An Act  
for the release of certain persons held to service,  
~~has~~ or labor in the District of Columbia" has  
this day been approved, and signed—

I have never doubted the ~~Constitutional~~ author-  
ity of Congress to abolish slavery, in this Dis-  
trict; and I have ever desirous to see the na-  
tional capital freed from the institution in some  
satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in  
my mind, any question upon the subject, except  
the one of expediency, arising in view of all  
the circumstances— If there be matters within our  
control this week, which might have been a course  
or steps, more satisfactory to my judgment, I do  
not attempt to specify them— I am gratified  
that the two principles of Compensation, and Colo-  
nization, are both recognized, and practically, appli-  
ed in ~~this~~ <sup>the</sup> Act.

In the matter of Compensation, it is provided  
that claims may be presented within ninety days  
from the passage of the act "but not thereafter"; and  
there is no saving for minors, females, covert, in-  
sane, or absent persons— I presume this is an  
omission by mere oversight, and I remember  
that it be supplied by an amendatory or supple-  
mentary Act.

Wm. Lincoln

April 16, 1862.

379. RUSH, RICHARD H., Colonel commanding the 6th Penn. Cavalry, Lancers. A.L.s., 2 pp., 4to, "Camp at Old Church, Hanover Co., May 23d, 1862". To "Col. Tyler, Comdg. at Old Church".

*"I have the honor to report that in my scout or reconnaissance yesterday with my Regt. I heard of the presence of Mrs. Genl. Lee in the county; & this afternoon visited her at the house of Mr. Sayres, whom I met on the road yesterday. I had a long conversation with her & learned that she had come here as an asylum, from White House, that Mr. Sayres is almost a stranger, but having no expectation of our troops coming this way, she had come here thinking she would be safe from 'Yankee troops'. She spoke of the Genl. & Col. Fitzhugh Lee being in Richmond, and both thought she would be safe here . . . I have ordered the house closely watched, in view of intercourse from Richmond. I ascertained that Mr. Sayres went to Hanover C. H. [Court House] this morning . . ."*

## AUTOGRAPHS

4 380. AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS. Two signed autograph stanzas by Oliver W. Holmes ✧ Inscribed slip of paper by Harriet B. Stowe ✧ and 2 other pieces. Together 5 pieces, various sizes.

381. AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS. etc. A.L.s. by George B. McClellan, Cin., May 19, 1857 ✧ L.s. by William H. Herndon, Nov. 25, 1866, with envelope and stamp ✧ A.L.s., Oct. 23, 1895 ✧ and others, including two photographs, and an original drawing of him, one signed. Together 14 pieces, various sizes.

1857 etc.

4 382. CIVIL WAR LETTERS, etc. A large miscellaneous lot of letters, signatures, admission cards, memorial Lincoln cards, etc.

A piece of continental currency, 1772, signed by John Morton; D.s. by John Tyler; J. G. Whittier; John E. Wool; D. B. Harris, docketed by Gen. G. T. Beauregard on slave labor.

383. CIVIL WAR LETTERS, etc. A.L.s. by Jefferson Davis, Beauvoir, Feb. 1, 1887 ✧ A.L.s. by Gen. W. T. Sherman, St. Louis, Oct. 11, 1874 ✧ and others. Together 10 pieces, various sizes.

1 384. CIVIL WAR—NORTH. A collection of letters and other papers, of war interest. Together about 22 pieces.

Includes: A.L.s. by W. H. Seward, 1 p., 4to, Jan. 19, 1861. To Messrs Riggs & Co., re treasury notes ✧ A.L.s. by H. P. Bennet of U. S. House of Representatives, to Brig. Gen. Slough, re the "Sand Creek Massacre". 2 pp., 4to, Washington City, Jan. 30, 1865 ✧ A.L.s. by "Cornelius Curtis", 5 pp., 4to, 'Key West, May 1, 1863'. To Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, informing him of acts against the U. S. being practised by Civil employees of the government in relation to captured Confederate vessels; and other papers.

385. CONFEDERATE LETTERS. D.s. by W. D. Porter, 1 p., Jan. 28, 1861. To Governor Pickens ✧ A.L.s. [initials] by A. G. Magrath, 1 p., small oblong 4to. Charleston, Feb. 1, 1861. To an unnamed correspondent ✧ A.D.s. by B. F. Arthur, 1 p., 8vo. Jan. 4, 1861 ✧ and other pieces. Together 9 pieces, various sizes. War letters.

Porter's letter reads: "*Resolved, that the Senate confides in the discretion of His Excellency the Governor in the matter of the Mission in relation to the demand of possession of Fort Sumter*".

386. ILLINOIS. Collection of 20 autograph letters signed and documents relating to Illinois; 15 portraits and views and 15 negatives of Lincoln interest. Together about 50 pieces. 1846-90

Includes: A.L.s. of S. M. Cullum, 2 pp.; A.L.s. of N. B. Judd, to Schuyler Colfax, 2 pp.; 2 A.L.s. of A. C. Babcock, Republican State Central Comm.; and Edwin Beecher.

387. LINCOLN, ROBERT T. Seven A.L.s., Aug. 29, 1881 to May 9, 1912 ✧ 5 L.s., March 3, 1900 to July 19, 1918 ✧ also 8 other pieces of Lincoln interest. Together 18 pieces, various sizes; one letter slightly defective. 1881-1918

388. STATESMEN AND OTHERS. L.s. by David G. Farragut, Above Vicksburg, July 9, 1862 ✧ A.L.s. by Henry Clay, Frankfort, March 25, 1830 ✧ A.L.s. by William H. Seward, Wash., March 23, 1852 ✧ and others. Together 12 pieces, various sizes.

389. STATESMEN AND OTHERS. A.L.s. and L.s. by Gideon Wells ✧ John A. Dahlgren ✧ G. T. Pearson ✧ Herbert Fielden ✧ and others. Together 14 pieces, 4to and smaller.

390. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, etc. A large collection of photostat copies of Lincoln letters, Typewritten articles on Lincoln, and other pieces, mainly of Lincoln interest, various sizes.

391. MISCELLANEOUS AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, BROADSIDES, etc. Strictures Upon Charles B. Norton, of New-York, Book-Agent, &c. [Broadside], n.p. [1853] ✧ A.L.s. by William H. Seward, Nov. 16, 1860 ✧ Menu of the [Henry] Clay Festival at the Sherman House, April 12, 1847, n.p. ✧ and others. Together about 30 pieces, various sizes. 1847 etc.

392. MISCELLANEA. A collection of autograph letters, endorsements, facsimiles, etc., including an extensive collection of letters to C. F. Gunther offering various relics. Together about 160 pieces.

[END OF SECOND SESSION]



## THIRD SESSION

Wednesday, February 20, 1952 at 1:45 p. m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 393 TO 627 INCLUSIVE

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393. PORTER, FITZ-JOHN. General in Union Army. A.N.s. Written in pencil. 1 p., oblong narrow 8vo [May 24, 1862]. To Gen. G. B. McClellan. Docketed in margin: "*Gen. F. J. Porter to McC. referring note to him, May 24th 1862. Ent. rec. book C.p. 163. P. [Peninsula] Campaign*".

"*Read Tyler's note and my reply. I have ordered out a battery & Col. Warren—taking the latter because I could send no one out who ranked Tyler, but were not suitable persons for such an important post. F. J. Porter, B.G.*".

394. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1 p., 12mo. [Washington] May 26, 1862. To the Attorney General, Edward Bates: "*Will the Attorney General please give his opinion whether this claim of William H. De Groot, should be paid, the resolution of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

John Hay notes that "the fatal pigeon holes devoured" the papers sent to the various departments by the President. This, apparently, escaped that fate; a post-script, states: "*6 June 1862. Opinion sent.*"

395. BROSS, WILLIAM. Editor of the Chicago Tribune. A.L.s., 2 pp., 8vo. "Tribune Office. Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1862". To "*His Excellency A. Lincoln, Prest. of the U. S.*", seeking the appointment for Rev. James Bassett as Chaplain at Camp Douglas.

### RECOMMENDING A WHITE HOUSE EMPLOYEE

396. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card, 1½ pp., 16mo. [Washington] June 7, 1862. With 9 issues of Lincoln postage stamps; some uncanceled.

A note of recommendation for Edward Burke: "*The bearer of this, Edward Burke, has been here at the White House, several months, during my residence here, and has appeared to be a quiet, orderly, and faithful man.*"

This would seem to be the second recommendation written for Edward Burke. P. M. Angle, in *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, reprints one dated March 4, 1862, in which the President states, in part: "I take no charge of the servants about the house; but I do not understand that Burke leaves because of any fault or misconduct."

397. CONFEDERATE NEWSPAPERS. Richmond Enquirer Extra. Sunday Morning, June 29th, 1862. Folio; 2 small marginal defects and slight stains. "Victory on the North of Chickahominy. Half of McClellan's Army Beaten. . ."

[Richmond] 1862

398. SIGEL, FRANZ, Union General. A.Ms.s. of two telegrams: (1) 1½ pp., 4to "Headquarters 1st Corps Army in Virginia, Middletown, July 3, 1862", and (2) 3 pp., 8vo, "Headquarters First Corps, Army of Virginia, July 27, 1862". Both are addressed to Col. G. D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Genl. Pope's Army. Both have deletions and corrections.

The first telegram is a report from the detachments he sent to Edinburg and Wardensville; the other contains information as to the whereabouts of the various units of his corps, asks actions he should take in the event the enemy attacks various contingents he mentions; etc.

399. HALLECK, HENRY W., Major General in the Union Army. A.L.s., 2 pp. (imperfect), "*Corinth, July 13, 1862*". The letter is written on the recto and verso of one leaf, and on the integral leaf only the closing salutation and his signature "*Yours ever, H. W. Halleck*" appears, and probably about five lines preceding these closing words. has been cut away. ✧ Portion of a letter. 1 p., n.p., n.d. With closing salutation "*Yours ever, H. W. H.*" Together 2 pieces.

BOTH LETTERS WERE WRITTEN TO MRS HALLECK. In the letter of July 13th General Halleck writes: "*The events of the last two weeks have been truly momentous. The failure of McClellan before Richmond has taken us all aback and greatly complicated the events of the war. Two messengers were sent to me, one from the President & one from McClellan inviting me to go to Washington, & the President & Secty. of War both telegraphed me to the same effect, but I declined the invitation, knowing that the object was to involve me in the quarrel between Stanton and McClellan. One of the messengers said I was the only man in the U. States who could reconcile the present difficulties . . . When lo & behold the President issues an order making me General-in-Chief and ordering me to Washington to assume command of McClelland [sic] and all the other Generals of the Army! In fact putting me in General Scott's place . . .*"

In a portion of a letter [*supra*], on one page, Halleck writes: "*I have just received a private letter from Genl. McClellan about the attempts of abolitionists to create jealousies between us . . .*"

400. HALLECK, HENRY W. A.L.s. 1 p., 12mo. Head Quarters, Department of the Missouri. Saint Louis, July 21, 1862. To "*Brig. Genl Pope*".

"Despatches were sent to Genl McClellan, recommending that yourself, Genl Grant & Genl C. F. Smith be made Major Genls. Use this as you please."

#### LINCOLN, STANTON, SEWARD, AND J. E. JOHNSTON

401. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington] Aug. 2, 1862. On the verso of an L.s. 1 p., 4to. Washington, May 21, 1862, of William H. Seward, to Major General John A. Dix. With an A.N.s. of E. M. Stanton, and the signature of General J. E. Johnston.

Secretary Seward writes to Major General Dix requesting a pass through the Union lines

for Abraham Rencher, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, 1857-1861. He writes, in part, that Rencher "*will render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the Government. . . .*"

The President's endorsement reads: "*If the Secretary of War shall write his name below this, Gen. Dix, commanding at Fort Monroe, is authorized, in his discretion, to allow Governor Rencher & family to go to North Carolina.*"

E. M. Stanton writes, in explanation: "*I gave Governor Rencher a pass to go to Fortress Monroe that he might get a pass from General Burnside or Governor Stanley who I supposed to be the best person to quote in respect to Governor Rencher's return to North Carolina. The Department has no objection to it being given by Gen. Dix if the President thinks proper.*"

General Johnston's signature appears on the same page dated July 7th, probably the day on which he passed the Confederate lines. Governor Rencher retired to his home in Pittsboro, N. C., and devoted himself to agriculture.

#### ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER CALLING FOR 300,000 MEN, AUGUST 5, 1862

402. STANTON, EDWIN M. D.s. 13¼ pp., 4to. "*War Department, Aug. 5, 1862*[2]. Headed, "*Order Calling for Three hundred thousand*" (crossed out and substituted with:) "*Militia from the several states.*" 4,000

Original draft of the President's order calling for 300,000 men in the holograph of H. W. Halleck, with corrections and changes by Edwin M. Stanton, and signed by him, at the end, "*By order of the President.*"

By the middle of 1862 the need for men was imperative. Recruiting was not proceeding rapidly enough, even with the aid of bounties, to keep the Union forces at the high level necessary to carry on military operations. On August 4th the President ordered a draft of 300,000 men, after an appeal to the Governors of the loyal states, "in order to close the struggle which has been prosecuted for the last three months with energy and success. . . . Thus reenforced, our gallant army will be enabled to realize the hopes and expectations of the Government and the people." This order was supplemented by two others, issued by the War Department on August 8th, authorizing the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments and forbidding citizens of military age to travel in a foreign country.

The exultant promise of J. S. Gibbon's song, "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 strong," did not materialize; less than 100,000 men responded. "While at first the victory at Antietam brought relief and satisfaction, further reflection on the part of the people as well as of those high in office made it evident that merely to stem an invasion into the North was making little progress towards crushing the Confederacy. . . . This feeling showed itself in an extreme form in the open dissatisfaction, . . . over the draft necessary under the August call. . . ." J. F. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, vol. iv, pp. 164-5.

[See illustration on the following page]

Wm. Dept Aug 10  
Order. Calling on those having received from the Secretary of the Army.

Coder. Taking a short leave from his duties  
from the Lawrence Hotel  
Headquarters of the Army.

*Pericardium*:

[illegible]

Part. That a <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~

the grand militia he is in debt,

Adjusted into the series of the Market  
States, the average value was 1.1

now discharged. The City of New

will assign the quotas to the states  
and establish regulations for

Second. That if any state should

by the Diplomatic Agent here with

to you that if the, there would then send  
3 volumes

and that State has been divided by the species found therein.  
A number made up of them. There are  
of them were states equalized for  
this purpose.

Third. Regulations will be checked by the main Dept and presented to the



# "IT IS EASIER TO DEFEND A RAILROAD BY MASSING TROOPS"

403. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s. 3 full pages, 4to. Executive Office. Richmond. August 5, 1862. To Gov. F. W. Pickens.

A fine long military letter on the importance of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad in military operations, the defence of the Santee, a desire to secure the services of General Pemberton, and the establishment of martial law in South Carolina. He writes, in part: *"General Lee is of the opinion that experience has proved it to be easier to defend a Railroad by massing troops at salient and commanding points, to repress the attack of the enemy and strike him if he advances, than to extend the force along the whole line."*

*"I establish martial law in South Carolina very reluctantly, after being repeatedly importuned to do so. I entirely agree with you, that the civil authorities should be restored to their uninterrupted functions. . . ."*

404. MISSISSIPPIAN EXTRA. Mississippian Office, Aug. 8—9 A.M. 1 p., small 4to. [1862.]

Battle of Malvern Hill; The North Prosecuting the War for Revenge; Lincoln Government Afraid to resort to Draft, etc.

405. [CUMBERLAND GAP.] Sua-Extra! Vincennes: Tuesday, 6 P.M. August 12. Latest News from Pope's Army!! Independence, Mo., Captured by the Rebels! A Fight at Cumberland Gap! 1 p., oblong folio. [1862.]

## RECOMMENDING THE IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN

406. CHASE, SAMUEL P., EDWIN M. STANTON, AND CALEB B. SMITH. L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Washington City, August 30th, 1862. To "Mr. President".

TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN RECOMMENDING THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN WRITTEN ON THE DAY OF THE DISASTER AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

In the spring of 1862, McClellan, contrary to the wishes of President Lincoln and his advisors, insisted on carrying out his own plans for the Peninsular Campaign, which ended disastrously in the Seven Days battle. He was removed in favor of General Pope, reinstated after the second Battle of Bull Run, and finally dismissed on November 5th.

The opposition in the Cabinet was intense. At the Cabinet meeting of September 2 Chase and Stanton led the attack. Chase maintained that as a military commander he had been a failure, and noted in his diary, "that giving command to him was equivalent to giving Washington to the rebels." The members of the Cabinet, except Blair and Seward concurred; but the President argued that under the circumstances, McClellan was the best man to command.

The signatories of the letter: ". . . are constrained to urge this by the conviction that after a sad and humiliating trial of twelve months and by the frightful and useless sacrifice of the lives of many thousands . . . has proved incompetent for any important military command. And . . . also by recent disobedience to superior orders. . . . We are unwilling to be

[Continued

*Number 106—Concluded]*

*accessory to the waste of national resources, the protraction of the war, the destruction of our armies. . . .*

With the printed "General Order No. 182" which finally removed McClellan on November 5, 1862.

[See illustration]

407. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. ORIGIN OF GREENBACKS. BROADSIDE "Lincoln's Letter, to Col. E. D. Taylor, of Chicago." 1 p., 8vo. N.p., n.d. With a dollar green back, issue of August 1862.

The origin of the greenback; proposed by Taylor, favored by Lincoln, opposed by Chase. For a full account, see Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. 1, pp. 651-3.

408. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1 p., 8vo. [Washington] Sept. 5, 1862. On the verso of a L.s. 1½ pp., 4to. Springfield, August 29, 1862. of Richard Yates, to President Lincoln.

Governor Yates recommends General Turchin, "a brave and efficient officer . . . [who] desires active service in the command of his old Brigade."

Approved by the President, with instructions that: "*With the concurrence of the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, I shall be glad for Gen. Turchin to be given a Brigade . . . and sent where active duty is now required in Kentucky.*"

General John Basil Turchin, former engineer of the Illinois Central R. R., served with distinction in the capture of Huntsville and Decatur; resigned from the service, October 10, 1864.

409. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH TESTIMONIAL SIGNED, 1 p. 12mo, September 22, 1862; and 5 A.L.s. by prominent persons. *With 6 engraved portraits.* Bound in a 4to volume, full blue morocco; with hand-lettered title-page.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TESTIMONIAL READS: "*Dr. Zacharie has operated on my feet with great success, and considerable addition to my comfort. A. Lincoln, Sep. 22, 1862*". Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 166, states that Lincoln wrote this testimonial "for a young chiropodist, Isachar Zacharie, an English Jew" and reproduces the manuscript. On this same day Lincoln signed the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

The five autograph letters accompanying this testimonial include three letters addressed to Lincoln; all of them are testimonials in behalf of Dr. Isachar Zacharie, and comprise: A.L.s. by William C. Bryant, 1 p., 4to, New York, August 21, 1861. To "*Mr. Lincoln*", stating "*If you or any of your family are incommoded with any disease whatever of the feet, he will be happy to give proof of his skill . . .*"

A.L.s. by George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, 2 pp., 4to, Aug. 28, 1862. "*His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington*". Introducing Dr. Zacharie, and recommending his treatment of the feet of the soldiers.

[Continued]

that has been so deeply tarnished in the eyes of the world by his military failures.

We are unwilling to be accessory to the waste of National resources, the protraction of the war, the destruction of our armies, and the imperilling of the Union and the Government itself which we believe must result from the continuance of George B McClellan in command and seek therefore by his prompt removal to afford an opportunity to capable officers, under Gods Providence, to preserve our National existence.

We have the honor to be with great respect

S. P. Chase

Secy of the Treasury

Edwin M Stanton

Secretary of War

Caleb B Smith

Secy of the Interior

*Number 409--Concluded]*

A.L.s. by Rufus F. Andrews, 2 pp., 4to, Custom House, New York, Surveyor's Office, Aug. 29, 1862. To "*His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President*", introducing Dr. Zacharie and recommending his "*good service in providing for the comfort of the soldier*".

A.L.s. by William C. Bryant, 2 pp., 4to, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862. To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, recommending Dr. Zacharie as Chief of the "Corps of Chiropodists".

A.L.s. by Gen. A P. Banks, 1 p., 8vo, "Headquarters, Defences of Washington," Oct. 6, 1862. To "Major Genl. Dix, Commanding at Fortress Monroe," recommending Dr. Zacharie.

410. POPE AND HALLECK CORRESPONDENCE. Transcripts of two letters from Gen. John Pope to Gen. H. W. Halleck, each with certification by Lt. Col. T. H. C. Smith, A.D.C. to Genl. Pope, that they are true copies ✧ Transcript of letter from General Halleck to General Pope. Together 3 pieces.

Comprises: Letter from Genl. Pope to Genl. Halleck, 9 pp., 4to, "*St. Paul, Sept. 30, 1862*". Tear across one fold of the leaves. Certified by Lt. Col. Smith, A.D.C. to Genl. Pope, that this is a true copy. About the "*atrocious injury*" done Pope, and a bitter attack on the "*machinations of McClellan and his parasites*", the campaign in Virginia, etc. ✧ Letter from Genl. Halleck in reply to the preceding letter, 5½ pp., "*Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Octo. 10, 1862*" ✧ Letter from Genl. Pope to Genl. Halleck, 11 pp., 4to "*St. Paul, Oct. 20, 1862*", replying to Genl. Halleck's letter of October 10th, and asks "*Why are McClellan, Porter and Griffin retained in high commands with such charges of baseness & treachery hanging over them*". This letter is certified by Lt. Col. Smith, A.D.C. to General Pope, as being a true copy.

## CORINTH—THE BATTLE AND PURSUIT

411. McPHERSON, JAMES BIRDSEYE. A.L.s., in pencil, 13½ pp., 4to. *Hd. Qrs. Advance Div. Corinth, Oct. 1, 1862.* To Lt. Col. H. G. Kenneth.

A long and very detailed letter describing the Battle of Corinth, scenes on the field, individual engagements and the pursuit. General McPherson received the command of a brigade on October 2nd and joined General Rosecrans at the close of the battle and led the pursuit of the Confederate army under General Earl Van Dorn the following days. On the 14th of October he was promoted to the command of a division. He notes, in part: "*This is a brief history of the part taken by my command in the pursuit and I cannot close it without speaking in the most flattering terms of the bravery & soldierlike conduct of the men. Pursuing the Enemy for a distance of 52 miles, without transportation, and most of the time without provisions except such as could be gathered along a route already ravaged by a retreating Enemy, and all this without a word of discontent. They were always ready to move forward at the command, & anxious to overtake the Enemy. . . .*"

412. BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. Gavel. Attached is a card, inscribed in ink in an unknown hand: "*Made from a limb of a tree with bullet imbedded. From Battlefield of Antietam During the civil War*".

413. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card; written on both sides. November 3, 1862.

"Commissioner of Indian Affairs, please see the bearer of this, Mr. Pierce, who is well vouched to me, and talk with him and ascertain if there is any service in the Indian department, to which you can put him, with advantage to the public."

414. SPECULATION, CONFEDERATE, 1862. BROADSIDE: "A Proclamation. Whereas, in order to stop, if possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land . . ." 1 p., imp. 8vo. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 26. 1862.

Governor Vance's proclamation against speculation.

415. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*". Also signed by "*William Seward*", Secretary of State. 1 p., folio, December 10, 1862. Mended in two folds and wrinkled.

Commission granted to Ch. T. Van der Espt as Vice Consul of Belgium at Louisville, Kentucky. On the verso is a D.s. by T. J. Conn, Clerk of Jefferson County Court, dated Jan. 3, 1863, certifying he had recorded this commission in his office.

416. WELLES, GIDEON. L.s., 4½ pp., folio, "Navy Department, Dec. 12, 1862". To "*Honorable John P. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate*".

Requesting an appropriation of twelve million dollars for the construction of war vessels.

417. LINCOLN'S COPY. Further Communications from the World of Spirits, on subjects highly important to The Human Family. By Joshua, Solomon, and others. Including the Rights of Man, by George Fox. Given through a Lady. Second Edition. 8vo, original cloth.

New York: Published for the Proprietor, 1862

WITH THE AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE "*A. Lincoln*", in pencil, on the title-page.

418. [ELLSWORTH, COL. ELMER E.] Life of James W. Jackson, the Alexandria Hero, the Slayer of Ellsworth, the first Martyr in the Cause of Southern Independence. 8vo, original printed wrappers; small wrapper defects. FIRST EDITION.

Richmond: West & Johnson, 1862

419. [BOOTH, J. WILKES.] A group of eleven playbills, "Boston Museum," and "Willard's Howard Athenaeum," announcing performances by J. Wilkes Booth. Narrow folio. Boston, 1862-3.

The plays include: "Hamlet", "Richard III", "Othello", "The Robbers", and "The Apostate".

420. PENNSYLVANIA, RECRUITING IN. BROADSIDE: "More Recruits. It Is Ordered that the Third Regiment Reserve Brigade, Colonel Eaken, Must be Filled up to the Number of 1000 Men." 1 p., folio. [Philadelphia, circa 1862]

421. RECRUITING. CAVALRY. BROADSIDE: "Hamilton's Light Cavalry. A Good Horse to Ride and Good Weapons to Use." 1 p., oblong folio; frayed at the end. *Circa*, 1862

422. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s., A.D.s., L.s., AUTOGRAPH TELEGRAM, and others of Davis interest. Together 7 pieces, various sizes. 1862-3

### THE FIRST ENGROSSED COPY OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION WITH THE ERROR IN THE SUBSCRIPTION

423. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT Signed "*Abraham Lincoln*". Also signed by "*William H. Seward*" Secretary of State. Written in a fine spencerian hand on 1½ pp., folio. Washington. January 1. 1863.

THE FIRST ENGROSSED COPY OF THE "EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION" MADE FROM THE MANUSCRIPT DRAFT THAT WAS SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO BE ENGROSSED. This first engrossed copy contains the error in the subscription, reading: "*In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed*".

Mr. Charles Eberstadt in his article "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation", which appeared on pp. 313-59 of *The New Colophon*, 1950, gives an extensive account of the provenance of the present manuscript, and he has kindly permitted us to quote from his article. Mr. Eberstadt states:

"So it was that early on Thursday morning, January 1, 1863, the manuscript draft was rushed to the State Department to be engrossed. The engrossed copy was evidently returned for signature by Seward at about 10.45 a.m. The President signed it but, perhaps even while doing so, he noted a serious error in the subscription. It read: 'In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed'. This phraseology was used by Lincoln to proclaim treaties that had been ratified by Congress. His independent proclamations always used the phraseology: 'In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand . . .' For obvious reasons, Lincoln could not permit this confusion in the official copy of state. He must have asked Seward to have a new copy engrossed and, as it was eleven o'clock and his diplomatic guests were arriving for the New Year's reception, he repaired to the Blue Room, where for almost four solid hours his hand was wrenched and wrung by enthusiastic well-wishers.

"But where was the proclamation? The *Daily National Republican* of January 1, 1863 regretted that 'at the present time, we have not received a copy of the President's proclamation'. Naturally—it was not signed yet. The same paper the next day described the reception: 'The proclamation, however, had not yet been made public; and many looked inquiringly into the face of the President, but forbore to ask whether the word of liberation had been proclaimed'. No, the edict of freedom had not yet been proclaimed; though while the guests gazed inquiringly, there was being run on the press of the *Evening Star* one of the greatest scoops in newspaper history. It is apparently unknown to Lincoln lore today and forgotten in journalistic annals, but the proclamation found its way out of the State Department and into the columns of the *Star* and onto the streets of Washington early on the afternoon of January 1, 1863 before the official text had been signed.

"The text used to achieve this remarkable scoop was, of course, the engrossed copy with the 'testimony . . . name' error, and it was copied by the *National Republican* on January 2, 1863 and elsewhere.

[*Continued*]

L.S.

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*Number 423—Concluded*

"Whether this unofficial engrossed copy ever got back to Lincoln or not is a question difficult now to answer. More likely Seward kept it, for it passed to his Albany associate, Senator Cole, either from Seward or from Lincoln himself. From Cole it passed to his secretary, Frank A. Smith, and from him to his grandson, Francis S. Marlow; it then went to Joseph F. Sabin and, later, to Stan V. Henkels, from whom it was acquired by the late Oliver R. Barrett".

Accompanying the document is an L.s. by Francis S. Marlow, 1 p., 4to, June 12, 1922, to Joseph F. Sabin, giving the provenance of the document, Mr Marlow states: "... This was given to my grandfather by his uncle, Senator Cole ... Prior to the Civil War Senator Cole was in Mr Seward's law office in Auburn, N. Y. Later he left to go to California where he settled and subsequently came to Washington as Congressman and then Senator from that State. It is well-known that President Lincoln was particularly friendly with the delegations from the recently admitted States ... Doubtless from these associations the Senator obtained this paper direct from either the President or Secretary Seward. From the Senator to my grandfather and then to me ..."

[See illustration on the preceding page]

## GENERAL ORDER No. 1—EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

73- 424. GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. 1863-5. Comprises 632 General Orders. Bound in 3 vols., thick 12mo, full leather.

Washington. 1863-5

Contains the famous General Order No. 1, Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*, issued January 2, 1863. Has the name "C. W. Thomas, U.S.A." stamped in gilt on the backstrips: he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the capacity of a Quartermaster.

425. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] BROADSIDE: "An Address to the People of the United States of the President of the Southern Confederacy. Richmond, January 5, 1863 ... Jefferson Davis" with imprint "Richmond Enquirer Print".

NORTHERN PROPAGANDA. A fictitious "Address" which Robert McElroy in *Jefferson Davis, the Unreal and the Real*, vol. 1, p. 364, was a "daring forgery ... launched over the name of Jefferson Davis, a document purporting to be his reply to Lincoln's Proclamation of four days earlier ..."

"Citizens of the non-slaveholding state of America, swayed by peaceable motives, I have used all my influence, often thereby endangering my position as President of the Southern Confederacy, to have the unhappy conflict now existing between my people and yourselves governed by those well-established international rules, which heretofore have softened the asperities which necessarily are the concomitants of a state of belligerency, but all my efforts in the premises have heretofore been unavailing. Now, therefore, I am compelled *e necessitate rei* to employ a measure, which most willingly I would have omitted to do, regarding as I always must, States Rights, as the very organism of politically associated society.

"... All negroes who shall be taken in any of the states in which slavery does not now exist, in the progress of our arms, shall be adjudged, immediately after such capture, to occupy the slave status, and in all states which shall be vanquished by our arms, all free negroes shall, *ipso facto*, be reduced to the condition of helotism ..."



## ARMOR FOR WARSHIPS

426. ERICSSON, JOHN. MANUSCRIPT SIGNED, entitled, "*Impregnable Armor.*" 31¼ pp., folio. New York, January 18, 1863.

Important manuscript embodying the principles of protective armor for warships that affected future naval construction, based upon the experience of the "Monitor". He writes in part:

*"Having attentively studied the subject and demonstrated satisfactorily the cause of the unexpected destruction of the enormous solid targets, the expedient at once suggested itself of applying a laminated protection in order to exhaust the vis viva of the shot, by degrees, before reaching the solid core intended as the real armor.*

*The peculiar feature of the laminated protection is evidently that each successive lamina, or plate, may be split without affecting the next, forming as it does a separate body placed at a measurable distance from the neighboring plate. . . ."*

Accompanied by a plan of the "Monitor".

427. BONHAM, MILLEDGE, L., Confederate General. 2 A.L.s. and an L.s., 10 —  
3 pp., small 4to and small folio. V.p., Feb. 7 to July 31, 1863. To Pres. Jefferson Davis. War letters.

428. CURRIER & IVES. "Freedom to the Slaves." *Lithograph by Currier & Ives.* 1863; "Get Off the Track!" A Song for Emancipation, Sung by the Hutchinsons. *Lithograph title, by Thayer & Co., Boston. (circa, 1863)* "Scenes from the World Renowned Comedy 'Our American Cousin'." *Colored lithograph Chas. Hart, reproducing seven scenes from the play.* N. Y., circa, 1865; and, facsimile of J. Wilkes Booth writing on the window-pane of a hotel in Meadville, Pa. "Abe Lincoln departed this life Aug. 13th, 1864 by the effects of Poison." Together four pieces, large 4to. [1863-5]

429. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. 1 p., 16mo. [Washington] 90 —  
Feb. 18, 1863.

*"Sec. of Interior, please see my old friend, Dr. Henry, now from Oregon."*

Dr. Anson C. Henry was a personal friend, and one time physician.

430. [COPPERHEADS.] BROADSIDE: "Copperheads Vigorously Prosecuting Peace. Is it the Peace You Want?" Vignette of Columbia attacked by coiled copperheads ready to strike. 1 p., elephant folio. N.p., [1863.] 90 —

With the text of the Hartford Convention ending in a question printed in bold type, "Can a Loyal man accept such a Platform as this?" Tear in the center fold not affecting text.

431. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L., Governor of S. C. and General in Confederate Army. A L.s. and two manuscript telegrams, as described below. Together 3 pieces.

Comprises: L.s. (file copy). 2¼ pp., "State of South Carolina. Head Quarters, *Columbia*, Feby. 20th 1863". To "*His Excellency President Davis*". Docketed "*Copy letter to President Davis informing him that militia called out. 20 Feby 63.*" ✧ A Ms. Telegram, signed. 1 p., 8vo, "State of South Carolina. Executive Department". To "*Prest. Davis, Richmond, Charleston. Sept. 5/63*". Docketed "*Telegram to Presdt. Davis, asking for more veteran troops to be sent here, &c.*" ✧ A.Ms, telegram, signed. 1 p., 8vo, "*Columbia, Oct. 14, 63*". To "*President Davis near Chattanooga*", requesting to see him in Columbia.

### "SLAVE TRADE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN"

432. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s., "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to. Washington. 5th March, 1863.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to "my ratification of the Additional Article to the slave trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 7th April 1862."

433. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*"; also signed by "*William H. Seward*" as Secretary of State. 1 p., oblong folio, Washington, March 19, 1863.

Appointment of John Brigham of Michigan as Consul of the United States at Brussels.

434. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Bloodstone seal from signet ring of Mary T. Lincoln.

"An authority on Hebraic lore reads the upper inscription of a signet seal of Mrs. Lincoln as spelling *Yerushalaim*. Of symbols in the center, the two six-pointed stars would appear to be the conventional symbols of Judaism, the center crosses, Maltese. The building at the right can be taken for the Mosque of Omar and at the left the Holy Sepulchre. In overall intent the design seems to affirm Jerusalem as the seat of all religion, but supremely of Christianity, the Cross dominant and the name of the Virgin as the foundation stone. The spelling 'Mary' would indicate British or American workmanship. If Mary Lincoln ever sealed the name of Mary on a letter page, it is not known that such a page exists. She gave the seal to Mrs. Myra Bradwell of Chicago, a friend helpful to Mrs. Lincoln in her illness after her husband's death. To Mrs. Bradwell, Mrs. Lincoln also gave the manuscript of Lincoln's definition of Democracy and other valued possessions now owned by Margreta Pritchard, from whom Mr. Barrett bought Mrs. Lincoln's bloodstone seal".—P. 195, Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, in which the seal is reproduced on p. 195.

Accompanying the above is a bill of sale from Miss Pritchard covering the sale of this

bloodstone seal to Mr Barrett, in which is stated "a bloodstone seal bearing the inscription 'Jerusalem' on the face thereof in Hebrew characters, said to have been presented to President Lincoln by the Sultan of Turkey".

Also accompanying the above is a letter from Paul M. Angle, dated Dec. 15, 1951, to the Parke-Bernet Galleries in which he states: "The bloodstone seal of Mary Lincoln in the Barrett Collection is authenticated by an affidavit in our files . . . This seal was placed in the Chicago Historical Society on loan, October 24, 1932, by Myra H. Pritchard, granddaughter of Judge James B. Bradwell and Mrs. Myra Bradwell, and remained in the Society's possession until April 6, 1949, when it was sold to Oliver R. Barrett by Margreta Pritchard, daughter of Myra H. Pritchard and executrix of her estate, and delivered by the society to him". A copy of the affidavit mentioned by Mr Angle accompanies the stone, and in it is stated that "the seal was sent by the Sultan of Turkey to Abraham Lincoln to be given to Mrs Lincoln and for that reason had engraved on it the name 'Mary', first name of Mary Todd Lincoln". Subject to 20 per cent Federal Excise Tax.

435. PORTER, ADMIRAL DAVID D. L.s. "*David D. Porter*," 2 pp., small 4to. U. S. Mississippi Squadron, U. S. S. Cincinnati, March 22, 1863. To Gen. W. T. Sherman. Docketed by Sherman.

A FINE WAR LETTER. ". . . *I am waiting anxiously for you with a strong force that will sweep the rebels out—our guns are below the bank, and we cannot touch them . . . Rolling Fork Junction should be taken at all hazards, to prevent their further supplies of troops . . .*"

436. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington,] March 27, 1863. On the verso of an A.L.s. 11½ pp., 8vo, N. Y. Feb. 4th, [18]63, of John, Archbishop of New York. To the President.

Recommending that a son of Mrs Emily Duke, of Washington, be made a Lieutenant of Marines.

"*If there be any vacancy of a Lieutenant of Marines, I really wish the appointment within requested to be made.*"

Reprinted in P. M. Angle, *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 319, with a note: "There is no record of the appointment."

## THE GREAT LIFE PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN BY LAMBDIN

437. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Portrait Painting in Oils, by James Read Lambdin, 1863. Three-quarter-length figure facing the observer, bearded, wearing black coat and vest with gold watch chain and soft turned-down white collar with black bow tie; looking slightly to the right, and seated in a red and gold armchair with his right hand resting upon a document upon a green table cover; at the left, a stone window embrasure with a landscape and a glimpse of the Capitol; behind the chair at right is a rolled-up American flag upon a globe. 55 by 45 inches

A SUPERB LIFE PORTRAIT BY JAMES R. LAMBDIN (1807-1889), PAINTER OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS

[Continued]

*Number 437—Concluded*]

FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO GARFIELD, AND COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE CELEBRATED PORTRAITS BY HEALY, MATHEWS AND CARPENTER.

This great painting, one of the major life portraits of Lincoln, was executed from sittings by Lincoln in March-April, 1863, before the calamitous battle of Chancellorsville. It hung in the old Libby Prison Museum in Chicago from 1889-99, and was then for a short while exhibited in the American Military Museum at Omaha, Neb., whence it was purchased by the late Charles F. Gunther of Chicago [d.1920]. Mr Barrett acquired the painting about 1915.

The portrait is reproduced by Rufus Rockwell Wilson in his *Lincoln in Portraiture*, 1935, XXXII; it is also illustrated in a work by Emmanuel Hertz. The portrait was further published under the title *A Lincoln Masterpiece* in the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11, 1940, and was reproduced as a full-page color rotogravure in the same issue; copies of this reproduction will be given to the purchaser.

[See illustration]

438. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH ENVELOPE, franked, "*A. Lincoln.*" Washington. April 12, 1863. With an A.L.s. 4 full pages, 8vo, of the same date, of A. G. Henry.

The envelope is addressed to Alfred R. Elder, Olympia, W.T., as is the letter.

Anson G. Henry was a friend and physician of the Lincolns. He had just returned "from a visit to the Army of the Potomac in company with Mr. Lincoln & Lady". His letter gives an intimate account of the visit.

439. HAVELOCK, CHARLES F., Union General. A.L.s., 3 pp., 4to, Washington. April 17, 1863. Docketed on last page "*No. 4. Letter of General Havelock to President Lincoln. April 17, 1863*", and below is another manuscript note by Genl. Havelock reading "*Sent through Mr. [name undecipherable] to the President. C. F. H.*".

Narrates his services and protests removal.

440. JONES, SAMUEL. BROADSIDE: "Gen'l Orders No. 22. Head-Qrs. Dept. West Va., Dublin, April 24th, 1863." 1 p., 8vo.

Removal of martial law in the Department and instituting the civil authorities "as in times of peace". Small hole not affecting text.



[NUMBER 137]

A DEEPLY APPEALING AND MOVING ADDRESS TO LINCOLN

441. \*[LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] MANUSCRIPT entitled "*Felicitacion dirigida por los Demócratas de Barcelona (España) al insigne Abraham Lincoln, Abril 1863*". With numerous signatures. 8vo, original leather binding with a silver eagle on backstrip, gilt edges: a few binding defects, recased. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. Barcelona, 1863

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY A GROUP OF ADMIRING BARCELONIANS. A great and moving tribute from people in Spain who so appreciated Lincoln's efforts toward the liberation of the slaves that they presented him with this token of their great esteem. It has the original signatures of fifteen distinguished Spaniards followed by a transcribed list of names of admirers which appeared in the publication of the newspaper "El Debate".

ON THE ROAD TO VICKSBURG

442. GRANT, ULYSSES. A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. *Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn. Raymond, Miss, May 13th, 1863.* To Major General W. T. Sherman.

140 Military instructions to General Sherman written the day before the capture of Jackson in the campaign in which Grant hoped to defeat Generals Johnston and Pemberton before they could unite against him. Grant captured Jackson on the 14th, and moved rapidly on Vicksburg. His instructions read in part:

"Move directly towards Jackson starting at early dawn in the morning McPherson will start at early dawn from Clinton which place he reached at 3 P.M. to-day without difficulty. . . ."

COMMENDING A TRIBUTE TO A BRAVE ADVERSARY:  
"STONEWALL" JACKSON

443. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1/2 p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, May 13, 1863. To "*Col. Forney*".

555 Written to Col. John W. Forney, editor of the Washington Daily Chronicle, an administration paper, after reading an editorial, published by Forney, paying tribute to the fallen Confederate General.

"I wish to lose no time in thanking you for the excellent and manly article in the Chronicle on "*Stonewall Jackson*."

The President had written "excellency", then crossed out the last five letters and substituted "lent".

Reproduced, and reprinted, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 177.

444. PENNSYLVANIA. BROADSIDE. "Philadelphia Post Office, June 16th, 1863. I have just received the following dispatch from the Governor of this State, with a request that it be conspicuously posted in the City. C. A. Walborn, P.M. 'Harrisburg, June 16th, 1863. The Enemy is Approaching! I must reply upon the people for the Defence of the State! . . . Send forward companies as soon as possible. Signed, Andrew G. Curtin". Elephant folio. Torn in folds. [Imprint:] King & Baird . . . Philadelphia [1863]

445. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.S. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to; on vellum. Washington, July 1, 1863. Also signed by S. P. Chase.  
Captain's commission in the Revenue Service issued to John Faunce.

### THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

446. MEADE, GEORGE G. BROADSIDE: "Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, July 4, 1863. General Orders No. 68. The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. . . ." 1 p., 8vo.

### SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG

447. STANTON, EDWIN M., Secretary of War. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT NOTE. 1 p., 4to, Washington [July 4, 1863].

ANNOUNCING THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. "*A despatch from General Grant to Major General Halleck dated at Vicksburg July fourth . . . states that the enemy had surrendered their troops . . . The details of movement to be made by his forces are given, are not proper for publication at present*". A note, in an unknown hand, states that this is an "*original news item given to the press by Secy. War Stanton*".

448. BENSON, CARL. No Surrender. 8 pp., 12mo. N.p. [1863.]  
The Copperheads and French intervention in Mexico. Written "on the 4th of July while Meade's success was still in doubt." Docketed "Republished from Wilkes Spirit."

449. NEGRO. BROADSIDE: "Democratic Catechism of Negro Equality. July 4th, 1863." 1 p., 8vo. N.p., 1863.

The Democratic record on Negro equality given in a series of questions and answers. With an admonition to "Send your Democratic friends one of these Valuable Documents".

450. ANDERSON, ROBERT. Major and Commander of the troops in Charleston Harbor, 1860-1. commanded at the Evacuation of Fort Sumter. April 13, 1861. Printed Document, filled out in the autograph of Major Robert Anderson, with his name "*Robert Anderson*" appearing in the body of the document. 1 p., folio "Philadelphia, July 20, 1863".

Questionnaire submitted by George W. Childs, who was to publish "Lossing's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion", requesting biographical information, service in the army, etc. Accompanied by two pages of autobiographical information, dated Nov. 12, 1862.

451. [DRAFT RIOTS, 1863.] BROADSIDE: "Don't Unchain the Tiger!" 1 p., folio. N. Y., 1863. The same, in German. Two pieces.

An appeal to labor not to resist the draft. "When I hear workmen talk about resisting the law, burning houses, killing public officers. . . I say to them, 'Brothers! in the name of God—Don't unchain the Tiger!'" Signed, "A Democratic Workingman".

452. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Two Documents Signed "*Abraham Lincoln*". Broad-sides, 4to. "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.", dated *July 27, 1863* and *August 13, 1863*. In a leatherette folder.

LINCOLN CALLS FOR THE DRAFTING OF MEN TO FILL QUOTA DEFICIENCIES, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes". These calls for the drafting of men were issued at the period of renewed hope, as the first week of July, 1863, ended a year of Union defeats.

The document dated July 27, 1863, calls on the District of Columbia to furnish "*Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Five* as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the District of Columbia . . ."

The document dated August 12, 1863, on the State of New York for "*Two-thousand and fifty* as the first proportion part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the *Seventh* District of the State of New York. . ."

#### PROTESTING THE WRIT IN THE NEW ALMADEN MINE CASE

453. O'CONOR, CHARLES. A.L.s. 3 pp., 4to. New York. Aug. 3, 1863. To Reverdy Johnson.

Protesting the writ in the case of the New Almaden mine, located in the Santa Cruz Mountains in Santa Clara County, California. He writes in part:

"The California miners are almost invariably without title, or the pretense of it. They hold merely by possession. . . . To dispute such a title in California would be fatal to that country. . . ."

"If Mr. Lincoln be the simpleton that many of his most ardent supporters assert, this distinction may have been made to serve a purpose with him, I am led to think so. . . ."



454. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. [BROADSIDE.] By His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America. A Proclamation For a Day of Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer [Appoints, Thursday the Sixth of August. 1863]. Above Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By his Excellency John A. Andrew: A Proclamation [relative to the above Proclamation]. Atlas folio. [Boston, 1863]

455. SEWARD, WILLIAM H. Circular No. 39. Department of State, Washington. August 12, 1863. 7 pp., folio. Signed in ink at the end by William H. Seward.

To the American diplomatic representatives abroad outlining the then existing favorable military situation with instructions "to use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek commercial prosperity. . . . to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents. . . ."

456. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1 p., 16mo. [Washington.] August 21, 1863.

A most interesting memorandum indicative of the President's refusal to sanction individual acts of injustice, in the army or elsewhere. Donn Piatt, writing about the President's amelioration of penalties imposed on soldiers, records: "There was far more policy in this course, than kind feelings. To assert the contrary is to detract from Lincoln's force of character, as well as intellect. . . . He knew that he was dependent upon volunteers for soldiers. . . ." The note reads:

*"Judge Advocate General, please get all the papers, and report upon this case, with reference to the law, & the animus of Capt. Paige in the case."*

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*. vol. III, p. 518.

457. LABOR, APPEAL TO. BROADSIDE: "A Challenge!" Signed. "A Democratic Workingman." 1 p., folio. N. Y., August 25th, 1863.

"The rebellion of the Southern traitors against the Union and against the Government, is a rebellion against the democratic rights of the people, . . . it is to the best interest of every workingman, and it is his first duty as a citizen, to stand by the government. . . ." Accompanied another broadside, by the same author, along similar lines. N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1863. Small hole affecting a few words in the last named.

458. ABOLITION AND SLAVERY. [BROADSIDE.] An Abolition Traitor. There are Traitors in the North as well as in the South . . . A Democratic Workingman. New York, Aug. 29, 1863. Folio.

MRS LINCOLN'S BROOCH AND CUFF PINS

459. \*BROOCH AND CUFF PINS of gold and blue enamel. Brooch is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the word "Souvenir" in the center set with 47 rose diamonds, the back inscribed. "Presented to Mrs Lincoln from her friend William Mortimer. September 12, 1863." The cuff pins, about 1 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch are set with 27 rose diamonds each. Brooch and pins made of twenty carat gold. The three pieces in a morocco case. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax.

Purchased from Miss Lincoln, daughter of R. T. Lincoln, about 1895. Of French design and manufacture.

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING, 1863

460. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to. Washington, 3d October, 1863.

Authorizing "the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to a Proclamation". On this day the President designated Thursday, November 26th, as a day of general thanksgiving, urging his fellow citizens to "implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it. . . to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union."

461. BAXTER SPRING'S MASSACRE. Contemporary copy of "Report of the Attack by Quantrell on General Blunts escort and on the Camp at Baxter Springs, Oct. 6, 1863. By Major B. S. Henning, Provost Marshal. District of Kansas, Oct. 7th 1863". 13 pp., folio. This report was made to Col. O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjut. Genl. Dept of Mo. St. Louis.

COMMUTATION OF A DEATH SENTENCE

462. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. L.s. 1 p., 8vo. [Washington] Oct. 10, 1863.

To the Judge Advocate General commuting a soldier's death sentence after ordering an investigation. "To-day (July 18)," writes John Hay, in his diary, "we spent six hours deciding on Court Martials, the President, Judge Holt and I. I was amused at the eagerness with which the President caught at any fact which would justify him in saving the life of a condemned soldier. He was only merciless in cases where meanness or cruelty was shown. Cases of cowardise he was specially averse to punishing with death." From W. R. Thayer, *John Hay*.

The commutation reads, in part: ". . . the court was not warranted in finding the prisoner guilty of desertion, & as he has confessed himself guilty. . . it is ordered that the death sentence be commuted to confinement at hard labor for six months. . ."

The body of the letter is in the holograph of Judge Holt. Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. 111, p. 520.

463. NEGRO. BROADSIDE: "Dan'l O'Connell on Democracy! . . . The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro slavery in the United States." 1 p., folio. N. Y., 1863.

Appeal to "Irishmen and Workingmen! Give your votes in behalf of Freedom and not in behalf of slavery!" Signed, "A Democratic Workingman".

464. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and MARY. AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES on an album leaf. "For Fred. A. Payne. A. Lincoln. Oct. 13, 1863. Mary Lincoln. Nov. 4, 1863." 1 p., 12mo.

A very scarce piece combining both signatures.

465. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. BROADSIDE: "Soldiers: A grateful country has recognized your arduous service, and rejoiced over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. . . Head-Quarters, Army of Tennessee, October 14, 1863." 1 p., 4to. [Atlanta, Georgia, 1863.]

"THE HONOR WILL BE HIS IF HE SUCCEEDS; AND THE BLAME  
MAY BE MINE IF HE FAILS"

466. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 16, 1863. To "*Major General Halleck*".

A magnificent military letter on General Meade's failure to bring about an engagement with Lee's forces.

His reading of military books, conferences with his generals, his close observation of the various campaigns and battles of the armies in the field, had made the President "the best of counsellors".

General Meade did not at once comprehend the magnitude of the victory at Gettysburg. "Neither on July 3 nor during Lee's subsequent retreat did Meade follow up his advantage with the boldness to which Lincoln, in the midst of congratulations, exhorted him. . . . Meade, however, unlike McClellan, was only cautious, not luke warm. . . . He offered to resign when he inferred Lincoln's dissatisfaction from a telegram. Lincoln refused this, and made it clear through another officer that his strong opinion as to what might have been done did not imply ingratitude or want of confidence. . . . Step by step Meade moved on Lee's track into the enemy's country. Indecisive manoeuvres by both sides continued. . . ." Lord Charnwood, *Abraham Lincoln*, pp. 358-9.

Once again, as he did on September 19, 1863, the President writes General Halleck, and surveys the situation, urging an attack:

"I do not believe Lee can have over sixty thousand effective men. Longstreet's corp would not be sent away to bring an equal force back upon the same road; and there is no other direction for them to have come from. Doubtless, in making the present movement Lee

[Continued]

## Number 466—Concluded]

gathered in all available scraps, and added them to Hills & Ewell's corps: but that is all. And he made the movement in the belief that four corps had left Gen. Meade: and Gen. Meade's apparently avoiding a collision with him has confirmed him in the belief. If Gen. Meade can now attack him on a field no worse than equal for us, and will do so with all the skill and courage, which he, his officers and men possess, the honor will be his if he succeeds, and the blame may be mine if he fails."

Reprinted, and reproduced, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 178-9; reproduced in the same author's, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. II, p. 439.

[See illustration]

467. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s., "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to. Washington. October 17, 1863.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States "to my Proclamation". This was the call for 300,000 men, the draft to begin on January 1, 1864. This draft did not produce the disturbances caused by the proclamation of May, 1863. The Secretary of War was able to report that, "volunteering is going on, in some states, with much spirit. . . . It is proper to add that commanding generals bear testimony that the drafted men. . . acquit themselves well and make good soldiers."

468. [SUMTER, FORT.] Fragment of "the Confederate Flag which floated over Fort Sumter during the eight days terrific bombardment of the fort by the Union fleet. . . . beginning October 26th, 1863. . . . presented to me by George S. Baker, a member of the besieged garrison." From the accompanying notarized statement by J. Marshall Caldwell: witnessed by H. Kent Caldwell and Stan V. Henkels. 1½ pp., folio. [Philadelphia.] March 26, 1892.

Notarized before Samuel J. Taylor, March 31, 1892.

469. [COPPERHEAD, ANTI-] BROADSIDE: "A Traitor's Peace. Workingmen! The politicians who cry out for "Peace", and "the Union as it was." tell us that it is a very easy thing to settle the troubles between the North and the South. . ." 1 p., folio. Signed, "A Democratic Workingman." N.Y., Oct. 30th, 1863; small hole, text not seriously affected.

470. RAWLINS, JOHN A., Union General, and Secretary of War under President Grant. A.L.s., 6 pp., 8vo. "*Id. Qrs. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nov. 10, 1863*". To his fiancée Miss M. E. Hurlburt of Danbury, Conn.

A MOST INTERESTING LETTER. Rawlins was the principal staff officer and most intimate influential adviser to General Grant. His influence upon Grant in the matter of temperance was freely exercised, strong, and salutary, as he writes to his fiancée "*Today however matters have changed and the necessity of my presence here made almost absolute, by the free use of*

[Continued]

Executive Mansion,

Washington Oct 16. 1863

My dear General Halleck

I do not believe Lee can have

over sixty thousand effective men. Longstreet's Corps  
would <sup>not</sup> be sent away, to bring on equal forces, it  
is from the same source, and there is no other  
~~direction~~ for them to <sup>have</sup> come from. Doubtless, in making  
this present movement Lee gathered in a  
considerable scrap, and added them to Hoke's &  
Garnett's Corps; but that is all. And to know  
the movement in the belief that ~~from~~ Lee's Corps  
had left Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Meade  
apparently, avoiding a collision with him has  
confronted him in the battle. If Gen. Meade  
can now attack him on a field near  
the signal for us, we will do so with all  
the skill and courage, which he, his officers,  
and men possess, the honor will be his if he  
succeeds, and the blame will be his if he  
fails.

Yours truly, A. S. Johnston

*Number 470—Concluded]*

*intoxicating liquors at Head Quarters which last nights developments showed me had reached to the General Commanding. I am the only one here (his wife not being with him) who can stay it in that direction & prevent evil consequences resulting from it. I had hoped but it appears vainly his New Orleans experience would prevent him ever again indulging with this his worst enemy . . ."*

Between the lines of this letter there is one written in pencil by Miss Hurlburt. Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 319-21, reprints Mr Rawlins' letter, and the letter of Miss Hurlburt written between the lines in pencil, gives a very interesting note regarding the latter's letter.

471. GETTYSBURG CEMETERY. Order of Procession [and] Programme of Arrangements and Order of Exercises for the Inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, On the 19th of November, 1863. 8vo, 4-p. leaflet. Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 180-1. Washington: Gideon & Pearson, Printers [1863]

472. [GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.] DAVIS WILLS, President of the Soldier's National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg. D.s., 1 p., folio, no place. no date.

It was at the home of Judge Wills that President Lincoln was a guest and where he finished the writing of his famous "Gettysburg Address".

In this typewritten document Mr Wills relates his duties in connection with the dedication of the cemetery; his talk with Lincoln on the evening of Nov. 18, 1863; that he sat with Lincoln "... on the platform when he delivered his address, which has become immortal, and he read it from the same paper on which I had seen him writing it the night before. He afterwards made a copy of it, of which I have a facsimile and had a photograph of it taken. There are but two or three changes in this copy from that as taken by the stenographers on the day it was read from the platform".

473. GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. GEN. JULIUS STAHEL. A.L.s., 3 pp., 8vo, N. Y., June 29, 1911. To Isaac Markens.

*150-60*  
A fine letter on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. "... Yes, I escorted President Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg and was with him in the same car, when he wrote something on his knee, which I fully believe, was the famous address which he delivered at the battlefield . . ."

- 150-70*  
474. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L., Confederate General. 3 A.L.s. and 2 L.s., 8 pp., small 4to and small folio. V.p., Sept. 4 to Nov. 26, 1863. To Gen. G. T. Beauregard. Together 5 pieces, 4to and folio. War letters. On the back of the letter dated Oct. 27, 1863 is a twenty-six line inscription in the hand of Gen. Beauregard, signed, in relation to slave labor.

475. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of about 40 Song Sheets mostly relating to Abraham Lincoln, Civil War, etc. 4to, unbound. V.p., v.d. 95 —

476. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., folio. Washington, November 25, 1863. Also signed by William H. Seward. 1

Ship's papers issued to Jared S. Crandall, master of the barque "Coral", in the Port of New Bedford, to depart for a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean.

In fine state; with the seal intact.

### WRITTEN BY STANTON

477. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., small 4to. War Department, Washington City, Nov. 25, 1863.

Appointment of P. H. Watson as *ad interim* Secretary of War during the temporary absence of E. P. Stanton. The body of the letter is written by Stanton and signed by the President. The date is of interest, being the last day of the Battle of Chattanooga.

### "TO TADDIE LINCOLN"

478. LINCOLN, MARY. A.N.s., "*Mother*." 1 p., 16mo. Dec. 4th 63. 125 —

Autograph note, probably accompanying a gift, reading: "*To Taddie Lincoln from his loving Mother. Dec. 4th 63.*"

479. DRAFT RIOTS. BROADSIDE: "John, By the Grace of God, and the authority of the Holy See, Bishop of Buffalo. . . . Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, A.D. MDCCCLXIII." 1 p., folio. [Buffalo, 1863.] 45 —

On the Draft Riots in New York. "Withdraw yourselves, . . . from all who would excite to associations against the law of the land, or to violence, and mob-law. . . ." Tear at top and fold; text not affected.

480. PENNSYLVANIA RECRUITING, 1863. Broadside: "Attention Recruits Wanted for Co. G, 23d Regt. P.V., Col. Thomas H. Neill. . . ." 1 p., folio; parted at the fold. (Philadelphia, circa 1863) Separated at the center fold. 15 —

481. LINCOLN'S COPY. W. M. THAYER. The Pioneer Boy, and How He Became President. *Frontispiece*. 16mo, full polished calf; loose in covers; end-leaves lacking. Boston, 1863 65 —

Inscribed on front end-paper: "*Abraham Lincoln, President of United States. With the respects of the Publishers. May 1, 1863*". Listed on p. 31 of Houser's *Abraham Lincoln, Student. His Books*.

## CALIFORNIA GOLD CHAIN WORN BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN

482. \*GOLD WATCH CHAIN. Gold watch chain worn by President Lincoln. Made of California gold. 14½ inches overall length, consisting of finely spun gold strands and gold links woven into an intricate and delicate rope pattern. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. 1863

The original gold chain presented to President Lincoln by a committee of the Union and Central Pacific Railways visiting Washington to urge the government to provide funds to build the road.

"While talking to the president, some member of the committee noticed that the president carried a silver watch and that the chain was old and worn. In the conversation that followed one of the members of the party suggested to the president that he should wear a native gold chain from the western country, and that upon the return of the delegation to the West they would see that a pure native gold one was made and presented to him.

"This idea was carried out. . . . It was made by hand by one of the finest jewelers of San Francisco. Mr. Lincoln at once discarded the old silver chain and attached the gold one. . . ." The Union Pacific Magazine, February, 1923.

After the death of the President, Mrs Lincoln presented the chain to her nephew, E. L. Baker, who in turn gave it to another nephew, E. T. Smith, of Springfield, Illinois. It was purchased from Smith by C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, who later sold it to Mr O. R. Barrett. Accompanying the above are the following letters establishing the provenance:

Two A.L.s.s., of E. T. Smith, to C. F. Gunther, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10, 1890, 2 pp., 8vo., and Feb. 12, 1890, 5 pp., 8vo.

A.M.s. of L. G. Grubb, 2 pp., 8vo. Evanston, Illinois, n.d., containing a history of the chain and some personal history and notes on E. L. Baker. Also the excerpt quoted above.

Photostat of a L.s. of R. T. Lincoln, 1½ pp., 8vo. Washington, D. C. April 9, 1923. To Charles Moore. Concerning the gold chain, in which he writes, in part:

*"I thank you very much for your note about Mr. Barrett and the watch chain. I hardly know what I can offer him now in exchange,—certainly nothing in the way of a manuscript, as I have deposited all my father's manuscripts in the Library. . . . I will take an opportunity of coming and chatting with you about the matter to see if there may not be something I could trade him for the chain. . . ."*

See also, Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 14-5, and reproduction following p. 208.

[See illustration]

## THE SILVER WATCH GIVEN TO DENNIS HANKS IN 1864

483. \*SILVER WATCH. Waltham Watch, case no. E 279, Wm. Ellery movement, key winder no. 67613. With initials "D.F.H." engraved on the case. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax.

Silver watch presented to Dennis F. Hanks by President Lincoln on the occasion of his

[Continued]





[ NUMBERS 482 AND 483 ]

*Number 483—Concluded]*

visit to Washington to intercede on behalf of the prisoners arrested in the Charleston riot. "After the President has (*sic*) issued the order releasing the prisoners, Dennis told Abe of his being robbed on the train at Altoona, of his money and his watch. Lincoln turned around and took from his desk drawer an old silver watch that he had carried around over the State of Illinois, and from Springfield to Washington saying, 'Dennis, you may have this watch. I have carried it a long time. Take it home and take care of it.'" From the *Lerna*, Illinois, Eagle, October 17, 1930.

Together with the following establishing its genuineness:

A.L.s. of Mrs. M. M. Barney, grand-daughter of Dennis Hanks, 2 pp., 8vo. Paris, Illinois, July 5, 1890. To C. F. Gunther, offering to sell the watch.

Affidavit of Dennis F. Hanks, 1 p., 4to. Paris, Illinois, 14th May, 1891, on the provenance. Signed also by K. Laufman, County Clerk.

A.L.s. of Thomas Benton Shoaff, 1 p., 4to. Shelby County, Oct. 8, 1930. Concerning Dennis Hanks and the watch.

A.L.s. by M. L. Roman, 1 p., 8vo, New Orleans. Dec. 27, 1888. To C. F. Gunther, regarding the watch which had disappeared and stating that detectives are in search of it, knowing the suspect.

Mentioned in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 207, and reproduced, on p. 145.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

484. \*GOLD WATCH CHAIN. A gold watch chain, about 12½ inches overall length, broken towards the end, temporarily held in place by two circular clips. Subject to the 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. 1863

Watch chain worn by Abraham Lincoln, and very likely the one replaced by the gold chain presented by the representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railways.

485. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A pair of colored beaded moccasins worn by Abraham Lincoln, with beaded initials "A L". Worn. With a card inscribed in ink: "*Favorite Footwear worn by Abraham Lincoln*". Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 207.

486. SPECTACLES. Pair of spectacles worn by Abraham Lincoln. Complete: both lenses intact. Circa, 1863

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, following p. 208.

190 487. NICOLAY AND HAY. John Hay. A series of 9 autograph letters signed. 15 pp., 8vo. Four dated from the Executive Mansion, July 31, August 5, and August 20, 1863, and September 21, 1864, addressed to "My dear Ed" and Schuyler Colfax, and an A.N.s. "*John G. Nicolay*". Three autograph letters signed, 6 pp., n.d., Colorado Springs, August 16, 1878, and Washington, Sept.

17, 1884. The last two to Schuyler Colfax. And, an A.L.s. of Isaac N. Arnold. 3 pp., 8vo. Chicago, August 3, 1874. To Schuyler Colfax. Together 14 pieces. V.p., v.d.

The Hay letters to "*My dear Ed*," deal mainly with a transfer requested by Ed in which Hay reports that "*I got the President to ask Meade to let you go*." Both Hay's and Nicolay's letters to Colfax are concerned with their joint biography of Lincoln. Arnold writes that he is "going to resume my work of preparing his [Mr Lincoln's] speeches, writings, &c. for publication."

Included are three franked envelopes, two by John Hay and one by J. G. Nicolay.

488. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and CHARLES SUMNER. ORIGINAL WATER-COLOR PORTRAITS of Lincoln and Sumner, made in Washington in 1864, by Pierre Morand. Together, 2 pieces; mounted on one sheet.

TWO MOST INTERESTING PORTRAITS, DRAWN FROM LIFE BY PIERRE MORAND. The portrait of Lincoln is inscribed "*Washington, June, 1864*" and the portrait of Sumner is inscribed "*Chas. Sumner. Washgn, 1864*".

489. HANCOCK, GEN. WINFIELD S. Original Watercolor Drawing of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, unsigned [by H. Balling]. Inscribed by Gen. Hancock. 4to. Circa 1864.

Accompanying the above is an A.L.s. by John S. Wharton, private Secretary to General Hancock, written on printed stationery "Governor's Island, New York Harbor", June 8, 1881. in which he writes "*General Hancock . . . requests me to say that Mr. Balling did take a sketch of him about 1864. . .*"

490. [SHERMAN, W. T.] BROADSIDE: "Revolutionary Document. To the Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee." 1 p., 4to. [Nashville, Tenn., 1864.]

General Sherman's letter to Major R. M. Sawyer, reprinted, with an excerpt from the Nashville Times, "shows what you and your families have to expect from the tender mercies of the infamous Sherman. . . He rivals Butler in his atrocious designs. . ." Marginal tear slightly affecting text.

491. WILSON, JAMES H., Union General. Draft copy of an A.L.s., 8 pp., 4to, "*Hd. Qrs. Mily. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Jany. 14, 1864*". To "*Brig. Genl. Wm. F. Smith, Chief Engineer*". With numerous deletions and emendations.

Report of Engineer operations during the expedition commanded by Major Gen. W. T. Sherman for the relief of Knoxville.

"A. LINCOLN" AND "R. T. LINCOLN"

492. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, and ROBERT T. LINCOLN. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT signed of telegram by R. T. Lincoln. 1 p., 8vo "Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 24th, 1863 [1861]". To "*Fred P. Anderson, Astor House, New York*". Below the message is the following in the autograph of President Lincoln "*Charge to me, A. Lincoln*". With stamp "U. S. Military Telegraph. O. K., Jan. 21. 1864".

OF GREAT ASSOCIATION INTEREST, AND ONE OF THE RARE INSTANCES IN WHICH BOTH SIGNATURES APPEAR ON ONE PAGE.

"Robert T. Lincoln, his press nickname 'The Prince of Rails,' away at Harvard, never saw his father, even during vacations, for more than ten minutes of talk at a time. . . ." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. II, p. 266, where the body of the letter, and the signatures, are reproduced.

The telegram and note read: "*Fred P. Anderson Astor House New York, Bring Robeson with you. Come tomorrow. R. T. Lincoln. Charge to me, A. Lincoln.*"

493. CONFEDERATE IMPRINT, LIBBY PRISON. [BROADSIDE.] Special Instruction[s]. Government of the Guard on duty at C. S. Military Prisons in the City of Richmond . . . By order of Thos. P. Turner, Major commanding C. S. Military Prisons, C. S. Military Prison, Feb. 16, 1864: corner which affects two letters is lacking. Small folio.

494. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Four-line AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT by President Lincoln, signed "*A. Lincoln*", dated "*Feb. 22, 1864*". This endorsement appears on the last page of a two-page letter, dated "Washington, D. C. Feby. 18th 1864", signed by "*Jno. Ross, Princ. Chief, Cherokee Nation*", and by three members of the Cherokee Delegation.

The endorsement in Lincoln's autograph reads "*Commissioner of Indian affairs, please examine and report upon this case. A. Lincoln, Feb. 22, 1864*". There are two other endorsements below Lincoln's.

The above letter originally accompanied a petition in which they set forth their grievances, and the evils which have come upon the people of the Cherokee Nation owing to the war.

495. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s., "*Abraham Lincoln.*" 1 p., 4to. Washington, 23d February, 1864.

Authorizing "the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a Warrant for the Pardon of Henry Ramalia."

496. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. A.L.s. "*Mrs. Lincoln.*" 1 p., 8vo. N.p. [1864]. To Mrs Elizabeth Keckley, seamstress, With five portraits.

"On Tuesday, at noon, I sent you a letter, with check enclosed, for full amount, for both articles—leave the goods with Mrs. Martin". Mrs Lincoln has written at top of sheet "Through War Department".

497. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. A.L.s. "Mrs. Lincoln." 1 p., small 4to. Through War Department, Feb. 25, 1864. To Clement Heerd & Co.: torn into two pieces. With a portrait.

"Please send immediately 1 basket of champagne, the 'Widow Cliquot' brand". Three lines have been crossed through in ink.

### TESTING THE "ABSTERDAM SHELL"

498. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, March 7, 1864. To "Gen. Ramsay". With an A.N.s. of Gen. George D. Ramsay. 275-2

Concerning a test, by the troops, of the Absterdam Shell:

"Will a number of the Absterdam Shells, or projectiles, be placed in the hands of the troops for trial, as recommended by Capt. Benton, in his report of March 3rd?"

With the following comment by General Ramsay: "I should like to preserve this note and therefore beg it may be returned to me."

Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln the War Years*, vol. III, p. 277, quotes O. H. Browning: "At night went to see the President about getting contract for Dickson & Zane for manufacture of Absterdam's projectiles."

### THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS

499. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, March 15, 1864. To "Hon. Sec. of War." 286-2

On the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and the expiration of the term of enlistment:

"I understand a question exists as to the time the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps' term expires. Let them have their own way upon that, unless it would cause considerable injury."

500. MORGAN, JOHN H., Confederate General. L.s., 6 pp., folio, Richmond, March 16, 1864. To "General Cooper, Adjutant General C.S.A.". Statement relating to regiments forming part of his command. 500-2

501. LOGAN, JOHN A., Major General in the Union Army, and Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. A.L.s., 1 p., 4to, "Head Qrs. 15 A. C., Huntsville [Alabama], March 26, 1864". To "His Excellency A. Lincoln, Washington City". 160-2

Objects to being transferred from the 15th to take charge of the 17th Army Corps.

## SOLDIERS FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN

502. SOLDIERS NEWSPAPER. Natchitoches Union. Daily. Natchitoches, La., April 2nd, 1864. 2 pp., folio. Lt. Thomas Hughes, editor; Sgt. H. R. Crenshaw, & Co. Proprietor. Separated at one fold.

Printed on blue ruled ledger paper. Prominently displayed in the first column is the soldier's choice:

*"Our Ticket, For President, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. For Vice President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.*

*"It is customary for soldiers when opening an army office and publishing a transient (sic) paper to nominate their commanding officer for President. But we prefer on this occasion to depart from such usages and present the people's choice, Lincoln and Johnston (sic). . ."*

Also contains a poem on "The Soldier's Watchword," Grant's promotion and other military and local news.

503. LEE, GEN. ROBERT E. A.L.s. "*R. E. Lee*," 2 pp., small 4to. Headquarters, Northern Virginia. April 11, 1864. To Gen. J. C. Breckenridge

A FINE LETTER, pertaining to plans for The Wilderness Campaign. *"Present indications under it more than probable that on the opening of the Campaign by the enemy, a combined effort will be made for the Capture of Richmond . . . To carry out this plan, points in other parts of the Country must be weakened, of which we should take advantage. Longstreet has reported that the 9th and 23rd Corps, had left Knoxville, marching via Cumberland Gap, I do not know the present strength of the enemy in E. Tennessee . . ."* At the top of the first page "*Confidential*" is inscribed.

504. LEE, ROBERT E. Two Contemporary Photographs of Robert E. Lee.

Each signed by Robert E. Lee. One of the photographs is accompanied by an A.L.s. by S. I. Campbell, Lexington, Va., August 13, 1891, regarding the signing of the photograph.

## LAWYER-PRESIDENT OR HUSBAND?

505. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page, 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, April 11, 1864. With addressed and franked envelope. To "*Whom it may concern*". [ALSO] A.L.s. of Mrs Sallie Ward Hunt, 4 pp., 8vo, Louisville, March 31, (18)64. To Mrs Lincoln.

Not all these were addressed to Abraham Lincoln; some sought Mrs Lincoln's influence in matters more within her sphere. Not all applicants who attempted to reach the President through his wife were important politically. Among those who pressed for aid were many who suffered the dislocations attending a war.

One request, "relying upon your known kindness and nobleness of heart," was made directly to Mrs Lincoln by Sallie Ward Hunt, of Louisville, Kentucky. A letter, addressed to Joshua Speed, asking for the release of some personal property, had been "placed" in Mrs Lincoln's hands, and "fearing that in the multiplicity of your engagements, so trifling a matter, may escape your memory," she writes in person "to beg your influence to secure the necessary papers".

The extent of Mrs Lincoln's influence is hard to appraise as there is no accompanying

note of opinion. She did, however, bring the matter to the attention of the President, who gave the order for restitution. It is not too difficult, in reading the order, to discern where the Lawyer-President gives way to the husband:

*"I know nothing on the subject of the attached letter, except as therein stated. Neither do I personally know Mrs Hunt. She has however, from the beginning of the war, been constantly represented to me as an open, and somewhat influential friend of the Union. It has been said to me, (I know not whether truly) that her husband is in the rebel army, that she avows her purpose not to live with him again. . . . I would not offer her, or any wife, a temptation to a permanent separation from her husband; but if she shall avow that her mind is . . . made up to such a separation, I shall be glad for her property . . . to be delivered to her, upon her taking the oath of December 8, 1863."* Reprinted, and partly reproduced, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 182; Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. II, p. 926.

506. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, April 21, 1864. To "*Hon. Sec. of War*".

Forwarding letters from Gov. Michael Hahn, the first free state Governor of Louisiana, inaugurated on March 4, 1864. On March 11, General Banks ordered the election of delegates to a convention for the revision and amendment of the Louisiana Constitution. It is possible that the papers mentioned dealt with the Convention which opened on April 6, 1864:

*"The accompanying letter & papers from Gov. Hahn, came to me with a letter of his to me, requesting me to read than hand them to you. Shall we send him his Louisiana citizens named?"*

507. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] L.s. by F. W. Kellogg, 1 p., small 4to. Washington City, May 1, 1864. [To Pres. Abraham Lincoln.]

Regarding an appointment of a judge in the Territory of Montana. On the final sheet Abraham Lincoln has inscribed "*Judge*".

508. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s., "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., folio. Washington, May 7th, 1864. Also signed by William H. Seward. 45

Appointment of Carlos E. Leland, "Consul of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, at New York."

509. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s., 2 pp., 4to, "*Richmond, Va., May 27, 1864*". To "*Mr. T. N. Conrad*". 12-60

This letter is to the Rev. Thomas N. Conrad, who apparently had been doing some spying for the Confederate Government. Davis's letter reads in part: "*Please accept my thanks for the zealous and patriotic manner in which you have lately served the Confederacy by going within the enemy's lines . . .*"

Accompanying the above: Two A.L.s. (one with initials) by James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; (1)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp. Dec. 19, 1864, and (2) 1 p., Dec. 20, 1864. Both are to Thomas N. Conrad, and pertain to a mission he is to undertake ✧ A.N.s. by Secty. of War James A. Seddon, to Lt. Col. Mosby and Lieut. Carwood, directing them "*to aid and facilitate the movements of Capt. Conrad*".

The letter to T. N. Conrad is printed in Jefferson Davis' "*Letters, Papers and Speeches*", vol. v, p. 261.

510. TEXAS. FOOD COSTS IN. 1861. BROADSIDE: "Schedule of Prices: The Law of Congress requires us to establish every two months or oftener, a Schedule of Prices, to be paid by Government Agents." 1 p., oblong 4to. Rusk or Marshall. *circa* 1861.

Regulated prices of agricultural products, meats, clothing, horses, mules, transportation, whiskey, etc.

511. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card, 1½ pp., 16mo. [Washington.] June 30, 1864.

Military pass issued to Miss Annie P. Shepherd to see prisoners at Point Lookout, one a relative:

*"Allow this young lady, Miss Annie P. Shepherd to pass with Paymaster Carpenter to Point Lookout, & see there, Charles Skinker, Thomas Gold, and Frank Shepherd, prisoners at that place."* Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 192-3.

512. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. 1 p., 16mo. [Washington.] June 30, 1864.

Pass issued to Edward C. Carpenter to bring his mother to Washington:

*"Allow Mr. Edward C. Carpenter, District Attorney of this District, to bring his mother with him from Harper's Ferry to his own home in Washington."* Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 192-3.

513. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*," folio, on vellum. City of Washington. July 1, 1864. Also signed by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Appointment of Edward G. Bush as Captain in the Tenth Regiment of Infantry. With seal of the United States: cracked.

### "I BELIEVE I NEED NO ESCORT"

514. LINCOLN. ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington] July 4, 1864. On the verso of an A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. Camp Tod, July 3, 1864. of Lt. James B. Jamison, to "*His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln*" Also, an A.N.s. of C. H. (?) Raymond. Hd.Qrs. Dept. Washington. July 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT REJECTS AN ESCORT SENT BY GENERAL AUGUR.

Fear for the safety of the President was a grave concern of his friends, and military measures were enforced to protect him. Sentries were posted around the Executive Mansion while the main body of the guard was stationed in a vacant basement room. The President had an aversion to an escort or guard, and often went about unattended.

Lt. Jamison reported for duty on orders from General Augur, Military Governor of the District of Washington, "*as an escort. I reported the same and received a verbal order that the men were not wanted and will report the same to you in the morning providing you wish it.*"

C. H. Raymond's note, of the same day, reads: "*If his Excellency the President of the U.S.*



wishes an escort, Lt. Jamison will furnish it. . ."

In reply, the President writes:

"I believe I need no escort, and unless the Sec. of War directs, none need attend me. A. Lincoln, July 4, 1864."

The endorsement is reprinted, and reproduced, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 192-3.

### "I . . . . INTEND A SINCERE EFFORT FOR PEACE"

515. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 full page. 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 15, 1864. To "*Hon. Horace Greeley*". 11

An important political letter and one of the several attempts to initiate peace negotiations, in this instance by Horace Greeley, who had received questionable information concerning Confederate Commissioners in Canada. He presented this information, urging a frank offer. On July 9, 1864, the President stated his terms for a peace "embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces." A safe conduct for the commissioners was included.

"Such a mode of prosecuting the business was not in accordance with Greeley's idea; therefore it was not until after further correspondence and some pressure from the President that he with reluctance accepted. . . ." J. F. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, iv, 513-4, who also points to the letter below as the "pressure":

"Yours of the 13th is just received; and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those Commissioners, if they would consent to come, on being shown my letter to you of the 9th Inst. . . . I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 20-2.

[See illustration facing page 192]

516. WAR LOAN. 1864. Printed circular letter, "To the People of the United States. Treasury Department, July 25, 1864." 3 pp., 4to. [Washington, 1864.] 10 00

Treasury appeal for two hundred million dollars, "redeemable after five and payable after twenty years from August 15, 1867." Corners frayed; text intact.

517. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. Endorsement s. [Washington,] Aug. 15, 1864. On the verso of a L.s., 4½ pp., 4to. Washington. D. C., July 26th, 1864. of J. B. Stewart, to John P. Usher. 50

John B. Stewart, about to leave for New York to obtain type for his "*National Union Press*" a Loyal paper established by myself," begins with an account of his political activities in Kentucky "and to promote the cause of emancipation". His main reason for writing, however, is "to beg your kind interposition in behalf of Profr. De Janon's restoration to the Professorship of Spanish at West Point. . . . opposed by Prof. Muhan and one or two others. . . . I hope the President will settle this by sending Mr. De Janon back. . . ."

The President's note reads:

"The first time the Sec. of [*War crossed out*] Interior calls here will he please mention the DeJanon case? Aug. 15, 1864."

There is no docket to indicate the outcome.

518. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln*." 1 p., 4to. Executive Office, Washington, Aug. 17, 1864.

Appointing William Helmick temporary Acting Commissioner of Pensions during the absence of Joseph H. Barrett.

### THE CASE OF LOUIS A. WELTON

519. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 2 pp., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, August 31, 1864. With an A.N.s. by Thurlow Weed and H. J. Raymond. on the third page.

#### A DOCUMENT OF GREAT INTEREST.

Louis A. Welton was caught, in the summer of 1864, with a written contract in his possession agreeing to furnish the rebel forces with supplies. He was sentenced to imprisonment for trading with the enemy, but succeeded in securing the support of Thurlow Weed, H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, and Senator Morgan, of New York, in requesting a pardon.

"The appeal came to Lincoln at a time when he could not afford to lose any of his political support; and there were not three men in the country for whose support just then he cared more than for these three. . . . But not even for the good will of these men would he pardon a man whom he believed justly accused unless they would assume the responsibility. He required them to enter their request for the pardon on the very document in which he set forth his reasons for believing that it ought not to be granted." W. E. Barton, *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. II, p. 268.

This remarkable document reads:

"Mr. Louis A. Welton came from the rebel lines into ours with a written contract to furnish large supplies to the rebels, was arrested with the contract in his possession, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for it. He, and his friends complain of this, on no substantial evidence whatever, but simply because his word, only given after his arrest, that he only took the contract as a means of escaping from the rebel lines, was not accepted as a full defence—He perceives that if this had been true he would have destroyed the contract as soon as it had served his purpose in getting him across the lines; but not having done this and being caught with the paper on him, he tells this other absurd story that he kept the paper in the belief that our government would join him in taking the profit of fulfilling the contract. This is my understanding of the case. . . . Now if Senator Morgan, and Mr. Weed, and Mr. Raymond, will not argue with me that I ought to discharge this man, but will, in writing on this sheet, simply request me to do it, I will do it solely in deference to their wishes."

To this peremptory request, Thurlow Weed wrote:

"We respectfully request the President to pardon the within named Louis A. Welton, now at Fort Delaware."

And H. J. Raymond added:

"I have read Mr. Welton's statement and if it is true, (and I know no reason for distrusting it,) his pardon would be an act of justice. I concur in Mr. Weed's request." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 183; *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. III, pp. 507-9; and in W. E. Barton, quoted above.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, July 15<sup>th</sup> : 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley,

My dear Sir

Yours of the 13<sup>th</sup> is just received; and I am disappointed that you have not already reached, with those Com. summonses, if they would consent to come, on being shown my letter to you of the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst. Show that over this to them; and if they will come on the terms stated in the form, bring them. I not only intend a successful effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is so.

Yours truly  
A. Lincoln

TO THE AUTHOR OF "BEN HUR"

520. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. [Washington.] Sept. 1, 1864.

Military pass issued to "two ladies":

*"Will Gen. Wallace please allow these two ladies to visit their brother, Walter Lenon in Prison at Fort McHenry?" Sandburg, Lincoln Collector, pp. 192-3.*

WITH TWO ENDORSEMENTS ON ONE PAGE

521. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 2 A.N's.s. [Washington] Sept. 5. and Sept. 12, 1864. On the verso of an A.L.s. 2½ pp., Saugerties, June 1, [1864], of Dr.

W. C. DeWitt. With an A.N.s., ½ p., of John B. Steele, Kingston, Sept. 8, 1864.

Dr. DeWitt appeals to Congressman Steele, Thirteenth District, N. Y., to obtain the discharge Peter L. Shultie, "unfit for Military duty on account of Imbecility of Mind & disease of his Lungs."

The request is returned by the President with a note:

*"If Hon. John B. Steele will, in writing, on this sheet, request me to discharge this boy I will do it, Sep. 5, 1864. A. Lincoln."*

Congressman Steele endorses Dr. DeWitt's diagnosis and personal integrity, Kingston, Sept. 8, 1864, and the discharge is authorized:

*"Let this boy be discharged. A. Lincoln, Sep. 12, 1864."*

THE WASHINGTON PAPERS COMPLAIN

522. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s. 1 p., 8vo. Executive Mansion, Washington, Sep. 9, 1864. To "*Hon. Secretary of War.*"

An important letter concerning the relations of the War Department and the Washington papers, apparently on a complaint regarding release of news.

*"I am appealed to by the proprietors of papers here because they have to get telegraphed back to them from New York, matter which goes from the War Department. Might not this be avoided without harm or inconvenience to any?"*

523. CHICAGO CONVENTION, THE. Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States. 3 pp., 4to. New York. September 9, 1861.

Appeal "to the People of the United States—lovers of the Union and Friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both which the acts and declarations of the Chicago convention involve."

524. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s. "*Abraham Lincoln.*" 1 p., folio. Washington, October 25, 1864. Also signed by William H. Seward.

Executive pardon for William Trunnell, "convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill." Mended at one fold; text not affected.

525. BROADSIDE. "Black Republican Prayer." Measures  $37\frac{7}{8}$  by  $51\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Inlaid. No place [1864]

A SCARCE BROADSIDE. Begins "Abram [sic] Lincoln, who are in the White House at Washington—glorified be thy name: thy Presidency has come, thy will must be done, as set forth in the Chicago Platform. Give us daily the delight of thy counsel, and lead us not into trouble, but deliver us from Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Army . . . BENEDICTION. May the blessings of Emancipation extend throughout our unhappy land, and the illustrious, sweet-scented Sambo nestle in the bosom of every Abolition woman . . . Amen".

526. [PEACE DEMOCRATS. ANTI-] BROADSIDE: "Is It Peace or War?" 1 p., folio. Philadelphia, 1864.

Quotations from the Chicago Platform and the Democratic candidates, McClellan and Pendleton, ending with, "Democrats can you tell whether you are asked to vote for Peace or War, Union or Disunion." Repaired at the fold, hole affecting several words, one letter cut into.

527. ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1864. Broadside: "Peace & Disunion! What is meant by an Immediate Cessation of Hostilities?" 1 p., folio; some tears at folds. [1864.] Anti-Democratic Party broadside.

528. LINCOLN, THOMAS—"Tad". A.L.s., "*Thomas Lincoln. Your friend Tad*". 1 p., 8vo, "*Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 6, 1864*". To "*Dear Gumpert*".

AN EXTREMELY RARE AUTOGRAPH. Reproduced on p. 189 of Carl Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*.

"I send Thomas Cross to see you about the carriage bill. It was sent to me and I ant [sic] got any money to pay the man with. . . ."

[See illustration facing page 196]

529. MEADE, GEN. GEORGE G., Union General. Original Watercolor Drawing of Gen. George G. Meade. by H. Balling, signed. Signed by Gen. Meade in the lower margin, and dated "*Oct. 12, 1864*". 4to.

### LINCOLN AND "TAD"

530. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. [Washington, 1864.]

"Tad kept the White House employees busy— . . . the household staff, including the President's secretaries, were not allowed to forget that young Thomas Lincoln was about and had to be reckoned with. . . . He would follow his father to the War Office and to the telegraphers' office. . . . Once he went with Mr. Lincoln to the Navy Yard. . . ." Hertz, *Abraham Lincoln, a New Portrait*, vol. 1, pp. 255-6.

It is quite likely that after one such visit that the request was made: "*Let Master Tad have a Navy sword. A. Lincoln.*"

Reproduced in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, p. 198.

531. ELECTION CAMPAIGN. 1864. Two Broad sides: "What Genuine Democrats Think of the Rebellion," 2 pp., 4to. Issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and by the same, "What Jeff. Davis Thinks of the War," 1 p., 4to. 1864. With Governor Vance's General Order No. 9, 1 p., 8vo. Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1862. Three pieces, 1862-4.

532. ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1864. BROADSIDE: "To Every Patriot Irrespective of Party." 1 p., 4to. N.p. November 1864.

Issued by the National Union City Executive Committee calling for support of the administration and rejection of McClellan.

533. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Lincoln Campaign Songster, for the use of Clubs, containing all of the most popular Songs. 32mo, original pictorial wrappers. Philadelphia, 1864

534. ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1864. Collection of 12 National and State tickets. Lincoln and Johnson; 2 McClelland and Pendleton; 1 Breckinridge and Lane; 1 Davis and Stephens, and "Song on the Death of President Abraham Lincoln," by Silas S. Steele, 1 p., 8vo. Philadelphia, 1865. Together 17 pieces, 12mo and 8vo. [1860-4-5.]

Includes examples from Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and Connecticut.

535. PHILATELY. A collection of 36 cancellations from various "Lincoln" towns in the United States: clipped and mounted. Accompanied by a collection of 12 humorous cards used in the election campaign of 1864.

The humorous cards are directed mainly against McClellan supporters, Peace Democrats, Copperheads, etc. The cancellations represent towns bearing names such as, Lincoln, Lincolnton, Lincolnale, Lincolnville, Lincoln Park, etc.

536. MOSBY, JOHN S., Major in the Confederate Army, and commander of "Mosby's Rangers". A.L.s., 2 pp., 8vo, Nov. 11, 1864. To "Major General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding U. S. forces in the Valley". Stamped "War Records. 1861-1865. Copied".

COLONEL MOSBY'S WARNING TO GENERAL SHERIDAN ABOUT SHOOTING PRISONERS.

"Sometime in the month of September during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung & shot in the streets of Front Royal by order & in the immediate presence of Brigadier General Custer. Since then another captured by a Col. Powell on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock was also hung—a label affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men declared 'that this would be the fate of Mosby & all his men'. . . . Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me reluctantly to adopt a course of policy repulsive to humanity . . ."

Reprinted, and a portion of the letter reproduced, in Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 323-4.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, <sup>①</sup> Oct 6<sup>\*</sup>/<sub>11</sub> 1869.

Dear Gumpert

I send Thomas  
Cross to see you about  
the Carriage Bill. It was  
sent to me and I am  
not <sup>at</sup> any money to <sup>pay</sup> the  
man with.

And Oblige,  
Thomas Lincoln  
Your Friend  
Tad

537. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Ls., 1 p., 4to. "*Richmond, Va., April 1, 1861*". To "*His Excellency Henry W. Allen, Gov. of Louisiana*". Stains.

Respecting Dr. D. W. Yandell, surgeon to Gen. J. E. Johnston. Docketed on integral leaf.

538. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. N.s. [Washington, *circa* Nov. 12, 1861.] On a franked and addressed envelope by Montgomery Blair. With an A.Ls. 2 pp., 8vo. Nov. 12, 1861, to "The President".

A long letter on Maryland politics but mainly concerning Col. William J. Leonard, who was removed from his post as Provost Marshal on the recommendation of J. A. J. Cresswell because he was favored by a portion of Cresswell's district for Congress. He requests the restoration of Leonard "*in order to save the seat for a friend of the administration, whether Leonard or Cresswell.*" He recommends him for "*President of the Board of claims for enlisted slaves . . . to repair in an appropriate manner the wrong done. . . .*"

The President confers the appointment in a laconic note on the envelope: "*William J. Leonard, For Slave Appraiser.*"

539. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a slip of paper cut from a letter, dated Nov. 17, 1861.

"*In addition to what is within said, I know Mr. Scovel to be one of our best friends. Will the Sec. of Treasury please see him, A. Lincoln, Nov. 17, 1861.*"

### "I WISH YOU TO DO NOTHING MERELY FOR REVENGE"

540. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Ls. 1 p., 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov 19th, 1864. To Major-General Rosecrans.

A superb letter, exercising a power, characterized by Robert G. Ingersoll, as never used "except on the side of mercy," in the extraordinary case of Major Enoch O. Wolf, C.S.A., and halting a senseless execution, in retaliation for the killing of a Union officer, Major James Wilson. The plight of the Confederate officer, a Mason, was called to the attention of the President by a local Masonic Lodge.

Major Wilson, together with six men from the Third Missouri Militia, was shot on order of Colonel Tim Reeves, a Confederate guerilla leader, on October 3, 1864. In retaliation, General Rosecrans ordered the execution of six Confederate soldiers on October 29, 1864, and on November 7th, added the name of Major Wolf, a new arrival at McDowell Prison in St. Louis, to be shot on Friday, November 11th. A telegram from the President, on November 10th, requested a report and a stay of execution. The letter followed:

"*A Major Wolf, as it seems was placed under sentence, in your Department, to be executed in retaliation for the murder of a Major Wilson; and I, without any particular knowledge of the facts, was induced, by appeals for mercy, to order the suspension of his execution until further order. Understanding that you so desire, this letter places the case again within your control with the remark only that I wish you to do nothing merely for revenge, but that what you may do, shall be solely done with reference to the security of the future.*"

Oliver R. Barrett, writing about the above, notes: ". . . I found that Lincoln had retained



a copy of his letter to Rosecrans about Major Wolf. . . . There is a mystery that I never could fathom in that contrary to his invariable custom, Lincoln signed the copy sent to Rosecrans "A. Lincoln", although it was strictly an official letter, and yet two days later he signed Mrs Bixby's letter "Abraham Lincoln", although he never used that signature on private letters. Another mystery is why he retained no copy of the Bixby letter while he retained a copy of the Rosecrans letter." Excerpt from a letter written by Mr. Barrett, May 3, 1948.

Dr. Barton, commenting on Lincoln's sense of justice, states:

"Lincoln was a man of deep sympathy, but his sympathy had a certain well-defined limitation. He felt sympathy where he could see or visualize the personal sorrow that was caused by an act or condition." *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. II, p. 249. Reprinted, with a detailed account of the case, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 186-8.

541. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. President of the Confederate States, D.s. "*Jefferson Davis*". 1 p., 4to, Richmond, Va., Nov. 19, 1864.

Addressed to the "Senate of the Confederate States", nominating George A. Trenholm as Secretary of the Treasury. Indorsements on the back of integral leaf, one reading "Nov. 22, 1864. Confirmed".

# MANUSCRIPT PAGE FROM THE ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CONTAINING SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES ON THE TERMS OF PEACE

542. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, 1 p., folio, from the Annual Message to Congress. [Washington, December 6, 1864.]

IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT MANUSCRIPT PAGE FROM THE ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, 1864, DEALING ENTIRELY WITH THE QUESTION OF PEACE, THE MANNER IN WHICH IT MAY BE OBTAINED, AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

The page begins with, "*not necessarily true of those who follow.*" It reads, in part:

"*Some of them, we know, already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can, at any moment, have peace simply by laying down their arms, and re-accepting the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain, or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional, and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible, questions, are, and would be, beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instances [sic], the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished . . . In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged by the past.*" End of page.

A note on the verso states: "*Washington, May 16, 1865. I hereby certify that this [sic] to be a page of Mr. Lincoln's last message to Congress, in his own hand writing. Jno. D. Defrees. Supt. Pub. Printing.*"

[See illustration facing page 200]

## LINCOLN MENTIONS GENERAL SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

543. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. MANUSCRIPT FRAGMENT from Lincoln's "Annual Message to Congress, December 6, 1864". 1 p., 4to, comprising sixteen lines.

Carl Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 191, states: "Of President Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress in December of 1864, several manuscript sheets were given to various persons by the Superintendent of Public Printing, J. N. Defrees . . . One has a passage dealing with the 'attempted march of three hundred miles, directly through the insurgent region', as Lincoln characterized Sherman's disappearance with his army in the state of Georgia. How little anyone knew, for sure, in the North, in that hour, about where Sherman was and what his army was doing, is suggested in Lincoln's sentence written here, 'The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.'"

This fragment begins "*The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march . . . directly through the insurgent region*", and ends with the sentence "*The result not yet being known conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.*" Before this last sentence quoted there is a sentence with a line drawn through it by Lincoln, and which reads "*We must conclude that he feels our cause could, if need be, survive the loss of the whole detached force; while, by the risk, he takes a chance for the great advantages which would follow success*". Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector* reproduces on p. 190, the lower portion of the manuscript fragment.

## "I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRACT OR MODIFY THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION"

544. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. MANUSCRIPT FRAGMENT from Lincoln's "Annual Message to Congress, December 6, 1864". 1 p., 4to, comprising twelve lines. On the verso of the leaf is a signed autograph certification by J. D. DeFree, Superintendent of Public Printing, reading "*I hereby certify that the within is a portion of the last message of Abraham Lincoln, in his own hand-writing. Jno. D. DeFrees, Supt. Pub. Printing*".

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 190, gives an account of this fragment, as follows: "Another of these sheets which came from Defrees gives us in the handwriting of Lincoln his declaration to Congress, the nation, and the world that the Emancipation Proclamation would stand as first issued and with no changes". This fragment reads:

*"In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that 'while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress'."*

not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he can not re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can, at any moment, have peace simply by laying down their arms, and re-accepting the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain, or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional, and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible, questions are, and would be, beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instances, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself, would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons, and remission of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past.

WITH A DATED AUTOGRAPH INSCRIPTION

515. LINCOLN'S BOOKMARK. Crimson silk bookmark, embroidered crucifix on a white background, inscribed, "*Abraham Lincoln, Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C. Dec. 6, 1864.*" Narrow 8vo.

CONSIDERED BY MR. O. R. BARRETT AS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ITEMS IN HIS COLLECTION.

"... Lincoln read the Bible closely, knew it from cover to cover, was familiar with its stories and its poetry, quoted from it in his talks to juries, in political campaigns, in his speeches, and in his letters." Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years*, vol. 1, p. 415.

[See illustration]

BOOK PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN  
"BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS"

516. \*LINCOLN'S COPY, PRESIDENT. Grand Celebration in Honor of the Passage of the Ordinance of Emancipation, by the Free State Convention, on the Eleventh Day of May, 1864. Held in the Place d'Armes, New Orleans, June 11th . . . Also the proceedings of the American Arts Association, of New Orleans, and the Distribution of Prizes, &c. held First August 1864. 8vo. full red morocco; the covers mounted with a silver band and bosses; on the front cover a gold plate with engraved inscription. Subject to 20 percent Federal Excise tax. New Orleans, 1864.

PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS, with a gold plate on front cover reading: "To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President, U. S. By the Colored People, New Orleans, La."

The volume was delivered to President Lincoln by Thomas Jefferson Durant, a lawyer and politician of New Orleans. A letter in the autograph of T. J. Durant, 2½ pp., 4to, "*New Orleans, 8 December 1864*", addressed "*To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States*" accompanies the volume. He states in his letter that on Dec. 6, 1864 a meeting was held "*for the purpose of presenting a gold and silver mounted volume to the President of the United States, and the undersigned was present by invitation, in order to receive and transmit to you the volume, which then came into his hands from the following named gentlemen, composing the committee . . . In completing the honorable trust which these respectable persons have conferred upon him, by making him the organ of their communication with the Chief Magistrate of the Country, the undersigned begs leave to assure the President that the donors represent a most worthy, loyal and patriotic portion of our population . . . The volume itself will be found to be an elegant specimen of good taste and skill, while the subject of its contents—the celebration of the emancipation ordinance of the Louisiana Convention—is one of the most interesting character. . . .*"

Accompanying the above: affidavit signed by James J. Gentry, Chicago, Ills., Apr. 2, 1936, regarding the provenance of this volume.

*Abraham Lincoln*

*Executive Mansion  
Washington D.C.  
Dec. 6, 1864*



[NUMBER 515]

547. ATLANTA, 1864. Atlanta Daily Intelligencer—Extra. Atlanta, Ga. December 10, 1864. 1 p., folio.

"We doubt if the annals of history can furnish a passage in regard to the destruction . . . To our absent citizens we would say return . . . to extricate ourselves from the ruin detailed upon us . . ."

#### A SUMMONS TO SECRETARY SEWARD

548. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. [Washington.] Dec. 14, 1864.

A hurried call, probably to one of the private conferences, between the President and the Secretary of State "so continuously resented by the gossip Secretary of the Navy."

The terse summons reads: "*Will the Sec. of State please come at once?*"

A penciled note on the verso states: "This card called Seward away from a dinner party." Reproduced, and reprinted, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 192-3.

549. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Two prints of the Lincoln family ✧ [Broadside.] The United States Volunteer Services, Wash., Dec. 15, 1864 ✧ and two other pieces. Together 5 pieces, various sizes.

550. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [Prints.] The Miscegenation Ball [N. Y., 1864.] ✧ The Abolition Catastrophe [N. Y., 1864] ✧ Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after J. L. Giles. Together 3 pieces, folio and oblong folio. In three frames.

551. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 6 lines. [Washington.] Dec. 21, 1864. On the verso of an A.L.s. 1½ pp., 8vo. Covington, Ky. Dec. 16, 1864, of A. B. Duke.

The President intercedes on behalf of Henry C. Payne, a prisoner at Rock Island, who, the surgeon "thinks will not live through the winter".

"*Let this boy take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 & be discharged.*"

552. AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES. Cut signatures of Presidents Lincoln and Jackson, and Henry Clay; pasted on an album leaf with the signature of H. Hamlin.

553. PRINTS. The Home of Abraham Lincoln, engraved by J. G. McRae. N. Y., n.d. ✧ Miscegenation. N. Y., 1864; stained ✧ [Broadside.] Reverence for Law [Lincoln], n.p., n.d. Together 3 pieces, oblong folio and royal 4to. Framed.

*Circa 1864*

## JOHNSON TO LINCOLN

554. JOHNSON, ANDREW, L.s., 1 p., 8vo "State of Tennessee, Executive Department, Nashville, January 6, 1865". To "*Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the U. S., Washington, D. C.*"

Written by Andrew Johnson as Governor of Tennessee and Vice-President-elect of the United States, introducing two gentlemen from Brownsville, Tennessee.

FORT FISHER CAPTURED AND THE SOUTH'S LAST ACCESS TO THE  
SEA IS CLOSED—SECRETARY OF WAR CONGRATULATES  
GENL. TERRY AND ADMIRAL PORTER

555. STANTON, EDWARD M., Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet. L.s., 1½ pp., 4to, "*Steamer S. R. Spaulding off Fort Fisher, January 16, 1865*". Addressed to Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry and Admiral David D. Porter. The present is the letter sent to Admiral Porter.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, IN THE NAME OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, CONGRATULATES GENERAL TERRY AND ADMIRAL PORTER AND THEIR MEN FOR THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER ON CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C. The South's one remaining access to the sea was closed when Fort Fisher was captured: the fort was important because it kept the Cape Fear River open for use by blockade runners.

"*The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the rebel flag of Fort Fisher, and in the name of the President congratulates you and the gallant officers and soldiers, sailors and marines of your commands, and tenders you thanks for the valor and skill displayed in your respective parts of the great achievement in the operations against Fort Fisher and in its assault and capture*".

556. JOHNSON, ANDREW, L.s., 1 p., 4to "State of Tennessee, Executive Department, Nashville, January 17, 1865". To "*Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Washington City*".

Written by Andrew Johnson as Governor of Tennessee, and Vice-President-elect of the United States, introducing one William Harris to President Lincoln.

557. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Docket in the autograph of Davis reading "*Approved, 23 Jan'y 65. Jefferson Davis*". Torn in center fold.

The document which Jefferson Davis has approved is a "Joint resolution of thanks to Brigadier General Stand Waite, Colonel Gane, and the officers and men under their commands . . . for the daring and skill exhibited in the capture of over two hundred and fifty loaded wagons from the enemy in the Cherokee Nation on the nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four . . ." It is signed by Thomas S. Bock, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Alexander H. Stephens, President of the Senate.

558. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., in pencil, reading "*Near the close let us have 'Your Mission repeated by Mr. Philips [sic]. Don't say I called for it. Lincoln'.*" January 29, 1865.

On Sunday evening, January 29, 1865, the "Third Anniversary Meeting of the U. S. Christian Commission" was held in the "Hall of the House of Representatives" with "Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in the Chair". President Lincoln wrote his penciled note on the back of the broadside programme. In the "Order of Exercises" is "7. Singing—'Your Mission'—By Mr. Philip Phillips, of Cincinnati". The two upper corners of the sheet have been restored; and a small stain is in the lower right corner. In the lower margin of the printed programme is the following, in ink, "*This is the original Programme used by President Lincoln in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, on the occasion of the third Anniversary of the U. S. Christian Commission, January 29th, 1865 when Mr. Philip Phillip [sic] sang 'Your Mission'. At the close of the Hymn the President wrote on the other side with his own hand a request that it [be] repeated, which was done between 11 & 12 O'clock P.M. Geo. [H.] Stua[rt]*".

559. RECRUITING, 1865. Broadside: "15,000 Substitutes Wanted for the Army, in Place of the following Classes of Citizens. . ." 1 p., oblong 4to. N. Y., February 14, 1865.

### THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY, SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, AND 148 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

560. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. D.s., "*Abraham Lincoln.*" 1 p., folio. [Washington,] February 1, 1865.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, ENGROSSED ON VELLUM, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT AND 148 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AN "IMMORTAL AND SUBLIME EVENT."

"The matter which the President had most at heart was the adoption of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States forever . . . though such an amendment had passed the Senate at the previous session it had failed to secure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House . . . but the President pointed out that the voice of the people as exhibited in the national election was for the amendment. [The] vote taken January 31 . . . [was] 119 voted for it, 56 against it; 8 did not vote . . . When the Speaker announced that the constitutional majority had voted in the affirmative there was great enthusiasm 'In honor of the immortal and sublime event', the House adjourned." J. F. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, vol. v, pp. 48-50.

Included among the 37 Senators who signed are: Reverdy Johnson, Z. C. Chandler, Lyman Trumbull, Solomon Foot, E. D. Morgan, Charles Sumner, H. B. Anthony, Henry Wilson, and John Sherman.

In the House of Representatives: Thaddeus Stevens, G. W. Scofield, Alex. H. Rice, W. H. Randall, Robert C. Schenck, Joseph Baily, E. C. Ingersoll, Benj. F. Logan, M. F. Odell, Fred A. Pike, et al.

[See illustration]



# Thirty-eighth Congress

The 38th Congress convened at the second session, beginning on Wednesday, December 10, 1862, and adjourned on Thursday, July 1, 1863. The session was marked by significant legislative activity, including the passage of the Civil Rights Act and the Reconstruction Act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XIII  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XIV  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XV  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XVI  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XVII  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XVIII  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XIX  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XX  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XXI  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

Section XXII  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be and it is hereby ordered, that the said sum be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Department of the Interior.

### THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY

561. EMANCIPATION AMENDMENT. A true copy of "A Resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States . . . Article XIII . . .": accompanied by D.s. by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, 1 p., 4to. Washington, February 2, 1865, with ribbon tying the papers and with the seal of the Department of State affixed.

The document signed by William H. Seward certifies that "*Annexed is a true copy of a joint resolution of Congress entitled 'A Resolution submitting to the legislatures, of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:' the original of which is on file in this Department*".

### ACCOUNT OF THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE BY JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL

562. CAMPBELL, JOHN A. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, docketed on the verso. "*Draft of Conversations at Hampton. Not full—but designed to exhibit their general scope and object. The conversations lasted seven hours.*" 11 pp., 1to. 1865.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL RECORD BY ONE OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE "and one of the exhibits to the President's Message, sent to the C. S. Congress, in March, 1865."

"*Memoranda. The conference was opened by some conversation between Mr. Stephens & President Lincoln relative to their connection as members of a committee or association to promote the election of General Taylor as President in 1848. The composition of the association, the fate of different members (Truman Smith, & Mr Toombs & others), the time that the parties had served in Congress together, when Mr. Hunter & Mr. Seward became members of the Senate, & other personal incidents men alluded to. After this the parties approached the subject of the Conference. . . .*"

"Five astute men of politics and law talked four hours in a steamboat saloon. At the outset Lincoln's instructions to Seward marked off three areas where there could be no discussion. The three Confederate commissioners made many approaches to get a foot or toe into some one of these areas. . . . What went on in the minds of the five men, the tangled cross-purposes underlying the words of their mouths, no onlooker could have caught and reported. . . ." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln, the War Years*, vol. iv, p. 39.

On page 202, *Lincoln Collector*, Mr Sandburg refers to "the scrupulous account of the Hampton Roads Peace Conference by John A. Campbell."

The manuscript displays numerous corrections and additions.

563. COLE, A. H., Major and Inspector General of Field Transportation in Confederate Army. A.L.s., 1½ pp., 4to. "Office Inspector General Field Transportation. Richmond. Feby. 14, 1865". To General Alexander R. Lawton, Quartermaster General. 2-3

States the number of animals requested for immediate use and means necessary to pay for them. The document was originally in the papers of John A. Campbell.

The endorsements of General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General; John C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War; G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; and two endorsements by President Jefferson Davis. These endorsements tell their own stories. This paper was one of the exhibits to the President's Message, sent to the Confederate States Congress in March 1865.

#### "ALLOW HIM TO BE PAROLED"

564. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. [Washington.] Feb. 17, 1865. 5-1

Two-day pass for a prisoner of war permitting a little leeway while in transit: "*If Joseph D. Hart shall pass through Baltimore as a prisoner, allow him to be paroled and remain there with his sister two days.*"

#### PARDON FOR A "SUPPOSED DESERTION"

565. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. 1 p., 8vo. Executive Mansion. Washington, Feb. 24, 1865. 2-3

Probably the most unusual pardon issued by Abraham Lincoln, who extends executive clemency prior to the action of any court martial. Lincoln, writes Dr. Barton, had sympathy for the deserter, when his offence was induced by homesickness; and pardoned every man for whom he could find an excuse, and some for whom there was no excuse. There is no indication as to Private Hibbard's classification, in the pardon described below:

*"To-day Hiram Hibbard calls voluntarily under apprehension of being punished as a deserter. Now on condition that he faithfully serves out his term Co A, in 50th N. Y. Engineers, he is fully pardoned for any supposed desertion."*

566. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., reading: "*Does Mr. Dana know about this case? A. Lincoln. Feb. 28, 1865*". 1-4-2

The above note is written on the verso of the integral leaf of a one-page A.L.s. by Chief Justice Samuel P. Chase, dated "*Washington, Feb. 26, 1865*" addressed to President Lincoln. Justice Chase seeks the release "*of the son of Walter W. Bowie, a planter of Prince George's County*" and that "*Young Bowie has been in the rebel service . . . but willing to take the oath*".

“IF WE WERE NEARER THE END OF THE WAR”

567. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. [Washington,] Feb. 28, 1865. On the verso of an A.L.s. 2 pp., 8vo. [Washington, n.d.], of William Dennison, addressed “*To The President*”.

A most interesting endorsement. Lincoln's loyalty and attachment to friends did not blind him to their ambitions and demands at a time when patriotism should have dominated their actions.

Writing on behalf of Major R. M. Corwine, formerly on the staff of General Fremont, William Dennison, Postmaster General and energetic War Governor of Ohio, requested an audience, “on a matter of business which he will explain”.

That the demand was complicated is indicated in the endorsement:

*“I know what our friend Corwine wants. He wants me to decide a matter in favor of his client, which I might possibly do if we were nearer the end of the war, but which, if driven to decide now, I should have to decide against him.”*

568. [CAMPBELL, JOHN A.]. Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate Government, and former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. “Original Draft of a Military Convention between Genls. Grant and Lee, based on the conversations at Hampton Roads”. 1½ pp., 4to. [March, 1865]. With several deletions and changes. Endorsed on the verso of the second leaf.

This document was one of “The Campbell Papers” and a note, in an unknown hand, accompanies it and reads: “*The Campbell Papers. Original draft of a Military Convention between Genls. Grant and Lee, based on the conversation at Hampton Roads. The endorsement and, I think, the body of the draft are in the handwriting of Judge Campbell. This paper formed one of the exhibits, to the President's Message, sent to the Confederate States Congress, in March, 1865*”.

The endorsement on the verso of the second leaf reads: “*Original draft of a military convention between Genls. Grant & Lee which I suppose could be made if desired, after the conversations at Hampton. My opinion was that nothing occurred at Hampton to prevent the settlement of conditions of peace. This paper was transcribed & submitted to Gen. Breckenridge, Secy. of War & was shown to Mr. Davis . . .*”

569. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A. Endorsement s. [Washington] Feb. 12. 1865. On the verso of a petition, signed by ten citizens of Nicholas County, Kentucky, 1 p., folio, n.d. With an A.N.s. by Garrett Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky; and, a N.s. by Louis H. Peters. War Dept. Feb. 13/65.

Petition requesting permission for A. M. Ham, who joined the Rebel Army in Sept. 1862 and deserted in October 1864 and took the amnesty oath . . . “*to remain North of the Ohio . . .*” The petition is signed by D. P. Bedinger; A. B. Samples; J. T., Jesse, Robert Sadler, and others. Senator Davis, supporting the petition, adds the name of A. C. Casey, a prisoner at Johnson Island. “*to have the benefit of the amnesty.*”

The President's approval, dated Feb. 12, 1865, his birthday, reads: “*Let this man take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 & go home.*”

Forwarded to “*the Commissary General for the execution of the orders of the President,*” by Louis H. Peters.

570. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., "*A. L.*" Feb. 7, 1865, "*Please see Mrs Dr. Long.*"; envelope addressed, "*Hon. Attorney General. Present. From the President.*" With an A.N. by Edward Bates, Apl 18, 1861; A.N. on an envelope, "*Judge in Montana*"; two envelopes in another hand, addressed to Mrs and Dr A. G. Henry, the last franked by John G. Nicolay. Together, five pieces.

## LINCOLN PORTRAITS PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS

571. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of negatives of Lincoln, some on glass, a steel plate, and a few pieces of Lincoln interest.

572. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Two photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Tin-type of Abraham Lincoln. Together 3 pieces, 4to and smaller.

573. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photographic reproduction of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Oval.

574. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Half-length portrait of Abraham Lincoln, photographic reproduction ✧ Grand Reception of the Notables of the Nation, N. Y., 1865; margins trimmed close, with caption retained. Together 2 pieces, large folio and large oblong folio. Framed.

575. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Photograph of Lincoln lying in state. Together 4 pieces, folio and 4to.

576. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three Photographs, one of Abraham Lincoln, one of Abraham Lincoln and family, and one of Abraham Lincoln and Tad Lincoln. Together 3 pieces, 4to.

577. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three different etched portraits of Abraham Lincoln, by Schneider, signed. 4to, in mats.

578. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Photograph of Abraham Lincoln and Tad Lincoln. Pasted on one of the pieces is a typed note "Picture of Mr. Lincoln from Brady Collection." Together 4 pieces, 32mo and 12mo.

579. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Five engraved and etched portraits, etc. of Abraham Lincoln, one colored ✧ 3 duplicate sheets displaying numerous portraits of Abraham Lincoln ✧ and other pieces of Lincoln interest. Together 40 pieces, elephant folio and smaller: some defects.

580. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Six photographs and engravings of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Printed Farewell Address of Robert E. Lee. Together 7 pieces, various sizes, In frames.

581. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Six photographs of Abraham Lincoln, Various sizes.

582. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Woodcut portrait by T. Cole, signed by the artist ✧ Etched portrait by L. J. Lincoir, inscribed by the artist ✧ Etched portrait by Schneider. Together 3 pieces, 4to and folio. In three frames.

583. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Eight photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Engraving of Abraham and Mrs Lincoln ✧ Photograph of Lincoln's church. Together 10 pieces, 32mo.

584. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of 10 photographs of Abraham Lincoln, engraved portraits, including 3 postage stamps.

585. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Eight photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Two colored portraits of Abraham Lincoln on one sheet of mica. Together 10 portraits, 4to and smaller.

586. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Eleven photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Eight photographs of scenes of Lincoln interest. Together 19 pieces, 32mo to 12mo.

587. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Twelve photographs of Abraham Lincoln, 32mo and 12mo.

588. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Fourteen photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ and other pieces of Lincoln interest. Together 20 pieces, 32mo.

589. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of 15 photographs of Abraham Lincoln, 32mo.

590. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of 15 photographs of Lincoln ✧ 18 other photographs. Together 33 pieces, various sizes.

591. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. The Lincoln Family. N. Y.; Currier & Ives, copyright 1867 ✧ Engraved portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by F. Halpin ✧ Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by T. Cole ✧ and other Lincoln pieces. Together 8 pieces, various sizes. Framed.

592. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, etc.] Photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Gen. Winfield Scott ✧ John C. Calhoun ✧ and others. Together 5 pieces. 32mo. In a frame.

593. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Two photographs of Abraham Lincoln, 12mo.

594. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Photograph of General Grant and Staff at City Point, Va., Hartford, n.d. ✧ Photograph of the house in which Abraham Lincoln was married ✧ and others. Together 7 pieces, various sizes.

595. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Seventeen photographs of Abraham Lincoln. Various sizes.

596. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Colored lithograph of President Lincoln and Family Circle ✧ Colored print of Lincoln's Cabinet ✧ Political Caricature No. I. The Grave of the Union: stained ✧ and a photograph of Lincoln interest. Together 4 pieces, oblong folio. In four frames.

597. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Twelve woodcuts scenes connected with Abraham Lincoln. Oblong 12mo and 12mo. Matted in a frame. A few small stains.

598. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Etched portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by T. Johnson ✧ Woodcut portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by H. Conville ✧ Photograph of Robert T. Lincoln, signed by the subject ✧ and another piece of Lincoln interest. Together 4 pieces, folio and smaller. In four frames.

599. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Bronze plaque of Abraham Lincoln and Tad, by O. P. Muller, brass door knocker bearing a portrait of Lincoln and "The Gettysburg Address" and four other metal portraits of Lincoln. Together 6 pieces, various sizes.

600. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of steel dies; five of them with portraits of Abraham Lincoln; the others having text for the verso of a medal. Together 13 pieces; one damaged.

601. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Portrait of head of Lincoln, repoussé in white metal; plaster cast, in relief, of head of Lincoln; Portrait of head of Lincoln, cast in relief, made of U. S. Bank Notes redeemed and macerated at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. (2 specimens); and five other objects of Lincoln interest. Together 9 pieces.

602. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. etc.] Photograph of Thomas Lincoln Monument ✧ 4 photographs of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Photograph of Chicago, n.p. n.d. Together 6 pieces, various sizes.

603. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. President Lincoln's Farewell Address to his old Neighbors, Springfield, February 12, 1861. N.y. n.d. ✧ "The Irrepressible Conflict", N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860 ✧ John Brown exhibiting his Hangman, Wash., copyright, 1865 and other pieces of Lincolniana. Together about 50 pieces, various sizes; a few defects.

604. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of about 55 portraits of Lincoln, and some other pieces of Lincolniana, atlas and small folio; some defects.

V.p., [1861-5]

Includes President Lincoln at Home (colored), N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1865; Abraham Lincoln's Dream, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1864; Colored portrait of Mrs Lincoln; The Assassination of President Lincoln, n.p., n.d.; and a colored portrait of Lincoln.

605. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of about 60 pieces of Lincolniana, mostly portraits, a few in color, atlas folio and smaller; a few defects.

V.p., v.d.

Includes the following colored pieces, Death of President Lincoln, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright 1865; Monument of Abraham Lincoln, n.p., n.d.; President Lincoln and Secretary Seward signing the Proclamation of Freedom, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1865; A. Lincoln, n.p., n.d.; also original pen-and-ink portrait of Lincoln by Edgar Miller, inscribed to "Mr. Barrett"; Abraham Lincoln, the Nation's Martyr, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, n.d.

606. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of about 100 photographs, portraits, etc. of Lincoln interest, various sizes.

607. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of about 140 plates, photographs, illustrations, etc. of Lincoln interest. Various sizes.



608. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A collection of about 180 pieces of Lincolnia, mainly portraits, various sizes. V.p., [1860-5]

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION, including the following colored portraits: Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860; Emancipation Proclamation, Phila., copyright, 1865; Lincoln at Home, Hartford, n.d.; Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States, N. Y., n.d.; and The Republican Banner for 1860, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1860.

609. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of about 230 engraved portraits, photographic reproductions, etched portraits, etc., a few in color. Various sizes.

610. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHS. W. H. Seward ✧ Andrew Johnson ✧ A. Hesler ✧ Gerrit Smith ✧ John Hay ✧ and others. Together 32 pieces. 32mo and 8vo.

611. PHOTOGRAPHS, PORTRAITS, A.L.s., etc. A collection of about 140 pieces, various sizes.

A FINE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION, including a number of signed photographs of the subjects, including Theodore Roosevelt, with a three-line inscription; John A. Logan; Joseph H. Choate; Henry C. Lodge; George Bancroft; and Whitelaw Reid.

612. AMERICAN HISTORICAL PRINTS. Death of Col. Ellsworth, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1861 ✧ Richmond, Va., N. Y., 1865 ✧ Colored Portrait of Millard Fillmore, N. Y., n.d. ✧ South Carolina's "Ultimatum," N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright not given ✧ Portraits of Presidents, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, 25 pieces ✧ and others. Together about 50 pieces. 1865 and later

613. CONFEDERATE WAR ETCHINGS. [A. J. VOLEK.] A series of 29 etched plates, oblong 4to; in the original cloth-backed portfolio. With the Index. With a transcript of an A.L.s. by the artist regarding the etchings. ONE of 100 SETS. N.p., n.d.

614. CIVIL WAR AND OTHER RELICS, including visor of a cap found at the Bloody Angle, Spottsylvania; file plowed up on the Antietam battlefield; etc. Together about 8 pieces.

615. CIVIL WAR, etc. A View of Libby Prison during the Civil War ✧ Engraved portrait of J. Wilkes Booth; stained ✧ and another piece. Together 3 pieces, various sizes. In three frames.

616. CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS. Gen. U. S. Grant ✧ Gen. Stonewall Jackson ✧ Gen. W. T. Sherman ✧ and others. Together 17 pieces, 12mo.

617. CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS, etc. Gen. W. T. Sherman ✧ Gen. U. S. Grant ✧ Gen. G. A. Custer ✧ H. Hamlin ✧ and others. Together 25 pieces, 32mo and 12mo. Some inscribed by the subjects.

618. CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan ✧ Gen. T. E. G. Ransom ✧ Gen. James Shields ✧ and others. Together 17 pieces, various sizes.

619. CIVIL WAR, etc. A collection of 25 photographic portraits, views: also Southern views. Various sizes.

620. CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS. Gen. W. T. Sherman ✧ Gen. J. C. Breckinridge ✧ Gen. J. B. Hood ✧ J. Morgan ✧ Gen. J. Longstreet ✧ Gen. G. E. Pickett ✧ and others. Together about 77 pieces, 32mo and 12mo.

621. CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS. A collection of 35 contemporary photographs, mainly of soldiers, a number inscribed with the names of the subjects. Bound in a half morocco 1to volume.

622. CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES. A collection of over 700 Civil War envelopes, many colored, a number tipped in an old album.

AN INTERESTING AND EXTENSIVE COLLECTION, including about 50 pieces of colored views of cities and battle scenes.

623. CIVIL WAR BADGES. A collection of about 32 U. S. Grant badges and buttons. Civil War interest, etc.

624. CIVIL WAR DRAWINGS, etc. Wash drawing of the residence of Jefferson Davis, Richmond, by A. Balling, signed, dated "*April 19th 1865*" ✧ Pencil Drawing of Grant meeting Sherman, by A. Balling, dated "*Washington*," n.d. ✧ Photograph of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., n.p., n.d. ✧ and others, including two drawings. Together 8 pieces, various sizes. 1865 etc.

625. CIVIL WAR. Union Broadside, No. 2. What the Copperheads and their Southern Friends Say. N. Y., n.d. ✧ Three Jefferson Davis Nomination Tickets, n.p., Nov. 6, 1861 ✧ General Orders, 66 (2 copies), 69, and 72. Wash., 1865-72 ✧ and others. Together 17 pieces, folio and smaller, includes 8 broadsides.

1865-72

626. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and CIVIL WAR.] [BROADSIDES.] Mr. Lincoln's Last Speech. n.p., n.d. ✧ Memento Mori. Born. . . . Feb. 12, 1809. Assassinated. April 15, 1865. n.p., n.d. ✧ Union Broadside, No. 2, N. Y., n.d. ✧ Capture of Richmond and Petersburg [Hardwick, Wash., 1865] ✧ and others similar. Together 10 pieces, large folio to 4to. [1865]

627. BROADSIDES. etc. Three broadsides of rewards for three runaway Slaves. Loretto Post Office, Essex Co., Va., Nov. 2 1853, Buena Vista, May 10, 1855. Bladensburg Po., Prince George's Co., Md., n.d. ✧ Three railroad tickets for a trip from Chenoa to Springfield, each for a drafted man, n.p., n.d. ✧ and others. Together 12 pieces, various sizes. 1853 etc.

{END OF THIRD SESSION}



## FOURTH AND LAST SESSION

Wednesday, February 20, 1952 at 8 p. m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 628 TO 842 INCLUSIVE

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628. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM [BROADSIDE.] Second Inaugural Address of the late President Lincoln. Folio; a few small marginal tears. New York [1865] 150

629. INAUGURATION BALL, 1865. Invitation to the "National Inauguration Ball, March 4th, 1865". Engraved vignette portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. 1 p., 4to. [Washington, 1865.] Invitation issued to Mrs A. C. Harris. ~

630. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. Four-line verse in the autograph of John Wilkes Booth, signed "*J. Wilkes Booth*"; written on an envelope. Below it is a four-line verse in another hand, followed by "*March 5th 1865. In John's room*". 210

AN INTERESTING MEMENTO. The two verses mentioned above are inscribed on the verso of the envelope. The recto of the envelope is franked in the upper right-hand corner "*Jno. Conness, U.S.S.*" (Senator from California, 1863-7), and below is a three-line quotation with a note reading "*The above, though quoted, are the real sentiments of your friend, who trusts that the acquaintance and friendship formed will never be forgotten by either. Jno. P. H. W.*".

The four-line verse by Booth reads:

*"Now, in this hour, that we part,  
I will ask to be forgotten never.  
But in thy pure and guiltless heart  
Consider me thy friend dear Eva.  
J. Wilkes Booth"*

Accompanying the above is a large-quarto size photograph depicting Booth in costume, seated, with his right arm resting on a table.

631. CAMPBELL, JOHN A., Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate Government, and former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. L.s., 31½ pp., 4to, "Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Va., March 6, 1865". To Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War. 135

WRITTEN ONE MONTH AND THREE DAYS BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY AT APPOMATOX ON APRIL 9, 1865. Judge Campbell's retained copy. On the verso of the second leaf is a seventeen-line endorsement in the autograph of Judge Campbell, in which he states: "*This letter was handed to Gen. Breckenridge the day of its date . . . He wrote to Gen. Lee as proposed; submitted the papers to Mr. Davis & this was the cause of the detention of Congress in March and the secret message to them*".

This document was part of "The Campbell Papers", and a note, in an unknown hand, accompanies it.

[Continued]

*Number 631—Concluded*

Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 276-81, gives an account regarding this document and reprints the text of it.

*"The present condition of the country requires in my opinion that a full and exact examination be made into the resources of the Confederate Government available for the approaching campaign, and that accurate views of our situation be taken. It is not part of statesmanship or of patriotism to close our eyes upon them . . . I request that Genl. Lee be requested to give his opinion upon the condition of the country, upon submission of these facts, and that the President submit the subject to the Senate or to Congress and invite their action. . . ."*

## LOUISIANA PETITION TO LINCOLN

632. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, A.N.s. [Washington.] March 16, 1865. On the verso of a petition signed by 42 citizens of Louisiana. 21½ pp., folio. New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1865. With an A.N.s. by Governor Michael Hahn.

Petition for the release of Alfred Archinard, formerly of the Pointe Coupee Battery, Hood's corps, now a prisoner. The petition has the approval of Michael Hahn and 42 citizens of Louisiana, including many state senators and representatives: Lt. Governor J. Madison Wells, Terence Cook, G. W. Bangs, Chas. W. Boyce, S. W. Lewis, Young Burke, Jos. Nicolas, W. M. Prescott, et al.

Petition granted: *"Let this man take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 & be discharged."*

633. ROGERS GROUP. "The Council of War". Statuary, cast in chalk, depicting President Lincoln seated in a chair, with General Grant and Secretary of War standing by. Inscribed: "Patented, March 3, 1868". Some slight chipping. John Rogers was an American sculptor and modeller (1829-1904). The portrait of Lincoln in this group was "said by the Lincoln family to be the best likeness ever made".

634. ROGERS GROUP. "Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations". Statuary, cast in chalk, depicting a Union Officer administering the oath to a woman whose boy clings to her skirt; a colored boy resting his basket on a barrel and his chin resting on the basket looks upon the scene. Inscribed: "Patented Jan. 30, 1865". Some slight chipping.

635. MARBLE RELIEF. Head of the young Abraham Lincoln, profile to the right, in white marble, about 2 by 3 inches, set in velvet. With case 4 by 4 inches. Lettered in gilt, on the inside: "Abraham Lincoln, Président des Etats Unis d'Amerique." *Circa* 1865.

636. SEWARD, WILLIAM H. A.N.s., 1 p., small oblong 4to. N.p., n.d. [To Pres. Abraham Lincoln.]

*"My dear President, I have sent the above telegram to London this moment, I will announce through the Press".*

637. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] Ms. "*An Act to amend the tenth section of the Act entitled 'An Act to organize forces to serve during War.'*" 1 p., folio. [Richmond] 1865. Signed by T. S. Pocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives, R. M. T. Hunter, President pro tempore of the State. Torn in folds. "*Approved 18 March 65*" and signed by Jefferson Davis.

### MILITARY DESPATCH TO GRANT, CITY POINT, MARCH 29, 1865

"FROM WHAT DIRECTION DID THE ENEMY COME. . ."

638. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., small 4to. U. S. Military Telegraph. *City Point, March 29, 1865.* To "Gen. Grant".

MILITARY DESPATCH SENT TO GENERAL GRANT ON THE DAY THE FINAL MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC BEGAN IN THE DIRECTION OF FIVE FORKS.

General Sheridan reached City Point March 26, and was joined by Sherman. Before them and the President, Grant laid "the move which I had decided upon. The movement was to commence on the 29th of the month. . . . On that date I moved out with all the army available, after leaving sufficient force to hold the line about Petersburg." U. S. Grant, *Memoirs*, vol. II, pp. 300-2.

Despatches sent by Grant told the President the position of all his corps. One report required further amplification:

"*Your three despatches received. From what direction did the enemy come that attacked Griffin? How do things look now?*"

Brevet Major General Charles Griffin was behind General Crawford, on the right near Quaker road. Reporting from his tent on Gravelly Creek, Grant wrote to Sheridan on the same day: "General Griffin was attacked near where the Quaker road intersects the Boynton road, but repulsed it easily, capturing about one hundred men."

Reprinted, and reproduced in, Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 196-7.

[See illustration on the following page]

639. TURNER, M. P., Major in Confederate Army. D.s., 6 pp., 4to, Richmond, Va., March 30, 1865. Addressed "*To Brig. Genl. Danl. Ruggles, C. G. P.*" Docketed on verso of last page. "*Revised Prison Regulations. By Order Com. Genl. Prisoners of War*". With stamp "War Records".

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET SECOND ADMINISTRATION

640. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Autographs of the President, Vice President and Cabinet. 1 page, 4to. Washington. April 1865.

Autographs of the President and his Cabinet written on one sheet, within an ornamental garland of leaves and draped colored flags, surmounted by a shield. The list includes, in their appearance: A. Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, Hugh McCulloch, Edwin M. Stanton, Gideon Welles, J. P. Usher, W. Dennison, and James Speed.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph for City, Nov. 27, 1865

To  
Gen. Grant.  
You are the only one  
remember from what direction  
the enemy came the attack  
coming. How all things look  
now!

Yours

right



641. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Two engraved portraits of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Engraving of Lincoln and his Generals, N. Y. [1865] ✧ and another piece of Lincoln interest. Together 4 pieces, folio and oblong folio; some stains. In four frames. [1865]

642. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Chromolithograph of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. U. S. Grant, and three members of Lincoln's cabinet. Framed.

643. CONFEDERATE PRINTING. [BROADSIDE.] Notice. Information has been received that Troops are being landed by the Enemy both at Brandon on James River, and at the White House on York River, and it is their purpose doubtless to make an Attack upon the City of Richmond, as a diversion, to compel the withdrawal of Troops from Gen. Lee's Army . . . John Letcher [Governor]. N.p. [1865]

A RARE BROADSIDE.

#### HISTORIC LETTER WRITTEN ON RECEIVING NEWS OF THE UNION BREAK THROUGH LEE'S LINES, APRIL 2, 1865

644. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.L.s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., 4to. Head Quarters Armies of the United States, City-Point, April 2, 8:15 P. M. 1865. To "*Lieut. General Grant*".

HISTORIC LETTER WRITTEN TO GENERAL GRANT ON RECEIVING NEWS OF THE UNION BREAK THROUGH LEE'S LINES AND THE EXPECTED FALL OF PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND, SEVEN DAYS BEFORE APPOMATTOX AND TWELVE PRIOR TO HIS ASSASSINATION.

On April 1 Sheridan defeated the Confederate forces at Five Forks. General Grant, receiving the news of the victory at nine in the evening, immediately ordered an assault which was made at an early hour the next day. At 6:40 on the morning of April 2 he sent a despatch for the information of the President, who was at City Point following a conference with his generals, and where he continued to receive the day's news as it developed: "*Both Wright and Parke got through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages furiously. . . . The mass of Lee's army was whipped badly south of Petersburg. . . . The attack which ended the contest was made in the center. . . . This army has now won a most decisive victory and followed the enemy. This is all that it ever wanted to make it as good an army as ever fought a battle.*"

Lee evacuated Petersburg on the night of April 2, 1865.

"Possibly the light of a new smile came over the haggard face of President Lincoln as he wrote a telegram at Head Quarters Armies of the United States. . . ." Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 196-7, where the letter is reprinted and reproduced.

"*Allow me to tender to you, and all with you, the nation's grateful thanks for this additional and magnificent success. At your kind suggestion, I think I will visit you to-morrow.*"

[See illustration on the following page]

Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

City-Point, April, 2, 84 P.M. 11.5

Lieut. General Grant

Allow me to tender to you,  
and all with you, the nation's grateful  
thanks for this additional, and magnifi-  
cent success. At your kind suggestion,  
I think I will visit you to-morrow.

A. Lincoln

645. [RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.] BROADSIDE: "The Captors of Richmond! Help for Fallen Heroes! A Meeting for the Relief of the Brave Men. . . will be held at the Merchants' Exchange. . . April 3d, 1865." 1 page, 4to. N.p., 1865.

646. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. Leaf from the register of the "Aquidneck House" with signature of "J. W. Booth & Lady, Boston" under date of Apr. 5 [1865] ❖ Thirteen playbills showing plays and rôles in which Booth starred, 1863-4. Together 14 pieces.

AN INTERESTING GROUP. Mr Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 218-9, describes the above group, and reproduces the signature on the hotel register as well as one of the playbills.

Hon. Sec. of War.  
 Tad wants some  
 flags - how he  
 accommodated.  
 April 10, 1865. A. Lincoln

[NUMBER 647]

# "TAD" CELEBRATES THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

647. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s. on a card. 16mo, 1 p., [Washington.] April 10, 1865. To "Hon. Sec. of War". With an A.N.s., signed with initials, by E. M. Stanton, D. G. Thomas, and W. Brearley, also with initials.

A LINCOLN ITEM OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST AND SENTIMENT WRITTEN FOUR DAYS BEFORE HIS ASSASSINATION, AND ON THE DAY FOLLOWING LEE'S SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX.

There was the wildest enthusiasm in Washington over the surrender. Flags were flying everywhere, cannon were fired, business was suspended, and crowds were marching amid a tumult of rejoicing. It was not unreasonable for Tad to join the celebration, with paternal and official sanction:

"Hon. Sec. of War.

Tad wants some flags. Can he be accommodated. April 10, 1865. A. Lincoln."

[Continued]

*Number 647—Concluded]*

"Tad was the only one (of the sons) remaining in the White House during the last hard years. He was . . . a bright and lovable child, with whom his father was associated in constant and affectionate companionship. The boy was much with him in his walks and journeys about Washington, and even in his visits to the army in the field. The father would often gain a brief respite from his heavy cares by sharing in the sports and frolics of the light-hearted boy. . . ." F. F. Browne, *The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 464.

The verso bears the following inscriptions:

"~~Let Lt Lin~~ [crossed out] *the bearer have four flags for the Prests House. E.M.S.*"

"*Mr. Brearley, Chief Clerk. Please comply with President's request. D. G. Thomas.*"

"*This request of the President was sent to the Secy. of War, on the 10th of April 1865, on the receipt of news of the capt. of Lee and his army. W.B.*"

Reprinted, and reproduced, in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 197-8.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

648. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM and "TAD". Contemporary photograph of Abraham Lincoln and his son Tad. 4to. Framed.

649. BLOCKADE, 1865. [Printed] Proclamation by President Lincoln. 1 p., folio. Washington, April 11, 1865.

Proclamation closing certain ports in: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

650. LEE'S SURRENDER, etc. [BROADSIDE.] Glory to God in the Highest: Peace on Earth, Good will amongst men. Extra Dispatch. Lee's Surrender! Full Particulars. Correspondence between Gens. Grant and Lee. The Army of Northern Virginia Surrendered!! Small narrow folio; a few small defects. [St. Louis, 1865]

651. LEE, GEN. ROBERT E. Original Pen-and-Ink Drawing, signed "ARW". Depicts Gen. Lee leaving the McLean house after the surrender. 4to.

652. WATCHMAN, THE. [Newspaper.] Salisbury N. C., Wednesday, April 12, 1865. 1 p., narrow folio. Framed.

With the following inscribed card pasted to the foot of the item: "*This paper was printed by the Soldiers of the Union Army on the capture of Salisbury N. Carolina and the fleeing of its Confederate Editors and Compositors*".

653. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Original Charcoal Drawing by Albert Hunt, of Abraham Lincoln seated. Dated "*City Point Va. March 27th 1865*". Size  $8\frac{3}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. 653

Regarding this drawing, Carl Sandburg in his work *Lincoln Collector*, p. 296 states: "Albert Hunt, a craftsman in charcoal, was at the headquarters of General Grant on March 27, 1865, and made this sketch of Lincoln from life. Some may prefer the photographs taken a few days later in April. Others will value this interpretative sketch . . . The hat, historically, is probably more accurate than Mr. Lincoln's very neat and dapper boots. Presumably the artist presented his charcoal portrait to Mr. Lincoln who gave it to Mrs. Lincoln who promptly presented it to the Negro coachman, eventually landing in the collection of Major William H. Lambert, from which it passed to the Barrett Collection".

654. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of Abraham Lincoln, 4to; margins stained. Pencil note on back states: "*not in Meserve*". [New York, 1865] 654

#### APRIL 12, 1865, ENDING FOUR YEARS OF WAR

655. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A.N.s., on a card. 1 p., 16mo. [Washington] April 12, 1865. 655

PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATION WRITTEN TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, AND ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER.

The recommendation reads: "*I would be glad, if convenient, for Isaac G. Wilson, of Ill., to be an examiner at West Point. April 12, 1865 A. Lincoln.*"

D. H. Bates, in *Lincoln in the Telegraph Office*, records his last contact with the President on that day: "On the morning of Wednesday, April 12, he came over to the telegraph office and wrote two telegrams, both relating to Virginia legislative matters, . . . using for the purpose a Gillot's small barrel pen—No. 404— . . . Soon it was in form for transmission . . . and then the end of our association with the great President had come."

656. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Manuscript copy in an unknown hand, possibly contemporary, of President Lincoln's dispatch to General Godfrey Weitzel at Richmond, on April 12, 1865. On printed form "Office U. S. Military Telegraph, War Department", and comprising two leaves. 656

The story regarding this copy of the dispatch, the last written by Lincoln, is fully described by Carl Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 199-202; he also gives a facsimile of the original in Lincoln's hand (now in the National Archives, Washington, D. C.), and a facsimile of the present copy.

657. PLAYBILL. "Ford's Theatre . . . Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865. Benefit! and Last Night of Miss Laura Keene . . . [imprint at bottom of page:] H. Polkinhorn & Son, Printers, D street near 7th, Washington, D. C." Narrow folio; stained and other defects. Framed, with a portrait of Lincoln. 657

In the frame with the above playbill is a letter-head reading "Franklyn B. Snow. Lincoln

[Continued

*Number 657—Concluded]*

Museum, World's Fair, 1904, St. Louis, Mo." on which is written the following signed autograph note "*One of the original play bills used in Ford's Theatre the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. F. B. Snow*".

Accompanying the above: Another specimen of the playbill with the reading "This Evening, the Performance will be honored by the presence of President Lincoln," and with the imprint: "H. Polkinhorn & Son, Printers, D street, near 7th, Washington, D. C.". On the verso is the following inscription: "*This bill was given to me by Mr. Harry Ford, Treasurer of the Theatre, shortly after the assassination and he assured me that it was one of the regular house bills for that night, L. R. Shewell, Jan'y, 22nd 1898*". ALSO, another variation, undoubtedly a forgery, ALSO, an A.L.s. by H. Clay Ford, Treasurer of Ford's Theatre, 2¼ pp., 8vo, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1891, to O. H. Oldroyd, regarding the playbills issued on April 14, 1865.

658. PLAYBILLS, Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865, Wash., 1865 [reprints]. 11 copies ❖ Also 14 other Playbills, of which four bear an American imprint. Together 25 pieces, narrow folio. 1865 and later

659. [FORD'S THEATRE, 1865.] Ticket and three "Reserved" notices. With an A.N.s. by C. H. Morse. "*The enclosed were used at Ford's Theatre April 14, 1865 the night when President Lincoln was assassinated and picked up by myself.*" Together, five pieces.

One of the "Reserved" notices, bears on the verso a note by Morse, "*Used at Ford's Theatre April 14, 1865, night of assassination of President Lincoln with some of his blood upon it.*"

660. FORD'S THEATRE. Two tickets of admission to Ford's Theatre in Washington: and signed on back "*H. Clay Ford*". Enclosed in a "pass case" of leather, lettered in gilt "Ford's Theatre, Washington".

661. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A piece of silk dress pasted to a sheet of paper. With printed note on the paper: "Piece of the Silk Dress Worn by Miss Laura Keene at the assassination of President Lincoln. (and stained with his Blood). at Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865, and presented to Mrs G. C. Hardy in 1865 by Miss Keene." Framed.

662. ASSASSINATION MEMENTO. Part of the silk flag draped on the Presidential box the night of April 14, 1865. With a half page L.s. by John A. Ellinger, Department of Justice, Washington, June 9th, 1911.

"This is to certify that the part of the silk flag red and white stripes, 6¼ x 18 with a part of the blue band 2 x 4½ now in possession of Mr. Y. Bush is the identical piece of the flag which draped the Box upon the night of the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, which was presented to me by Mr. H. C. Ford in May, 1865, and the same has been in my possession ever since."

Accompanied by a Holliday Street Theater playbill.

663. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Key, a piece of lace and a piece of cloth. Framed. 1865

Inscribed at the back of the frame: "Key to box at Theatre in Washington at the time of Lincoln's Assassination". The piece of lace and cloth probably came from the same box.

664. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Photograph of Abraham Lincoln. by Brady & Co., with a piece of flag and a piece of cloth. Framed. 1865-88

Also in the frame is a strip of paper, with the following inscription in an unknown hand: *"A Correct Likeness of A. Lincoln. This picture was used by the Sculptor Flowery in making the statue of Lincoln now in the front of the City Hall, Washington, D. C. Also, a piece of flag that covered the remains of the Dead Hero from the White House to the Grave. Piece of undershirt sleeve taken at the post-mortem ex. at White House, 1865"*.

Also in the frame is a piece of black cloth, with the following inscribed slip of paper: *"A piece of Lincoln's coat worn by him the night of the assassination—Compliment of Mr. Robert Todd R. A. Whitehead 1888. Mr. Todd a relative of Mrs. Lincoln"*.

665. [LINCOLN, MRS MARY TODD.] Silk and bone fan owned by Mrs Abraham Lincoln. Worn. [1865]

With a card inscribed: *"Chicago, Sept. 19, 1900. This box contains the Fan that was used by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln at Fords Theatre the night of the assassination of Lincoln. Presented to Mrs. M. D. Dean by Mrs. Lincoln in 1868."* Written on a business card of M. D. Dean.

Illustrated on plate opposite p. 240 in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*.

666. VEIL WORN BY MRS LINCOLN. Black lace veil worn by Mrs Lincoln on the night of the assassination, April 14, 1865. About 18 by 26 inches.

Accompanied by A.N.s. regarding its genuineness: *"This veil was worn the night of A. Lincoln's assassination, by Mrs. Lincoln, Elizabeth Kreckly."* Also portion of an envelope with a note by O. H. Oldroyd, *"Once belonged to Mrs Lincoln."* Also, a piece of maroon brocade silk from the White House given to Amelia Ludlow by Colonel Stevens, in charge of the White House during the Lincoln administration.

667. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A piece of towel mounted on a sheet of paper, with the following autograph inscription at the foot of the paper in an unknown hand: *"The annexed is part of a Towel stained by the blood of President Lincoln, as it lay under his head when dying, April 15, 1865"*. With two affidavits in reference to the piece of towel. In a frame.

668. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Piece of the towel used upon President Lincoln's wound, and saturated with his blood ✧ Photograph "View of the Box in Ford's Theatre in which President Lincoln was shot" ✧ Photograph "View of the chair in which President Lincoln was shot". Together 3 pieces; tipped to sheet of heavy paper.

669. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Two General Orders of the Navy Department announcing the Death of Abraham Lincoln, Wash., 15, 1865 ❖ and another piece issued from the U. S. General Hospital Armory Square, Wash. 15, 1865, on the same subject. Together 3 pieces, 8vo.

670. BROADSIDE. "Courier—Extra. National Calamity! Lincoln & Seward Assassinated! Washington, April 15, 1865 . . ." Measures  $15\frac{3}{4}$  by  $10\frac{15}{16}$  inches.

A RARE BROADSIDE reading in part: "Courier—Extra. National Calamity! Lincoln & Seward Assassinated! Washington, April 15, 1865. President Lincoln was shot through the head last night, and died this morning. The assassin is supposed to be Wilkes Booth the Actor. About the same time a desperado called at Secretary Seward's, . . . he cut Mr. Seward's throat, the wound was not at first considered fatal. Letters found in Booth's trunk shows that this assassination was contemplated before the fourth of March but fell through from some cause or other. The wildest excitement prevails in Washington . . ."

The broadside concludes with: "Notice—All who abhor assassination, deplore murder, and detest the deep damnation of the taking off of our Chief Magistrate and Secretary of State and who sincerely grieve for the great and good men gone are called on to meet on the Public Square at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, April 15, 1865".

#### OATH ADMINISTERED TO PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON

671. CHASE, SALMON P., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A.D.s., 1 p., 4to, April 15, 1865. Docketed on last page: "*Oath of J. P. Johnson on taking the Office of President and the certificate of Chief Justice, Apl. 15, 1865*".

OATH ADMINISTERED TO ANDREW JOHNSON ON TAKING THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH CERTIFICATION ON SAME PAGE BY SALMON P. CHASE, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AS TO THE ADMINISTERING OF THE OATH. This oath of office was administered to President Johnson "in the parlors of the Kirkwood Hotel" at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865.

The oath: "*I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States*".

The certification: "*I Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, certify that on this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred & sixty five, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, personally appeared Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom by the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President, the duties of the office of President of the United States have devolved, and took & subscribed the oath of office above set forth. S. P. Chase, Ch. Jus. Su. Ct. U. States*".

[See illustration]



I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

I, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, certify that on this fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred & sixty five, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, personally appeared Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon whom by the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President, the duties of the office of President of the United States have devolved, and took & subscribed the oath of office above set forth

S. P. Chase

Ch. Jus. Sup. Ct. U. States

672. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] BROADSIDE. printed within mourning border. issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. H. McCulloch, dated April 17. 1865. ordering employees of the Treasury Department to wear crêpe upon the left arm for the period of six months.

673. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. Manuscript of dispatch received at "Headquarters 1st Div. 17th A.C., Raleigh, N. C., April 17. 1865" from Maj. General O. O. Howard. announcing the death of President Lincoln. Issued by order of Brig. Genl. M. F. Force. Signed by Capt. Saml R. Adams, aide to Genl. Force. 1 p., 4to.

674. WHITE HOUSE ADMISSION CARD. "East. Admit the Bearer to the Executive Mansion. On Wednesday, the 19th of April. 1865." And. mourning badge with two miniature photographs. probably worn during the procession from the White House to the Capitol.

675. HENRY, DR. ANSON G., physician to Lincoln's family in Springfield. Illinois. A.L.s. "*Anson*". 9 pp., (including leaf of postscript). 8vo. "*Washington, D. C. April 19. 1865*". To his wife.

WRITTEN ON THE DAY OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL. Dr. Henry was visiting Lincoln at the White House at the time of the assassination, and in this letter, written to his wife on the day of the funeral, Dr. Henry tells of Mrs Lincoln's grief, and relates her description of Lincoln's last afternoon and evening and his proposal to go to the theatre and have a laugh over the "Country Cousin": that she did not want to go on account of a headache but Lincoln insisted '*for if he stayed at home he would have no rest, for he would be obliged to see company all evening as usual*'. In the theatre '*She sat close to him and was leaning on his lap looking up in his face when the fatal shot was fired, his last words being in answer to her question—What will Miss Harris think of my hanging on to you so—She won't think anything about it*'. . . ." Dr. Henry said he occupied the third carriage as one of the family, and that the place was assigned him "*as I suppose on the suggestion of Mrs. Lincoln*".

Mr. Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 317-8, refers to this letter and reproduces a portion of it.

676. JOHNSTON, ANDREW, an early friend of Lincoln. A.L.s.. 2 pp., 4to, "*Richmond, Va. 19 April 1865*". To O. H. Browning, also a friend of Lincoln. Mended in folds; upper left corner missing, deleting part of Mr Browning's name, and deleting a few words (including the "*ston*" in Mr Johnston's signature) on reverse side of sheet.

A closely written letter, in which Johnston expresses his grief upon hearing of the assassination of Lincoln; recalls the association with Lincoln. Writes "*It is certainly in every possible aspect one of the most lamentable disasters that could have befallen at this juncture . . . No enemy of the south could have dealt us a more dangerous blow than this terrible and wicked deed has inflicted*".

677. GURLEY, REV. DR. PHINEAS D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church where the Lincoln family had a pew. A.L.s., 2 pp., 12mo. "New York, Tuesday, 9 a.m." [April, 1865]. To his wife whom he addresses as "Dear Emma".

The Rev. Dr. Gurley accompanied the funeral cortège of President Lincoln. ". . . *The corpse in the City Hall, The procession moves at 1 & we leave at 4. Will write you tomorrow from Albany . . .*"

678. \*LINCOLN, MRS. Mourning Jewelry. Oval onyx pin, mounted on gold frame: one earring, with onyx drop: gold pin, with gold teardrop: lacks clip. Together three pieces. Subject to 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. 1865

Part of the mourning jewelry worn by Mrs. Lincoln.

679. FUNERAL PROCESSION. BROADSIDE: "Obsequies of President Lincoln. Order of Funeral Procession". 1 p., 4to; printed within black border. [Washington, 1865.]

680. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Obsequies of President Lincoln. Order of Procession . . . 4to; a few small repairs. N.p. [1865]

681. MOURNING BADGE. Mourning badge, on silk, "Interior Dep't. Pension Bureau." With an A.N.s. by Charles H. Morse. "Worn by me in the procession. . . ." Two pieces. [1865.]

682. MOURNING BADGES. Two pictorial mourning badges, shield and crossed flags in color; on silk. Oblong and narrow 8vo. [1865.] In fine state.

683. MOURNING BADGES. Group of four mourning badges on silk and one card. [1865.]

Includes those worn by: Ex Officers and Soldier; American Protestant Association; U.L.A., Kings County; and Longshoreman's Union Protective Association, no. 2.

684. MOURNING BADGES. Collection of thirteen mourning badges, mainly pictorial on silk. Narrow 16mo to 8vo. [1865.]

685. \*LINCOLN RELICS. Two pieces of ribbon from the Lincoln catafalque at Springfield, Illinois; piece of wallpaper from the room in which Lincoln died; glove worn by one of the pall bearers; silver gimp, about 20 inches long, from the catafalque which supported the coffin in the State House in Springfield. Together five pieces. Subject to 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. [1865]

686. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [BROADSIDE ON CARDBOARD.] To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America. *Photographic portrait*. Small folio. [Philadelphia, 1865]

687. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. [BROADSIDE.] To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America. *With photograph*. Small folio. Framed. Philadelphia, 1865

688. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [BROADSIDE.] To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America. *COLORED portrait*. Folio. [Philadelphia, 1865]

689. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [BROADSIDE.] We Mourn our Loved and Martyred Guide! *Portrait*. Atlas folio; small defect in portrait N.p. [1865]

690. FAREWELL ADDRESS, SPRINGFIELD, 1861. BROADSIDE: "In Memory of Abraham Lincoln. . . His Farewell Address to his old neighbors, Springfield, February 12, 1861." 1 p., 3vo. Text within black border. N.p., [1865.]

691. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Pass to the Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln. Late President of the United States, Philadelphia, April 22, 1865, at the Hall of Independence. 16mo. In a metal frame. Writing on the pass.

692. [ABRAHAM THE GREAT.] BROADSIDE: "Dedicated to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln. . . Abraham the Great has fallen. . ." 1 p., 4to. [James Logan, Phila. (?) 1865.]

693. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Song Sheets. President Lincoln's Funeral March (Mack), Boston [1865] ♣ Our Noble Chief has passed Away (Cooper), N. Y. [1865] ♣ The Nation in Tears, N. Y., n.d. ♣ and others similar. Together 16 pieces, original wrappers. [1865]

694. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Relics of the assassination and death of President Lincoln. Together 6 pieces.

Comprising: Piece of the lead that lined Lincoln's coffin, with affidavit by C. H. Morse, dated Apr. 17, 1865 ♣ Piece of paper taken from the house of Mr Peterson on 10th street, on which is some of the blood of Pres. Lincoln; with affidavit by C. H. Morse, Apr. 15, 1865 ♣ Piece of fringe from the catafalque which supported the coffin of Abraham Lincoln in the State House, Springfield, Ill. ♣ Star from the inner canopy which overhung the coffin of Abraham Lincoln in the State House in Springfield, Ill., with affidavit ♣ Piece of damask from the chair in which President Lincoln was sitting when shot ♣ Piece of the coat worn by President Lincoln; the coat was presented to Mr Donn, an attaché at the White House. ♣ With affidavit.

695. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Colored lithograph of Death of President Lincoln, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1865 ✧ Engraving of Death of President Lincoln, n.p., n.d. ✧ [Broadside.] To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln, with photograph of Abraham Lincoln ✧ and another. Together 4 pieces, various sizes. In four frames. 1865. etc.

696. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. The Death Bed of the Martyr President Abraham Lincoln, N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copyright, 1865 ✧ Engraving of Abraham Lincoln and Family ✧ Engraving of Abraham Lincoln ✧ and another Lincoln piece. Together 4 pieces. large folio, oblong folio, and folio. Framed.

Circa 1865

697. ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN. A splendid collection of letters, statements, etc., pertaining to the assassination of President Lincoln. Together about 47 pieces.

Includes: Ms. Dispatch by Maj. Gen. Gillmore, to Senator Wilson, Beaufort, April 18, 1865, informing him of the assassination of President Lincoln ✧ Typescript entitled "A Guard's Account of the Shooting of Abraham Lincoln", 2 pp., 4to, signed "Edwin A. Roberts, Co. D, 9th V.R.C." ✧ A.L.s. by Mrs Jennie Gourley Struthers, 4 pp., 4to, Milford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1906. To O. H. Oldroyd. This is a "statement by Mrs Struthers, who took the part of Mary Trenchard, in the play 'Our American Cousin' on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln ✧ Four A.L.s. by Mrs Struthers ✧ A.L.s. by William Withers (who conducted the orchestra), 3 pp., 4to, Jan. 24, 1908, describing the entrance of the President to the box, etc.; and two other letters by him; also a photograph of Withers ✧ Two A.L.s. by William McDaniel, dated July 2 and July 29, 1901, pertaining to Booth's escape and route taken ✧ Pencil sketched portrait of Louis Payne, signed "Drawn from Life Lew Wallace" ✧ and, 19 letters "by Louis J. Weichmann, some handwritten and some typewritten, all from Anderson, Indiana, to Osborn H. Olroyd. Weichmann was a clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners—a wavering, suspicious, and careful young man who had been associated with members of the group of conspirators who sought to take the lives of government heads".

698. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Cane made of pine wood from the White House. [1865]

Pasted on the cane is a label with the following: "*This cane was made from flooring carefully selected from under the desk where Abraham Lincoln sat in his office at the White House & was given to me by my father Col. M. H. Crook. Carrie Crook Brandenburg.*"

699. BRYANT, WILLIAM C. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM, signed, entitled "*Abraham Lincoln*". Comprising four stanzas of four-lines each. Dated "*April 1865*". 1 p., 8vo.

*"Oh slow to smite and swift to spare,  
Gentle, and merciful and just.  
Who, in the fear of God, didn't bear  
The sword of power, a nation's trust!"*

700. [LINCOLN and JOHNSON] FOUR BROADSIDES: "President Lincoln is the best man I ever knew." *Engraved portraits of Lincoln and Johnson*. 1 p., 4to. N. Y., 1865; "Memento Mori. . . Just of his Word—Observant of his Right." *Portrait, surrounded by heavy mourning border with stars*. 1 p., 4to. N.p. [1865]; Facsimile of the Presidents Insurance Policy, 1 p., folio. [1861]; "How the War Commenced, and How Near it is Ended." *With map*. 1 p., folio. Circa 1864.

701. [POPE, JOHN]. Major General in Union Army. Draft copy of a letter, in pencil, 4 pp., 4to "Head Quarters, Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo. April 19, 1865". To "*Lt. Genl. E. Kirby Smith, Comdg. Confederate Forces, Trans-Mississippi Dept.*" With deletions and emendations.

RE THE SURRENDER OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH. Docketed on last page: "*Maj. Gen. Jno. Pope Comdg. Military Div. of the Mo. to Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Comdg. Confederate forces in Trans-Mississippi Dept. relative to surrender of said forces*".

702. BROADSIDE. War Department, Washington. April 20, 1865. \$100,000 Reward! The Murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large . . . Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. [Description of Booth, Surratt, and Harold.] . . . *Photographs of Surratt, Booth, and Harold at top of sheet*. Folio. Slight defect.

AN EXTREMELY RARE BROADSIDE. With the three photographs at the top, and the note at the bottom: "NOTICE—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered an aggregate of about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars".

703. [BROADSIDE.] War Department Washington. April 20, 1865, \$100,000 Reward The Murderer Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at Large. Large folio; mounted on cardboard, and with some defects.

[Wash., 1865]

Issued without the photographs, and without the word "Notice" at the foot.

Accompanying the above is an affidavit signed, and sworn to, by Robert A. Whitehead, Nov. 10, 1894, regarding this broadside.

704. [BROADSIDE.] War Department, Washington. April 20, 1865. \$100,000 Reward! The Murderer Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at Large . . . Atlas folio, 24 by 19 inches; slightly torn in two folds.

[Imprint:] Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers and Stationers,  
cor. Pearl and Pine Streets, N. Y. [1865]

VERY RARE. FEW COPIES OF THIS ISSUE HAVE APPEARED AT PUBLIC SALE.

705. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. Visiting card photograph inscribed "*Yours affectionately, J. Wilkes Booth*" ✧ Four copies of the preceding photograph (not inscribed) ✧ Three visiting card photographs of Booth, each different ✧ Small card inscribed by Booth "*Dear Joe. How are you. Tremont. J. Wilkes Booth*". Together 9 pieces. 113 —  
*Circa 1865*

706. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES, JOHN H. SURRATT, etc. Five Photographs of John W. Booth ✧ Lock of John Wilkes Booth's hair, as stated on envelope in which enclosed ✧ Photograph of John H. Surratt ✧ 2 Photographs of Edwin Booth. Together 9 pieces, 32mo and 12mo. 175 —

707. [SURRATT, JOHN H.] Ticket to the Surratt Trial ✧ Engraving of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. Together 2 pieces. [1865.] 3000

708. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Telegram in cipher which Jefferson Davis ordered sent to B. N. Harrison at Chester, S. C., April 24 [1865]. Written on ruled paper. Docketed on back "*Handed in at 12 O'clock P.M.*" 175 —

Mr Sandburg in *Lincoln Collector*, p. 290, reproduces a facsimile of the telegram. He states that the "Decoded message reads: 'The hostile government reject the proposed settlement, and order active operations to be resumed in forty-eight hours from noon today'."

709. AMERICAN PERIODICAL. Voice of the Fair. Published under the auspices of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair. Vol. I, nos. 1-22, April 27 to June 24, 1865. Together 24 numbers, folio, stitched. 175 —  
 Chicago, 1865

710. ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS. L.s. 2 pp., 4to. Legation of the United States, London, 2nd May, 1865. 201 —

Circular letter, printed within mourning border, containing official announcement of the assassination and ordering a period of mourning.

711. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] [BROADSIDE.] Reception of the Remains of President Lincoln, at Chicago. May 1, 1865. Order of Procession. 4to. 3000  
 N.p. [1865]

712. PRINTED MENU of the Tremont House, Chicago, for Tuesday, May 2, 1865. With printed view of the hotel on first page. Printed within mourning boards. 4 pp., 8vo. Reproduced in Sandburg *Lincoln Collector*, p. 216. 216 —

713. ANDREW, JOHN A. BROADSIDE: "A Proclamation for a Day of Special Humiliation and Prayer. . . . Boston. May 5. 1865." 1 p., elephant folio; parted at the folds. And three other broadsides. 1862-1864. Together four pieces.

Governor Andrew appoints June 1, 1865, as a day of prayer "in recognition of the recent bereavement." Accompanied by President Lincoln's letter to the Army of the Potomac after Fredericksburg: Call for a Meeting of Loyal Citizens in New York, July 11, 1862, and the vote cast for Lincoln in the Electoral College by A. Hale, of Massachusetts, with his A.N.s. to that effect.

714. \*LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A gold brooch with a cameo bust portrait of President Lincoln, with emblem of an eagle below it. Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Subject to 20 percent Federal Excise Tax. *Circa 1865*

Accompanied by a letter from Robert Coster, dated "N. Y., *Mch.* 14, '97" pertaining to this brooch, and in which he states "*These cameos were carved by one of the leading artists & cameo cutters in this city in 1865. This person I have known for 15 or 20 years & he has always supplied Tiffany & Co., and other leading houses, all over the country. They are well & artistically done . . .*"

Illustrated in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, opposite p. 209.

715. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] [BROADSIDE.] \$100,000 Reward in Gold. Hea[d]-quarters Cav. Corp., Military Division Mississippi. Macon, Ga., May 6, 1865. One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward in Gold, will be paid to any person or persons who wil[l] apprehend and deliver Jefferson Davis to any of the Military authorities of the United States. Several million of species, reported to be with him, will become the property of the captors. J. H. Wilso[n]. Royal 4to: a few words defective and some other defects.

A VERY RARE BROADSIDE.

716. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. Photograph, three-quarter length, oval. Height, 9 inches. VERY RARE. *Circa 1865*

717. [SMITH, E. KIRBY.] Federal Union. Selma, Alabama, Saturday, May 13, 1865. 1 p., 4to. Selma, Alabama, 1865.

One column is devoted to Kirby Smith's proclamation and Maximillian in Mexico, another quotes the New Orleans Times on the terms of capitulation at Appomattox.

#### CORBETT MENTIONS SHOOTING JOHN WILKES BOOTH

718. CORBETT, BOSTON. A.L.s., 4 pp., 8vo, "*Lincoln Barracks, Washington. D. C. May 13th, 1865*". To "*Dear Brother Eddy*".

Sergeant Corbett reputedly shot Booth at Garrett's farm on April 26, 1865. In this letter he relates his various enlistments in the army, etc. He writes:

"... I cannot now tell you in detail all that I have passed through during the War. But I have fought the rebels more than once, and the last and hardest fight I had with them



previous to shooting Booth, was on the 24th of June last; I faced and fought against a whole column of them . . . And when my pistol gave out . . . I was captured . . . and sent to Andersonville, Georgia . . . I was exchanged at Savannah on the 19th of November . . . and then returned to duty with my Regt. I am still with it and do not know how long I may have to stay, as I did not get my discharge from the Secretary of War which I asked for after shooting Booth. The Fair of the Sanitary Commission . . . on the 30th at Chicago will have a life size picture of me I expect on exhibition. They wrote for it and the revolver with which Booth was shot, but that has been stolen from me since . . . I have not yet received any part of the reward . . ."

Accompanying the above are two colored lithographs, oblong quarto, depicting the shooting of Booth.

719. [ALABAMA.] FEDERAL UNION. Selma, Alabama, Thursday, May 16, 1865. 1 p., 4to. 25

Contains a comment on Grant's generosity to Lee; surrender of the Confederate vessels, the Nashville and Morgan, etc.

720. MUDD, DR. SAMUEL. convicted of aiding and abetting Booth's escape after assassination of President Lincoln. Three A.L.s.s. (1) 3 pp., 8vo "*Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., Oct. 21, 1865*". To "*Dere Jere*", his brother; (2) 2 pp., 4to, "*Ft. Jefferson, Fla., Nov. 7th 1867*". To "*My Darling Frank*", his wife; (3) 5½ pp., (1½ pages are written across the first and second pages), "*Fort Jefferson, Florida, Jan. 1, 1868*". To "*My Darling Frank*", his wife ♡ and, an A.L.s. by "*Jere*" Mudd, brother of Dr. Samuel Mudd. 2 pp., 4to. "*Balto., April 12, 1867*". To "*Dear Frank*", his sister-in-law Mrs. Samuel Mudd ♡ PARDON BY PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON GRANTED TO DR. SAMUEL MUDD. Ms.D.s., "*Andrew Johnson*", also signed by "*William H. Seward*", Secretary of State. 6 pp., folio. Washington, February 8, 1869. Together 5 pieces. 1100

THE INCARCERATION OF DR. SAMUEL MUDD IN THE PRISON AT FORT JEFFERSON, FLORIDA, WAS A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE. He was accused of being one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, and was tried before a military commission. Dr Mudd was proven guilty only of abetting Booth's escape. Booth had broken his left leg in his leap from the theatre box to the stage. On his journey to escape "with the bone tearing through the flesh of his leg he could stand no more without some relief from pain . . . and made for the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd" who set the bone, and for which services Booth paid him twenty-five dollars. For this service, and loyal to his Hippocratic oath, Dr. Mudd was sentenced to life imprisonment.

An epidemic of yellow fever broke out in the prison at Fort Jefferson, Florida, where Dr. Mudd was incarcerated. The epidemic was so violent that the prisoners and personnel were being decimated. The services of Dr. Mudd were accepted, and through his efforts the epidemic was brought to a close. On February 8, 1869, President Andrew Johnson signed a pardon for Dr. Mudd.

In the letter of Oct. 21, 1865 to his brother he writes that "*we four* [O'Loughlin, Arnold, Spangler and himself] . . . have been locked in a room every night closely guarded" because

[Continued

*Number 720—Concluded]*

of a "rumor . . . that a plot or plan is originating, either at Havana or New Orleans to rescue us from this place . . . You will please quietly enquire concerning these foolish reports, so injurious to us . . . The only way such a thing could be possible, would be by capturing the Fort . . .". In a postscript he writes "Write me soon & let me know wheater [sic] my attempted escape will have a tendency to prolong my stay here, or likely to lessen the influence of my friends . . ."

The letter from Jeremiah Mudd to Dr. Mudd's wife, April 12, 1867, indicates efforts were being made to have Dr. Mudd pardoned. He writes ". . . I have gotten back the letter of Capt. Henry which was stolen from Ridgely in Washington. Henry's letter is sworn to. He gives a conversation he had in Washington, with Gen Hunter in which Hunter states he nor the Court never believed Sam had anything to do with the killing of Lincoln . . ."

Dr. Mudd writes to his wife on Nov. 7th 1867 relative to his release from prison. ". . . I am however lead to hope for satisfaction and redress at the hands of our Most Worshipful President, the very cause & source of all my miseries. . . . Those who have sent me here, knowing the outrage they have committed, against me, will be the last to sanction my release. . . . The only anguish I suffer is in regard to you & our little children . . ."

On January 1st, 1868, Dr. Mudd writes to his wife, addressing her as "My Darling Frank", that he is "spending the day soberly & thoughtful of you & the little ones . . . Jere in his last told me he had been down, though did not state whether he had obtained any one to see to affairs during the winter . . . Any one would judge from the former that my release was immediate—all that had to be done was to present the petition & etc. with the long list of Hon. names to obtain the desired boon . . . I have no doubt saved dozens of lives . . . & cant say from my inmost heart that I have never so much desired the death of an individual—yet you with me & the children are suffering for a crime which I am sure never entered our brains . . ."

## PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON PARDONS DR. SAMUEL MUDD

This pardon given under date of Feb. 8, 1869, and signed by President Johnson, is very extensive. In it is related that members of the medical profession represented to the President that Dr. Mudd's "surgical aid to the escaping assassin and of the imputed concealment of his flight are deserving of a lenient construction as within the obligation of professional duty, and thus inadequate evidence of a guilty sympathy with the crime or the criminals . . ." It is also related in this pardon that Dr. Mudd upon the death of the medical officer at the prison "devoted himself to the care and the cure of the sick . . ." and the "surviving families and friends of the Surgeon and other officers . . . earnestly present their dying testimony to the conspicuous merit of Dr. Mudd's conduct . . . in petitioning for his pardon . . ."

Accompanying the above is a carbon copy of a letter by Nettie Mudd, daughter of Dr. Mudd, and author of his "Life"; also an A.L.s. by Mrs Harriet A. Graham, dated Mar. 4, 1897, regarding her brother who attended Dr. Mudd in his last illness.

The letters of Dr. Mudd and his brother are reprinted in full in Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*.

P. T. BARNUM SEEKS TO OBTAIN THE PETTICOATS  
IN WHICH JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS CAUGHT

721. BARNUM, P. T. Printed telegraph form of the "American Telegraph Company" with message in the autograph of P. T. Barnum, and signed. 1 p., Bridgeport, May 15, 1864. [1865.]

The telegram is addressed to "*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secy. of War, Washington City, D. C.*" and reads "*I will give five hundred dollars to Sanitary Commission or Freedman's Association for the petticoats in which Jeff. Davis was caught. P. T. Barnum*".

The above telegram is reproduced on p. 291 of Sandhurg, *Lincoln Collector*.

722. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON. CAPTURE OF.] Federal Union. Selma, Alabama, Wednesday, May 17, 1865. 1 p., 4to. Selma, Alabama, 1865.

Capture of Jefferson Davis and Staff, Stephens, Clay and Reagan; Proclamation by the Governor of Mississippi, etc.

723. [DAVIS, JEFFERSON.] A Mexican silver dollar found on the person of Jefferson Davis at the time of his capture. Accompanied by a cabinet photograph of Andrew Bee, 4th Michigan Cavalry, Company L, who captured Jefferson Davis. Together 2 pieces.

This silver dollar and the photograph were listed as items 14 and 15 in case No. 2-3C in the Jefferson Davis Exhibit in "Catalogue of America's War Museum. Greater America Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, 1899", and listed on p. 79.

724. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Engraved portrait of Mary Lincoln. Small 4to.

At the foot of the portrait Oliver R. Barrett has inscribed "*Very rare*". With Mr. Barrett's initials inscribed on the verso.

725. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Photograph of Mrs Mary T. Lincoln. Oval.

726. LINCOLN, MARY TODD. Six photographs of Mrs Mary T. Lincoln. 32mo.

727. TUCKERMAN, HENRY T. AUTOGRAPH TRANSCRIPT, signed, "*From an Ode for the President's Obsequies in New York, April 25, 1865*". comprising eight lines. 1 p., 8vo, dated "*New York, May 26, 1865*".

728. ORIGINAL DRAWINGS. Original watercolor drawing of Major General G. K. Warren, unsigned ✧ Original Pencil Drawings of Major General Alfred H. Terry, by H. Balling, signed, dated "*Richmond, 26/65*" ✧ Original watercolor drawings of Hugh McCulloch, by H. Balling, signed, dated "*Washington D. C. May 27th 1865*". Together 3 pieces, 4to.

729. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Bronze Plaque of Abraham Lincoln ✧ Photograph of the House in which Abraham Lincoln died ✧ The Assassination of President Lincoln. N. Y.: Currier & Ives, copy, 1865 ✧ and others of Lincoln interest. Together 8 pieces, various sizes. In frames. Circa 1865

730. LINCOLN. MRS ABRAHAM. A.L., unsigned, 4 pp., 8vo, "*Hyde Park Hotel, [Chicago], June 15, 1865*". To Alexander Williamson, who had been tutor at the White House. Written on mourning stationery.

9030  
A MOST INTERESTING LETTER. "*Taddie . . . bids me write & thank you truly, for all your kindness to him. He says two or three lessons a day & is at length seized with the desire to be able to read & write. . . . For all your great kindness to my darling boys may heaven forever bless you. I am sure my angel boy, in Heaven, loves you as dearly as ever. He was too pure for earth & God recalled his own . . . if it were not for my two remaining sons, I would pray the Father to take me too hence. . . . Robert, in our day of sorrow and adversity, manifests himself as he really is, a youth of great nobleness. I was very much surprised in yesterday's evening Chicago journal to see this article I enclose, purporting to come from Stackpole. My beloved husband's great tenderness & gentleness of character is well established & in his great love for his children, it is well known, that I bore an equal part. His love for me was in the same proportion, yet, when I read a story which gives S. as the author, saying I threatened to whip Taddie for cutting up, copper-toed shoes, such articles, as my boys never wore, I am surprised. . . . As to copperheadism I really believe it would have been a happier day for us now, & my idolized husband would now have been living. . .*"

731. LINCOLN. MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mary Lincoln*". 4 pp., 4to, "*Hyde Park Place [Chicago], July 17th 1865*". To Dr. A. G. Henry.

151  
". . . General Todd called to see us ten days since: said he had had a conversation with Sec. Harlan the day before leaving: that was the Monday after you sailed. He expressed great regret that you had so suddenly left; said he had intended doing something for you. Robert immediately wrote to him and insisted that it was not too late, & that he considered it due his father's memory that you should be provided for in W.

"No such sorrow was ever visited upon a people or family as when we were bereaved of my darling husband: every day, causes me to feel still more crushed & broken hearted. If it was not for dear little Taddie, I would pray to die. . . ."

732. LINCOLN. MRS ABRAHAM. Five visiting card photographs of Mrs Abraham Lincoln.

Reproduced on pp. 32 and 34 of Meserve, *Lincolniana, Historical Portraits and Views*.

733. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mary Lincoln*". 2¼ pp., 4to, "*Hyde Park Place* [Chicago] July 26, 65". To Dr. Anson G. Henry, a family friend and one time physician to Lincoln. Written on a sheet of paper and on a scrap of paper. 2 48

"... I have written to Senator Williams & he has not replied ... Bentley from the Detroit convention came over to C. as usual ... Taddie is not at home, the scarlet fever is in the house & a lady who boards here, the daughter of Dr. Boone ... proposed for fear of the disease taking Taddie up to her mother's in the country ... I live as secluded as ever ... Sec. Harlan wrote R. a letter, full of all manner of excuses about not appointing you ... Gov. Oglesbey is in Chicago; and it appeared in two of the leading journals of the city, yesterday, purporting to be copied from 'Boston Transcript' that Mrs. Lincoln had already from the estate \$100,000. and the paper was authorized to state no more contributions would be received' ..."

734. CONFEDERATE EX-SOLDIERS, 1865. BROADSIDE: "Notice to Privates!! Certain public places are ornamented with hand-bills, proclaiming a 'Masquerade Ball' ... excluding all Private Soldiers ... " 1 p., folio. Mobile, July 31, 1865. 2 5

A protest against the exclusion, signed, "High Private, 16th Army Corps."

"MY GREAT AND GOOD HUSBAND'S LIFE WAS SACRIFICED  
FOR HIS COUNTRY"

735. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*M. L.*". 4 pp., 8vo, Chicago, August 17th, 1865. To Alexander Williamson, tutor at the White House. 42 1

A REMARKABLE LETTER, WRITTEN SHORTLY AFTER LINCOLN'S DEATH, WHEN SHE REALIZES HER POSITION.

"... There are too many secessionists in W. to care for anything belonging to us. As you may suppose, no family ever felt their bereavement, more than we do. My heart is indeed broken, and without my beloved husband, I do not wish to live. Life, is indeed a heavy burden, & I do not care how soon I am called hence. ... I explain to you, exactly & truly how we are circumstanced: a greater portion of our means is unavailable, consisting, in a house in S. & some wild lands in Iowa—notwithstanding my great good husband's life was sacrificed, for his country, we are left to struggle ... Roving Generals have elegant mansions showered upon them, and the American people leave the family of the martyred President to struggle as best they may ..."

[See illustration facing page 244]

736. BROADSIDE. Deserters not Entitled to Vote. Who are Deserters? Atlas folio. N.p.: Sept. 26, 1865 2 1

737. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "M. L.". 1 p., 12mo, "Chicago, October 20, 65". To Alexander Williamson, tutor at the White House. Slightly stained.

"Your telegram is received. It may be just as well to let the carriage be sold at auction. Your cards are just right, not too many—4 full packs. The Express bill says \$5.00; the money I will enclose to you & send by Mr. Isaac Arnold . . ."

738. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "Mary Lincoln". 2 pp., 8vo. "Chicago, 3d Dec.", no year. To "Hon. O. H. Browning". On mourning stationery.

MRS LINCOLN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT FOR A FORMER EMPLOYEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. "The bearer of this note to you, Thomas Cross, who was a faithful serving man, at the Executive Mansion, during our stay there, desires me to address you a line and request a favor, which is this: that you will assign his [him] some employment; he has been out of service since July last. He is an honest industrious man and was always highly regarded by my beloved husband. . . ."

739. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. A lithographic portrait of Abraham Lincoln on linen, with red border displaying white stars. Atlas folio.

Detroit, Mich.: J. G. Rhein, n.d., Circa 1865

740. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Three engravings of Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln Family ✧ Death of President Lincoln, N. Y., Currier & Ives, copyright. 1865. Together 4 pieces. In frames; one damaged. [1865]

741. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "Mary Lincoln". 2¼ pp., 8vo. Chicago, Jan. 4, 1866. To "My dear Mrs. Orne".

"I write you, a hurried line, this morning, enclosing, a very few hairs, from my beloved husband's head. I regret I have so few to spare you, as I have only a bunch, as large as one of our fingers. . . May heaven bless you for thus, having revered my great and good husband . . ."

"I have passed the last two mornings, my dear friend, at a warehouse . . . among the few goods, we have, trying to assort them & see what disposition I can make of them. . ."

742. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "M. L.". 4 pp., 8vo, Chicago, January 25 [1866]. To Alexander Williamson, tutor at the White House. On mourning paper.

PERTAINING TO THE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS OF THE WHITE HOUSE WHICH SHE TERMS WERE "ABOMINABLE".

"Your last note received on yesterday. I had seen the 'Herald' article before when I was in the W. H. [White House]. I felt it was a degradation to have to submit to such abominable furniture as if it had been my own, even occupying the humblest cabin, would not have given it room. That villainous & criminal falsehood was gotten up by the party who wished

[Continued]

in his country, we are left,  
to struggle, in a manner, entirely  
new to us. And a noble people  
would pronounce, our manner  
of life, undesired. Roving Gnomes  
have elegant mansions, situated  
upon them, and the American  
people - leave the family, of the  
Anointed President, to struggle  
as best they may! Strange  
justice this! I hope, the day  
may yet come, when I can  
rely your kindness to us -  
At present, seeking lodgings,  
from one place to another  
to another, is insupportable,  
and added to my afflictions

## Number 742—Concluded]

to have all the spoils to themselves, and in consequence was rewarded, in truly American style, by quite a \$100,000. to fit up the W. H. We will see how much will be used for that purpose. His Yankee pockets are capacious . . . He was kicked out of the place in Pierce's time, and if Johnson knows what he is about, he will not have him long remain, where he is. Everyone, understanding the miserable state of W. H. furniture & knowing from whence those villainous falsehoods emanated & better still, appreciating me & knowing that I desire only what is my own . . . All you write me is as safe as if never written. Old Newton is another old scamp. And both have worked against me . . ."

743. JOHNSON, ANDREW. [Printed] Proclamation . . . [Declaring the Insurrection at an End in Certain States of the Union.] 2 pp., folio. Washington. April 2, 1866. With clipped signatures of Andrew Johnson and W. H. Seward tipped below their printed names.

744. DAVIS, MRS VARINA. Wife of Jefferson Davis. Two A.L.s., 4 pp., 12mo. Fortress Monroe, July 8, 1866 and Lenoxville, Oct. 6, 1867 ✧ Photograph of Mrs Davis; faded. Together 3 pieces, 8vo and 12mo.

In the second letter Mrs Davis refers to her husband, and in the other she writes of returning a photograph of herself, probably the one included above.

745. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mary Lincoln*". 3 pp., 8vo, Chicago. August 12 [1866?]. To "*Col. Frank E. Howe*", marked "*Personal & Private*". Accompanied by envelope, addressed in her hand to "*Col. Frank E. Howe, New York City*", and her signature "*Mary Lincoln*" in upper right corner. Mourning stationery.

"*Fearing that absence from the City may have prevented the receipt of my last letter, after painful deliberation, I have concluded to write to you. I am just recovering from an illness of two weeks, and my recovery, as you may suppose, has been greatly retarded by my anxiety of mind, relative to my embarrassments. . . . Without the object being effected, which you are so nobly endeavouring to promote, I shall be compelled to part with & dispose of every superfluous article in my possession, which will be a painful ordeal for me to pass through. . . . I only rely on your great good heart & influence to counteract the severe trials I am now passing through. Bowed down with my fearful bereavement . . .*"

746. LINCOLN, MRS. ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mrs. A. L.*". 3 pp., 8vo, Chicago. Oct. 17, 1866. On mourning stationery. To Alexander Williamson, tutor at the White House. Mended in center fold of sheet.

A MOST INTERESTING LETTER. Complaining about her needs.

"*I wrote you a letter on yesterday, which I presume you will receive, explanatory of my views and my reasons that Chicago should not be included in the list. My son who proposes making this place his future home would be subjected to great annoyance & mortification if action were otherwise taken in the case. Col. Howe will understand all this. . . .*"

"*It is rather a singular coincidence that just as Col. Howe is proposing action measures, in my unfortunate behalf, the Quebec fire, like the Portland one, comes on the tapis. The*"



cases however are very different. The English and Canadians were not such friends of our country during our War, that the wants of the family of the President, whose life was sacrificed in his country's cause, should be set aside and ignored—to oblige the enemies . . . It is certainly a remarkable way of showing their affection; slighting those that were more than life to him. To meet actual necessities, I have been compelled to resort to measures, that at first, made me tremble at the thought, such as disposing of my cast off clothing, to procure mourning garments. . . .”

747. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. “M. L.”. 4 pp., 8vo. Chicago, November 5. 1866. To Alexander Williamson, tutor at the White House. Written on mourning stationery. Marked “Private”. 110<sup>50</sup>

“ . . . It appears to me, to be an impossibility, under the circumstances, if my necessities were made known, to the rich & generous men of N. Y. & Boston, that the demands would not be met. A poor return, for my beloved husband's services, to his country! . . . For the last 3 months, to meet the most ordinary expenses, I have had to part with my clothing . . . all that is left are simple things enough, but as gifts of my precious husband only absolute starvation would induce me to part with them—if I am not assisted ere long . . .”

748. WELLES, GIDEON. Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's cabinet. A. Ms. 16 pp., 4to. With numerous deletions and corrections. Circa 1866 400<sup>6</sup>

Contains much information acquired as a member of the Cabinet.

Begins: “To an extent I am treading on delicate ground in these communications in bringing out facts essential to a correct understanding of the circumstances and events of the period and to the truth of history. . . . Mr. Seward and his friends have been greatly disappointed in the results of the convention in Chicago . . .” and ends with “Mr. Baldwin said he left Washington with an impression . . . that the Union majority in Virginia would be unable to effect a settlement of the differences pending and soon after with most of his advocates went into rebellion”.

749. WELLES, GIDEON. A. Ms. 3½ pp., 4to. Circa 1866 130<sup>6</sup>

Begins “President Lincoln had a happy way of illustrating questions, and sometimes disposing of a subject by an anecdote which, better than an elaborate argument, expressed his opinion,” and ends with “The President was aware of the position taken by Mr. Seward, and of the embarrassment which he might feel in acceding to a measure that conflicted with that position stated he wished from either of us any committal, but he thought best to make known to us that emancipation appeared to him an [indecipherable word] necessity”.

750. GARDNER, A. Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the War. Engraved title-pages, and 100 photographs; a few margins slightly stained. Oblong folio. full morocco, gilt backs, gilt edges; some stains on covers. 425<sup>6</sup>

Washington [1866]

SCARCE. “Verbal representations of such places, may or may not have the merit; but photographic presentations of them will be accepted by posterity with an undoubting faith. During the four years of the war, almost every point of importance has been photographed and the collection from which these views have been selected amounts to nearly three thousand”.

751. JOHNSON, ANDREW. [Printed] Proclamation. . . . 1 p., folio. Washington, September 3, 1867.

Against obstruction of the execution of the Constitution "interposed in the states of North and South Carolina".

752. SEYMOUR, HORATIO. Governor of New York. A.L.s., 2 pp., 8vo. Utica, Nov. 13, 1867; the month changed in pencil to "Dec.". Addressed "To the Editor of the [New York] Herald". ✧ Also, A.L.s. by F. B. Carpenter. 2 pp., 8vo, New York, Feb. 27, 1868. To Mr W. A. Baker ✧ Excerpt from a newspaper, entitled "Abraham Lincoln" with a paragraph "Lincoln and Seymour". Together 3 pieces.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS. EX-GOVERNOR Seymour writes that Mr F. B. Carpenter's "statement is a sheer fabrication" and that he never had any connection or interview with Mr Lincoln about public affairs and never met him but once and that was soon after his election. Mr Carpenter in his letter to Mr Baker explains his desire to rectify the error of his statement of an interview between Governor Seymour and Abraham Lincoln and of criticism of Seymour by Lincoln.

753. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mrs. Lincoln*". 2 pp., 16mo, Dec. 20, 18[6]7. Stained. The numeral "6" in the year "1867" has been partly erased; and the "s" in "Mrs" (in both places in the letter where it appears) has been partly erased. Stained.

*"Enclosed is the express receipt, also ten dollars, which please accept for the making of the dress. An answer is requested, whether the box, money, &c. has been received, & oblige, Mr[s] Lincoln"* appears on the first page; on the other page is "*Mr[s] A. Lincoln's address is 460 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Private*".

#### ON THE APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES TO OFFICE

754. GRANT, U. S. and RAWLINS, JOHN A. A.N.s. of U. S. Grant, 1½ p., 4to. Aug. 1st [18]68, and A.N.s. of John A Rawlins, 1½ p., 4to. [1868.]

General Rawlins recommends that, "*It might be well to suggest to Genl Stoneham that where he can find intelligent and capable colored men it would be well to appoint some of them to office. . . .*"

In his note of approval General Grant writes:

*"I am willing that you and the Sec. of War, or you without the advice of the Sec. of War, should give such instructions or suggestions as you think advisable."*

General Rawlins had great influence over Grant and never hesitated to give advice on matters of importance.

755. KECKLEY, MRS ELIZABETH, Mrs Lincoln's seamstress. [BROADSIDE.] Extraordinary Novelty. Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley, the Colored Authoress . . . The Subjects chosen for her initial performance are The Assassination of President Lincoln . . . 8vo. N.p. [1868]

756. [SURRETT, JOHN H.] BROADSIDE: "Odd-Fellows' Hall! Friday Evening, December 30th. J. H. Surratt will most positively deliver his Lecture! in Washington. . . . Thrilling Adventures During the Rebellion, his introduction to J. Wilkes Booth, and the plan arranged to Kidnap, Not Murder President Lincoln. . . ." 1 p., oblong folio. Washington, *circa* 1868-1870. 4 31

Surratt did not begin to lecture until two or more years after the trial.

757. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. General Grant at the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln, N. Y.; Currier & Ives, copyright, 1868 ✧ The Assassination of President Lincoln, N. Y., 1865 ✧ Lincoln Family, Phila., n.d. ✧ and others of Lincoln interest. Together 6 pieces, various sizes. Framed. 45 1

758. BLAIR, FRANCIS P., Member of Congress for several terms, and Colonel in the Union Army. A.L.s.. 2 pp., 4to, Washington, February 6, 1869. To Thomas T. Crittenden, Gov. of Missouri who served in the Union Army. Tears in folds. 1-2

Pertains to the recovery of the remains of Mr Crittenden's brother from Cuba. The letter had been submitted to Secretary of State W. H. Seward by Mr Blair before he sent it to Crittenden, and Seward penciled a note on the second leaf; the note by Seward has been transcribed by Mr Blair, and reads: "*The letter (you write for the Spanish Capt. General) should be sent to Mr. Blair who will hand it to Secretary Seward who will cause it to be forwarded by the Spanish Minister with letters*".

759. LINCOLN, ROBERT T. A.L.s., 1 p., 4to, "Law Office of Scammon & Lincoln . . . Chicago", Feb. 24, 1869. To James Holden, Esq., 161 Farmhead, Rochdale, England. 45 1

States that he is sending him an "*autograph signature*" of his father. The signature is pasted at the bottom of the sheet. Mentions he has letters of his father's but they "*are private and personal and I must keep them*".

760. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. AUTOGRAPH NOTE, third person, on a visiting card with mourning border. Written on both sides. Dated "*March 27th—69*". Her engraved name "*Mrs. A. Lincoln*" serves to identify her. 55 1

TO PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT PERTAINING TO A PENSION SHE WAS EXPECTING FROM THE UNITED STATES. "*In memory of my great and good husband, will not President Grant exert his great influence with the Senate Committee & others, in order that an immediate pension may be granted me? Most respectfully [then her engraved name] March 27th—69*".

761. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*M. L.*". 2 pp., 8vo, "*Frankfurt, Oct. 23d, '69*". To "*My dear Mrs. Orne*". On mourning stationery. 55 1

Relates having pricked her finger with a needle and it is infected; mentions daughter-in-law Mary and that "*my son is greatly blessed with so sweet a young wife*" and writes while she was on a visit to the doctor "*the new Consul & his wife called . . . She is a sister of Mrs. Ben Butler. . . .*"

762. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.S. "*Mary Lincoln*". 6 pp., 8vo, "*Frankfurt, Nov. 7th 1869*". To "*My dear Mrs. Orne*".

21  
". . . I have not a friend in the world who would as gladly rejoice as yourself over my changed fortunes. I hope you will oblige me, in the event of your receiving any information, either favorably or unfortunately adverse, to my interests whatever the opinion may be, inform me. I know you to be good and true & that you would not for an instant, that I should be deceived by false expectations. . . Sumner has been considered to be a man who entertains but one idea at a time (entirely between ourselves) I know him to be all that is excellent, yet by this time my claims may have passed out of his mind . . . Your husband, your brother Charles & your other Phil. members will agitate & make it effectual—I know—ere Congress becomes immersed in other business. On this subject my dear friend I will not trouble you again . . . A week ago I received the welcome news from my son that on the 15th of October our dear Mary became the mother of a sweet little daughter . . ."

763. ILLINOIS. Atlas of Coles County and the State of Illinois. *Maps*. Folio, cloth, morocco back and corners; binding in poor condition.

Philadelphia. 1869

Inscribed in pencil on the title-page: "*The scrap Book made by Nancy A. Hall, Great Grand Daughter of Sarah Bush Lincoln. Goose nest prairie near Charleston Illinois*". Pasted in the volume are a number of newspaper leaves of clippings relating to Abraham Lincoln.

764. MRS LINCOLN'S COPY. J. G. WHITTIER. Among the Hills, and other Poems. 12mo, original green cloth. FIRST EDITION. Boston, 1869

With the name "*Mary Lincoln*" inscribed on front end-leaf, probably in an unknown hand.

765. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. L.s., "D." 4 full pp., 8vo. [January 13, 1870.] Marked "*Private*".

21  
A very long letter describing an incident which took place when he was serving at Fort Winnebago, and where he engaged in fisticuffs with a contractor named Stewart. The fight was witnessed by Major, later General, Twiggs and Captain, later General, Harney. He requests the recipient to ask General Harney for a refutation of "the miserable fabrication contained in the enclosed slip. . . I think he is well disposed toward me."

The four pages constitute a postscriptum to another letter.

766. HANKS, DENNIS F., Abraham Lincoln's Uncle. A.L.s., 1 p., small folio. Charleston, Ill., March 21, 1870. To "*Mr. Boyd*". Framed.

AN INTERESTING AND SCARCE AUTOGRAPH, regarding a watch chain he had that Lincoln had owned for 20 years, with a drawing of the same, and also writing where Mr. Boyd could obtain some of the rails of the Lincoln cabin.

Written on top is the following statement: "Retraced 1908 on account of faded ink."

767. CHASE, SALMON P., Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. Retained corrected copy of a L.s., with numerous revisions in the autograph of Justice Chase. 3 pp., 4to, Sandusky, Ohio, July 4, 1870. Addressed to Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, former Attorney General in President Buchanan's cabinet. 110

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. The letter was originally headed "*Washington, June 24, 1870*", but Justice Chase has drawn a line through it and substituted "*Sandusky, O., July 4, 1870*". There are a great number of deletions and a large number of lines have been substituted. "*Just before leaving Washington I received through your kindness the Galaxy for June. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention, and I have since read it again.*"

"*It is marked, as everyone who knows you would expect, by great power; but there are, as I think, some errors of fact ought to be corrected . . .*"

"*On one other point. I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that 'the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter'—Mr. Blair being the only dissident. I never voted for the surrender of Fort Sumter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same, nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it . . .*"

768. LEE, GEN. ROBERT E. L.s., 2 pp., small 4to. Lexington. Sept. 19. 1870. To his nephew "*Genl Fits Lee*". An interesting letter regarding his dog, and other matters. 100

769. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mrs. A. Lincoln*". 2 pp., 16mo, "9 Woburn Place, [London, England], Dec. 21st 1870". To Gen. Adam Badeau; inviting him to visit with her as "*Gov. & Mrs. Evans, with their family . . . will make me a little visit tomorrow evening . . .*" Written on mourning paper, with "M. L." monogram. 5-60

770. WELLES, GIDEON. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. 14 pp., 8vo. With numerous corrections and deletions. Circa 1870 180

On reconstruction, amendment to the Constitution, Negro suffrage, etc.

Begins "*The great and important questions before the country at the present time relate to the reestablishment of those fraternal relations which existed between the States before the rebellion but which were interrupted by that event. It is the paramount duty of all good citizens, whatever may have been their first associations to contribute to the restoration of the Union . . . Measures for the restoration of the Union had been already initiated by President Lincoln and his Cabinet, when he was struck down by an assassin . . .*", and ends with "*The early scheme of the nullifiers . . . were not more revolutionary in their tendency than those which the ex-democrats are now, under the discipline of party pressure upon the country*".

771. WELLES, GIDEON. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. 7 pp., 8vo. Incomplete.  
Circa 1870

Begins "*The events that occurred in April 1861 ought not to be permitted to pass without a becoming notice, and a most important State paper should record the facts. I allude to some of them. Between the 15th and 20th Harper's Ferry and Norfolk were seized. A demonstration was made on Annapolis: Baltimore was in insurrection—the mail and telegraphic facilities were interrupted, and Washington virtually beleaguered . . .*" and ends with the sentence "*Almost simultaneous with their assembling, information was received that the Mayor of Baltimore and certain others would appear as a delegation before the President to remonstrate against the passage of*". [End of text.]

772. TAYLOR, BAYARD. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM of "*The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln*," signed at end, written on 11 pp., small 4to, consisting of eighty-six 4-line stanzas.

A FINE LONG POEM. Published in 1870. The fourth stanza reads:

*"And who he was, you can't forget:  
You've surely guessed his name,  
For all the land is ringing yet  
With Abraham Lincoln's fame".*

773. HERNDON, WILLIAM H. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT "*Mrs. Lincoln's Denial and What She Says*," signed at end, dated "*Springfield Ill. Jan. 12th 1874*." Written on 22 pp., 12mo. Bound in a three-quarter green levant 12mo volume.

A FINE MANUSCRIPT. Reading in part as follows: "*I delivered a lecture in this city on the 12th day of Dec. last, and to which, or part of which, I understand that Mrs. Lincoln has taken some exception. I wish to state the exact truth in relation to this matter, so that the public may understand—know what to believe and who to believe . . .*"

774. [LINCOLN. ABRAHAM.] A.L.s. by Justin S. Morrell ✧ Charles F. Adams ✧ Henry Seligman ✧ and others. Together 7 pieces, 8vo and 4to. All of Lincoln interest.

775. LINCOLN, MRS ABRAHAM. A.L.s. "*Mary Lincoln*". 2 pp., 12mo, Springeld, Ill., Dec. 1st 1875. To "Judge Harris". With addressed envelope "*Judge Harris, Albany, New York*", with postage stamp and postmarked. On mourning paper.

A friendly letter in which she informs him that she has learned of his illness through the newspapers, and hopes for his speedy recovery.

776. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Draft copy in his handwriting of an A.L., 8 pp., small 4to. Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1876. To C. J. Wright; signature cut away, and a line cut into.

*" . . . One must have known much less than I did of the evils of War, much less than I did*

of the want of preparation at the south, and the existence of the material of war at the north, to be willing to try the dread ordeal of battle, if it could be avoided. Mississippi was my sovereign. When she notified me that she had withdrawn from the union my right to sit in the U. S. Senate terminated; and my duty as a loyal citizen required of me the best effort I could make to uphold and defend the state to which my allegiance was due . . ."

With a postscript in a smaller hand, signed "J. D." The letter shows some corrections.

777. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s. "*Jefferson Davis*," 7 pp., 8vo. 33 Camp St. N[ew] O[rleans]. May 11, 1876. To C. J. Wright.

A FINE AND LENGTHY LETTER, in which Davis gives his persuasive account of how and why he had at no time any hand in a plot to take Lincoln's life as alleged by the Confederate Government clerk and diarist J. B. Jones.

"... As a Soldier and a lawyer, you will see how little credibility is to be given to his tale of the proposition to assassinate President Lincoln.

"... The fact was, that without any personal regard for Mr. Lincoln, I considered him a kind hearted man, and very much to be preferred by us to his successor Mr. Johnson: but had it been otherwise nothing could have made me willing to adopt assassination as a means to be employed . . ."

778. STODDARD, RICHARD H. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM "*Abraham Lincoln*", signed at end, dated "*Christmas 1877*", written on 1 p., 16mo, consisting of 14 lines.

779. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Two A.L.s., 5 pp., small 4to and 8vo. Mississippi, Oct. 22, 1877. To an unnamed correspondent ✧ Beauvoir, Sept. 16, 1879. To Gen. Crafts J. Wright. Politics. etc.

### DESCRIBING HIS CAPTURE BY FEDERAL TROOPS

780. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. A.L.s. "*Truly your friend Jefferson Davis*," 5 full pp., 4to, and postscript,  $\frac{3}{4}$  p., signed with initials. 4to; together  $5\frac{3}{4}$  pp. Beauvoir, Harrison Co., Miss. April 8th, 1878. To "C. J. W." [Wright]

A long letter giving a graphic description of his capture by Federal troops. He writes, in part:

"As has heretofore been stated our little encampment was surprised by the firing across the Creek. being a combat of the Federal brigade with the other. It was then as stated so dark that the troops did not recognize each other. My coachman waked me up. . . . as I had lain down fully dressed. I immediately arose, stepped out, & saw some cavalry deployed at large intervals advancing upon the camp. . . . I stepped back so to inform my wife. . . . She threw over my shoulders her own waterproof cloak and a shawl also, and sent her servant girl, a colored woman with me as if going to the Branch for water . . . but a horseman advanced toward me, ordered me to halt. . . . I instantly threw the shawl off . . . and answering his demand for a surrender with a defiance I advanced towards him. My wife . . . ran after me and threw her arms around my neck . . .

The pillage of the camp commenced immediately. . ."

Sandburg, *Lincoln Collector*, pp. 294-7.

781. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Two A.L.s., 5 pp., small 4to and 8vo. Mississippi City, Feb. 4, 1878 and Beauvoir, Aug. 5, 1878. To Gen. Crafts J. Wright.

Letters relating in part to events in the Civil War. In the first letter Davis writes: "... *The facts you state in regard to captured treasure are new to me . . . from 'Jeff. Davis' is unfounded, for the sufficient reason that I had no gold when captured . . .*"

782. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Two A.L.s., 7½ pp., 8vo. Beauvoir, Aug. 17, 1880 and Jan. 18, 1883. To Gen. Crafts J. Wright. Refers to happenings in the past war ✧ D.s., 1 p., small oblong 4to. Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 25, 1861. A nomination; torn in half. Together 3 pieces.

783. JANVIER, FRANCIS D. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM of "*God save our President*", signed at end, written on 2 pp., 8vo, consisting of four 8-line stanzas ✧ A.L.s. by the poet. 2 pp., 8vo. Phila., Nov. 7, 1879. To Rear Admiral George H. Preble, writes that he is sending the above poem. Together 2 pieces.

784. POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SCARFS. 28 pictorial Scarfs, 23 duplicates bearing the portraits of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, with two views beneath ✧ 6 duplicates bearing the portraits of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English, with two views beneath. Together 29 pieces, atlas folio and royal 4to. [New York, 1880]

785. WHITMAN, WALT. AUTOGRAPH NOTE, small narrow 4to. [1880]

A DESIRABLE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ITEM. Reads as follows: "*Walt Whitman's Lecture at 'Association Hall on the Death of President Lincoln comes off to-night to-day being the fifteenth anniversary of the sad event*". Whitman has deleted six words. At the top of the note the poet has inscribed: "*lead & put on 3d page if convenient*". With two portraits of Whitman and one of Lincoln.

786. [OLDROYD, OSBORN H.] A collection of about 220 Autograph Letters, mostly A.L.s. addressed to Osborn H. Oldroyd. V.p., v.d. Various sizes. With some portraits. [1880-9]

A FINE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF LINCOLN MATERIAL. When Oldroyd was compiling his work *The Lincoln Memorial: Album-Immortelles* in 1882, he solicited from public men comments on Lincoln. The present collection are the answers he received. Including the following with comments A.L.s. by President J. A. Garfield: Mentor, July 2, 1880: "*With profound reverence for the life and character of Abraham Lincoln*"; "*The greatest man of this age*". A. E. Burnside, Washington May 11, 1889: "*Abraham Lincoln was the right man in the right place at the right time . . .*" W. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, June 2, 1880: "*A great man: Tender of heart, strong of nerve . . .*" Frederick Douglass, 1880: Two autograph stanzas by J. G. Whittier, signed. Other contributors include O. W. Holmes; S. Colfax; C. A. Dana; C. Lanman; T. W. Higginson; and W. D. Howells. Also included is an autograph manuscript "*Mr. Lincoln a Statesman*" by B. J. Lossing, 4 pp., signed; Autograph manuscript "*Religious Aspects, Abraham Lincoln's Career*," by John H. Barrows, 13 p., signed; A.L.s. by Benjamin Harrison, and R. B. Hayes.



787. OLDROYD, OSBORN H., Lincoln Biographer. A large and most interesting collection of A.L.s. and L.s. addressed to Osborn H. Oldroyd by various correspondents, mainly of Abraham Lincoln interest; 41 photographs of Oldroyd's ancestors, etc. ❖ Also other pieces of Oldroyd interest. Various sizes. About 500 pieces. 32

Included in the above is an autograph manuscript by Oldroyd "A Tramp on foot From Washington to Richmond", 23 pp., small 4to, signed at end.

788. FRAZER, VIRGINIA A. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM of "*Keystone of the Bridge*," signed at end, written on 6 pp., 4to, consisting of twenty-eight 4-line stanzas, Dated "*Memphis Tenn. April 30/82*". 172

The twenty-third stanza reads:

*"The cry of 'Freedom,' or for 'Death' resounds  
From frozen lake to Mississippi's mouth—  
The rugged mind of Lincoln guides the North,  
The gray eyed eagle, Davis leads the South".*

789. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T., General. A.L.s., 4 pp., 8vo, "Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Sept. 6, 1882". To "*James Van Verder, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.*" 3086

WITH MENTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. ". . . For instance in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of Richelieu '*The pen is mightier than the sword*'. Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so base a statement, surely I will not . . . You and I have seen the day when a good and great man ruled this country, Lincoln, who wielded a powerful and prolific pen, yet had to call to his assistance a million of flaming swords. No, I cannot subscribe to . . . '*The pen is mightier than the sword*' because it is not true. Rather in the Providence of God '*there is a time for all things*', a time when the sword will cut the Gordian Knot, and set free the principles of right justice, bound up in the niches of hatred, revenge and tyranny, that the pens of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Lincoln could not disentangle . . ."

790. ASBURY, HENRY. A.L.s., 21 pp., 8vo. Quincy, Ill., Oct. 2, 1882. To K. K. Jones. An interesting letter on Abraham Lincoln. By a friend and political supporter of Lincoln. 5086

791. STEDMAN, EDMUND C. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM of "*The Hand of Lincoln*", signed at end, dated "*New York, December, 1883*," written on 1 p., small folio, consisting of four 4-line stanzas. 7086

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "COMMEMORATION OF  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN"

792. SMITH, SAMUEL F. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED of: "*Commemoration of President Lincoln, April 16, 1884.*" 56 lines, on 2½ pp., 4to.

A fine manuscript by the author of "America", reading in part:

*"What high ideas what noble acts he taught,  
To make men free in life, and limb, and thought,  
To rise, to soar, to scorn the oppressor's rod,  
To live a grander life,—to live for God; . . ."*

793. SMITH, SAMUEL F., Author of "America." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM on Abraham Lincoln. 5 pp., small folio, consisting of about 100 lines.

Above the poem on the first page, Smith has inscribed: "*To Mrs. Lelia F. Roby: the noble generous woman and the soldier's true hearted friend, this poem, written for the Celebration of April 15, 1885 is respectfully and heartily dedicated by the author, S. F. Smith.*"

794. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Portrait Painting in Oils, by William Morris Hunt (?). Bust portrait looking to the observer, beardless, and wearing black coat with soft turned-down white collar and black bow tie. Signed with initials W.M.H., and dated 1889. Oval, panel: 29 by 22 inches.

795. BUSHNELL, WILLIAM H. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT transcript of Poem "*A Dirge for Abraham Lincoln,*" signed and dated at end "*April 15th 1865,*" written on 6 pp., small 4to ❖ A.L.s. by W. H. Bushnell, 1 p., small 4to Wash., Oct. 23, 1889 .To Capt. O. H. Oldroyd. Together 2 pieces.

796. FOUR LUNCHEON PLATES. One with portrait of Lincoln in center, with border of U. S. flags around edge of plate; the other three plates have a red and blue line border, with words on bottom of each plate "*From Libby Prison Museum, Chicago*", and having in the center of each plate a different subject: portrait of President Lincoln, portrait of President Grant, and view of Libby Prison. 4 pieces. *Circa, 1890*

797. HERNDON, WILLIAM H. A.L.s., 1 p., oblong 8vo, n.p., n.d. *circa* 1890. To "*Messrs. Keys & Munson*". Tear in lower margin.

*"It was distinctly understood between Lincoln & myself that I wanted to hold no office under his administration . . ."*

798. TAFT, DR. CHARLES S., Army Surgeon. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT s. "*Charles Sabin Taft, M.D.*", entitled "*Abraham Lincoln's Last Hours. The Note Book of an Army Surgeon present at the Assassination, Death and Autopsy*". 16 pp., 4to. 1893.

The above manuscript is accompanied by a typewritten transcript to which is attached an affidavit by Charles Clement Taft, dated Feb. 28, 1905, subscribed to and sworn before a notary public, regarding the manuscript. Also accompanying the manuscript is an excerpt (comprising p. 634-36) from the Century Magazine, February, 1893, where the story appeared in print.

799. STOWE, HARRIET B. A.L.s., Hartford, Feb. 9, 1894. To Bayard Wyman.  
 "... *I wish to remind you all that the lesson of Mr. Lincoln's Career as President, is a manifold one . . .*"

800. COX, PALMER, and others. A collection of 17 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, LETTERS SIGNED, MANUSCRIPTS AND TRANSCRIPTS relating to Abraham Lincoln, as below. Dated 1894, etc.

PALMER COX. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, signed "*The Brownies*", entitled "*Lincoln*".

MARY E. BROWN. A.L.s. 3 pp., Springfield, Dec. 10, [19]08, and a 7 pp., manuscript history of the Lincoln home in Springfield.

J. Q. PRIMM. L.s. Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 31, 1928, with 7 pp., typescript recollections "and experiences in a school taught by Mentor Graham".

R. W. THOMPSON. 2 pp. A.L.s. Terre Haute, Dec. 1/94, relative to the circumstances under which Mr. Lincoln first acquired the designation of "Honest Abe".

S. M. CULLOM. L.s. 2 pp. Washington, Dec. 11, 1894. "*The first time I heard Mr. Lincoln called 'Honest Abe' was in the state convention in Illinois in 1860. . .*"

JESSE W. FELL. A.L.s. 3 pp. Normal, 7/31/86.

KERSEY H. FELL. 2 A.L.s. Bloomington, July 22 and 31, 1886. Recollections of Lincoln.

P. D. GURLEY. A.L.s. 2 pp., Washington, Sept. 7, 1866. To O. H. Browning.

PETER VAN BERGIN v. LINCOLN AND BERRY. Contemporary transcript of the suit.

W. M. EVARTS. A.L.s. 2 pp. N. Y., July 3, 1862 Signed also by R. M. Blatchford, Moses H. Grinnell, R. H. McCarthy and William C. Noyes. To Abraham Lincoln, concerning Theodore McNamee.

Manuscript copy of the Memorial Addressed to the United States Senate by Obadiah Wheelock in favor of Senator Logan's Bill "granting arrears of pension to the widow of Abraham Lincoln".

Also included are: Manuscript poem by Virginia A. Frazer, on Lincoln; letter signed by John B. Longyear, Zachariah Chandler and others, to Lincoln; A.L.s. of Golden J. Ball, to Lincoln; A.L.s. of S. P. Sedgwick; and transcript of telegrams sent by the President in 1862.

301. McKINLEY, WILLIAM, President of the United States. Portion of the autograph manuscript of his speech on Abraham Lincoln, delivered Feb. 12, 1896. 2 pp., 8vo, comprising about twenty-three lines: with deletions and emendations.

The address on Abraham Lincoln, was delivered by McKinley before the Marquette Club, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1896. At the bottom of the second page is "*The foregoing notes of an address on Abraham Lincoln delivered by William McKinley were written by him prior to its delivery in Chicago, and given to me, while he was Governor of Ohio, and 1 Secretary of State, Daniel J. Ryan, Columbus, O., July 7 '21.*"

"*The martyr to liberty, the Emancipator of a race, the saviour of the only free government under the sun, may be buried from human sight . . . but what he did and much of what he said, will live forever. . .*"

302. WILSON, WOODROW. BROADSIDE. "Executive Order . . . The White House. 13 April, 1915". [Washington, 1915]

With the autograph signature of President Wilson below his printed name. This order regards the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of President Lincoln's death, and stipulates that all executive offices be closed on April 15, 1915.

303. MARKHAM, EDWIN. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM, entitled "*Young Lincoln*". Signed and dated at end: "*Edwin Markham, February 12, 1930.*" Comprises 50 lines. 3 pp., folio.

304. MARKHAM, EDWIN. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT poem, entitled, "*Lincoln, the Man of the People*". Signed and dated at end: "*Edwin Markham, April 1930.*" Comprises 57 lines. 3 pp., folio.

305. HOOVER, HERBERT. Address of President Hoover at Gettysburg Battle Field. Friday, May 30, 1930. 8vo, printed wrapper. Washington, 1930

Autographed on front wrapper: "*Herbert Hoover*". Accompanied by typewritten letter by the Secretary to President Hoover.

306. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] AUTOGRAPH POEMS AND TRIBUTES: Poem "*President Lincoln*," by Martin F. Tupper, 14 lines ✧ Poem. "*An Autograph. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation*," by Thos. A. Collier ✧ and others, all signed. Together 4 pieces. various sizes.

307. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM "*April 14th 1865*", by H. L. Bonsall, signed, 2 pp. ✧ Autograph Tribute by Henry Irving ✧ Transcript of an Autograph Manuscript Poem "*The Grave of Lincoln*" by Edna D. Proctor, 3 pp. ✧ and others of Lincoln interest. Together 6 pieces, various sizes.

808. STEELE, FREDERICK M. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT POEM of "*Illinois*", signed at end, written on 3 pp., small 4to. consisting of about 60 lines.

## BOOKS

809. BROWN, F. F. The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln. *Portraits*. 2 vols., 8vo. full green levant morocco. gilt tops. uncut. Chicago, 1913

810. COLLECTIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY: Lincoln Series, vols. II-III: The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning. 2 vols., 1825[-33]. 2 copies ♣ Lincoln Series, vol. I. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858, 1908. 2 copies. Together 6 vols., 8vo. cloth. Springfield, 1908[-33]

811. CONFEDERATE IMPRINTS. A collection of 15 vols., or pieces, 8vo, and 12mo, original wrappers, and cloth-backed boards; wrappers of one work lacking, and a few other small wrapper defects. V.p., v.d.

FIRST AND OTHER EDITIONS. A SCARCE COLLECTION. Includes: The Rival Administrations: Richmond and Washington (Pollard), Richmond, 1864; The First Year of the War (Pollard), Richmond, 1862; The Southern Spy (Pollard), Richmond, 1862; Chaudron's Spelling Book, Mobile, 1865; Louisiana English Grammar. Shreveport, La., 1865.

812. EISENSCHIML, O. and R. NEWMAN. The American Iliad. The Epic Story of the Civil War as narrated by Eyewitnesses and Contemporaries. *Illustrated*. 8vo, original cloth. gilt top, uncut. Indianapolis [1947]

FIRST EDITION. ONE OF 555 COPIES, signed by the authors.

813. FISH, D. Lincoln Literature, Minn., 1900 ♣ A Reprint of the Lists of Books and Pamphlets Relating to Abraham Lincoln (Oakleaf), Rock Island, 1926, one of 108 copies, signed by Oakleaf. Together 2 vols., 8vo, half morocco, and cloth.

The first work is from the collection of P. K. Foley, interleaved and with additional titles in his hand.

814. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Trial of John H. Surratt. In *The Reporter*. Twenty-Third Day and Conclusion, Wash., 1867 ♣ Memories of President Lincoln (Whitman), Portland, 1912, one of 300 copies ♣ Lincoln's Account of the Hampton Roads Conference, n.p.: Privately Printed, 1910 ♣ and others of Lincoln interest. Together 6 vols., 8vo to 4to, cloth, boards, etc.

815. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] Abraham Lincoln, his Path to the Presidency (Shaw), 2 vols., N. Y., 1929 ✧ Lincoln's Last Speech in Springfield in the Campaign of 1858, Chicago, 1924 ✧ The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln (Pratt), Springfield, Ill., 1943 ✧ and others similar. Together 7 vols., small folio to small 4to, cloth, and cloth-backed boards.

816. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] General Orders. War Department . . . Washington, January 2, 1863. Contains the Emancipation Proclamation, Order No. 1, and many other Orders ✧ The Assassination of President Lincoln and the Trial of the Conspirators (Pitman), Cin., 1865 ✧ The Life of Abraham Lincoln (Arnold), Chicago, 1885 ✧ and others. Together 10 vols., 8vo and 12mo, full and half morocco, etc. 1863, etc.

817. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] The Terrible Tragedy at Washington. Assassination of President Lincoln, Phila., n.d. ✧ Die Ermordung des Praesidenten Abraham Lincoln eine That der Jesuiten (Chiniqui), Barmen, n.d. ✧ The Real Lincoln (Minor), Richmond, Va., 1901 ✧ Abraham Lincoln (Hertz), n.p., 1929 ✧ Death of Lincoln. Chicago, 1865 ✧ and others similar. Together about 100 pieces, paper, various sizes. V.p., v.d.

818. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Lincoln's Last Speech in the Campaign of 1858 [Chicago, 1925]. 43 *copies* ✧ Lincoln. a Story in postage Stamps. n.p. [1939], 4 *copies* ✧ and other pieces of Lincoln interest. Together about 80 pieces, paper various sizes. V.p., v.d.

819. LINCOLN BIOGRAPHIES, etc. A collection of 31 vols., 8vo and 12mo, mostly cloth. V.p., 1869, etc.

Includes: Lincoln finds a General (Williams), 2 vols., N. Y., 1949; The Every-day Life of Abraham Lincoln (Browne), 2 vols., Chicago, 1913, *one of 100 copies*; Crimes of the Civil War (Dean), Balt., 1869; Lincoln the Man (Masters), N. Y., 1931; Abraham Lincoln (Stoddard), N. Y., 1885; Words of Lincoln (Oldroyd), Wash., n.d.; Abraham Lincoln Defendant (Townsend), Boston, 1923; and others.

820. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of Lincoln Biographies and books of Lincoln interest. Together 29 vols., 8vo and 12mo, mostly cloth. V.p., 1878, etc.

Includes: The Life of Abraham Lincoln (Lamon), Boston, 1878; Lincoln the President, Springfield to Gettysburg (Randall), 2 vols., N. Y., 1945; The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln (Browne), 2 vols., Chicago, 1913, *one of 100 copies*; History of the attempt to steal the Body of Abraham Lincoln (Power, ed.), Springfield, Ill., 1890; Abraham Lincoln, the Lawyer-Statesman (Richards), Boston, 1916; Lincoln Collector. The Story of Oliver R. Barrett Great Private Collection (Sandburg), N. Y., 1950; and Lincoln and Herndon (Newton), Cedar Rapids, 1910.

821. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.] A collection of Lincoln Biographies and books of Lincoln interest. 36 vols., 8vo and smaller, cloth, with a few exceptions. V.p., 1860, etc.

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